

GLOSSOGRAPHIA:
OR, A
DICTIONARY,
Interpreting the
Hard Words
OF

Whatsoever Language, now used
in our refined English Tongue;

With Etymologies, Definitions,
and Historical Observations on the same.

Also the Terms of Divinity, Law,
Musick, Physick, Mathematicks, War, Heraldry,
and other Arts and Sciences explicated.

Very useful for all such as desire to understand what they read.

The Fourth Edition, with many Additions.

By T. B. of the Inner-Temple, Esq.

Erasm. Apoph.

Ut homines, ita libros in dies scissos meliores fieri oportet.

In the S A V O Y,

Printed by Tho. Newcomb, and are to be sold by
Robert Boulter, at the Turks-head in Corn-hill,
over against the Royal Exchange. 1674.

TO THE
READER.

After I had bestowed the waste hours of some years in reading our best English Histories and Authors; I found, though I had gained a reasonable knowledge in the Latine and French Tongues, as I thought, and had a smattering both of Greek and other Languages, yet I was often gravell'd in English Books; that is, I encounter'd such words, as I either not at all, or not thoroughly understood, more than what the preceding sense did insinuate: For Example:

In the Turkish History I met with Janizaries, Mufties, Timariots, Basha's, Seraglio's, Shashes, Turbants, &c.

In the French History, the Salique Law, Appenages, Uldams, Dauphin, &c.

In the Spanish, the Escorial, Infanta, Sanbenito, &c.

In the Roman Histories I often found mention of Consuls, Tribunes, Dictators, Pretors, Cohorts, Legions, Theaters, Obelisks; The Capitol, Marican, Pasquin, &c.

And in many other Books, mention of several Religious Orders; as Carmelites, Carthusians,

To the Reader.

Esterlians, Cheating, Bonhomies, &c. so likewise both of Antient and Modern Sects; as, Arrians, Eutychians, Jacobites, &c. Anabaptists, Arminians, Præstians, Chasckites, Socinians, Gortiniens, &c.

In Books of Divinity, I found Sanhedrim, Arim and Chummim, Shiboleth; Hypothetical, Circumcession, Introversion, Extraversion, &c.

In every Mercurius, Gazet, or Diurnal, I met with Camezados, Pallizados, Lantspezados, Brigades, Squadrons, Curasfieds, Bon-mine, Balts, Juncas's, Paroles, Furloughs, &c.

In the mouths of Common People, I heard of Piazza, Balcone, &c. in London; and in the Countrey Hocktide, Binnyng days, Lurdans, Quintrins, &c.

Nay, to that pass we are now arrived, that in London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects; The Cook asks you what Dishes you will have in your Bill of Fare; whether Dilla's, Desserts, Bisques, Pottage, Pachies, Salmagundi, Dmelets, Gylliades, Fricasles; with a Hautgoust, &c.

The Vintner will furnish you with Montefiaccone, Alicant, Vernaccia, Galeac, Montac, Cent, a Flasque of Florence Wine, &c. Others with Sherbet, Agrodì Cedro, Cotte, Chocolate, &c.

The Tailor is ready to mode you into a Vest and Tunick, Shymar, Wandillion, Justacor, Pantalons, or a Cloke of Drap-de-Berry, &c.

The Shoo-maker will make you Shobs with Caloches;

To the Reader.

loches; or with Flaps and Ferry-boats; Boots Whole-chase, Demi-chase, or Bottines, &c.

The Barber will modifie your Beard A la Française, a la Galcoinade, &c.

The Haberdasher is ready to furnish you with a Wigone, Codebec, or Castor, &c.

The Semstress with a Cravat, Point, Coplet, Mant-chemise, &c.

By this new World of Words, I found we were slippt into that condition which Seneca complains of in his time; When mens minds once begin to inure themselves to dislike, whatever is usual is disdain'd: They affect novelty in speech, they recall ore-worn and uncuth words, they forge new phrases, and that which is newest is best liked; there is presumptuous and far-fetching of words: And some there are that think it a grace, if their speech hover, and thereby hold the hearer in suspence, &c.

I believ'd myself not singular in this ignorance; and that few, without the help of a Dictionary, would be able to understand our ordinary English Books. I found nothing considerable in this kind extant; though now many make it their study to be learned in our own Language: And I remember Aristotles, Verba valent in usu sicut in nummi. For these Reasons, and to indulge my own fancy, I began to compile this Work; which has taken me up the vacancy of above Twenty years.

Besides the Words of the nature before specified, you have here such of the most usual Law Terms as

To the Reader.

I thought necessary for every Gentleman of Estate to understand; and though in that noble Science there are some good Pieces already extant; yet I have glean'd divers Law-terms, which escaped both Cowel and the Terms of Law.

The several parts of Man's Body; as the Pia and Dura Mater, the Mesenteries, Muscles, several sorts of Veins and Arteries, &c. with their proper Appellations; As also the names and qualities of at least ordinary Diseases, I thought fit for the knowledge of many, who neither profess the study of Physick, Anatomy, nor Chyrurgery.

I held it no less necessary for every Gentleman to be so far seen in Heraldry, as to know (at least) the most usual Terms; as when a Lion or other Beast is said to be Dormant, Passant, Couchant, Saltant, Rampant, Seizant, Regardant, &c. and what is meant by a Fesse, Canton, Bend, &c. that he may by consequence be able to Blazon his own Coat:

Here are likewise explicated all Latine words, that are used without alteration in English; as Encomium, Peccabi, Verbatim, Virago, Bona fide, De bene esse, &c. And with these, the terms of most Sciences unfolded; as, of Logick, Astrology, Geometry, Musick, Architecture, Navigation, &c. with those of our most ingenious Arts and Exercises, as Printing, Painting, Jewellings, Riding, Hunting, Hawking, &c.

Yet, I will not say I have met with all that might require explication, for that were an employment for Archy medes, Pulveris Erythræi subducere numerum;

To the Reader.

merum: But I have inserted such as are of most use, & best worth knowledge; that is, Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula. To some words, I have added Etymologies, to others, Historical Observations, as they occur'd; and this but ex obliquo.

I have avoided Poetical Stories, as much as I could, since they are not necessary to be understood by the generality; and as for Scholars and Poets, there is a copious Latin Dictionary of them, and somewhat of late done in English; Yet sometimes I am forc'd to touch a little upon that string; as to tell the story of Pandora, to make her Box understood, and that of Tantalus, to render the word Tantalize intelligible.

I have likewise in a great measure, shun'd the old Saxon words, as finding them growing every day more obsolete than other. Besides, there is an excellent Dictionary thereof lately set forth by the learned Mr. Somner. Yet even such of those, as I found still in use, are not here omitted.

In this Design, I met with two Objections: The first, that my labour would find no end, since our English Tongue daily changes habit, every fantastical Traveller, and home-bred Sciolist being at liberty, as, to antiquate and decry the old, so to coyn and innovate new Words: which Horace thus observed,

*Ue Sylvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos:
Prima cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit ætas;
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
Debemur morti nos, nostraque ————— De Arte Poet.*

Signifying hereby, that words in Common Tongues, like leaves, must of necessity have their buddings, their

To the Reader.

*their blossoming, their ripenings and their fallings :
Which old Chaucer also thus remarks,*

*I know that in form of speech is change
Which in a hundred years, and words the
That ha ben once, now wonder nice & strange
Think we them, and yet they spake them so,
And used as well in love, as men now do.*

*This we grant, and confess it impossible to keep
Words of unlearned Tongues from falling & change
in tract of time ; which has even hapned among the
Latin Writers themselves, when theirs was a spoken
Tongue as ours now is ; who though they first made
their own words, and gave them their allowance, yet
divers of Cecilius, Statius Ennius & Plautus were
by posterior Latinists rejected ; and now again many
of them, by the last Writers of all (though before, as it
were, by Proclamation put down for baseness) are, up-
on a new Touch warranted for good, and pass abroad
as Sterling. Thus we see our Latin Dictionaries sel-
dom or never reprinted, without some Additions, Cor-
rections or Denotations of obsolete Words : So when
any considerable supplement of new English Words
have legally pass'd the Mint and Test of our Vertuosi,
the same liberty may be allowed this Work ; not de-
rogating at all from the use of it in the interim.*

*The second Objection was, That the use of such
words was not commendable, according to that of
Cæsar, anquam scopulum vitare debes verbum
infrequens ; and he that should use them, would be
subject to the censure of Ἀνομαλίας, one that pre-
fers*

To the Reader.

*fers the novelty or affected elegance of the Phrase, to
the nerves and importance of the sense ; which is con-
futed by our best Modern Authors, who have both in-
finitely enriched and enobled our Language, by ad-
mitting and naturalizing thousands of foreign
Words, providently brought home from the Greek,
Roman, and French Oratories ; which though, in
the untravell'd ears of our Fathers, would have
sounded harsh, yet a few late years have rendred them
familiar even to vulgar capacities. Witnessthe learn-
ed Works of the L. Bacon, Mr. Montague, Sir Ke-
nelm Digby, Sir H. Wotton, M. Selden, D. Brown,
D. Charlton, D. Heylyn, D. Wilkins, M. Evelyn,
&c. wherein such words are used more or less : To
many of which I have added the Authors names, that
I might not be thought the innovator of them. Nor is
it my purpose to become an Advocate for the use of
such words ; let every ones Genius, and the quality
of the subject they treat of, be their own Dictator ;
but certainly, at least to understand them, can be no
unnecessary burden to the Intellect, since Knowledge
is Animi pabulum. And 'tis Galen's Axiom, Who-
soever is ignorant of words, shall never judge
well of things. Lib. 1. de Method. c. 5.*

Nomina si nescis perit & cognitio rerum,

*Sir Edward Coke (that Oracle of our
Law) has left us these words, In School
Divinity, and among the Glossogra-
phers and Interpreters of the Civil and Canon
Laws, in Logick and other Liberal Sciences, you
shall*

*In Pref.
in Com.
on Litt.*

To the Reader.

shall meet with a whole Army of Words; which cannot defend themselves in *Bello Grammaticali*, yet are more significant, compendious, and effectual to declare the true sense of the matter, than if they were express'd in pure Latin.

And Sir John Denham, in his quaint Preface to the Destruction of Troy, As Speech is the Apparel of our Thoughts, so are there certain Garbs and Modes of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our Clothes not being more subject to alteration, than that of our Speech: And this I think *Tacitus* means, by that which he calls, *Sermonem temporis istius auribus accommodatum*; The delight of change being as due to the curiosity of the Ear, as of the Eye.

Having thus solved these two main Objections, I may, with an humble confidence, hope, this Book will prove as useful to our Nation, as that Congenious Essay Des Merveilles de Nature, done by Rene, is to the French; which has been Printed almost twenty several times within little more than so many years.

To compile and compleat a Work of this Nature and importance, would necessarily require an Encyclopedie of knowledge, and the concurrence of many learned Heads; yet that I may a little secure the Reader from a just apprehension of my disability for so great an Undertaking, I profess to have done little with my own Pencil; but have collected most of the Expositions out of Scapula, Minshew, Cotgrave, Spelman's Glossarium, Florio, Thomasius, Dapodius,

To the Reader.

spodius, Hexams Dutch, and Dr, Davies Welsh Dictionaries, and other learned Authors. And hope I have taken nothing upon trust, which is not authentick; yet should I not thus adventure to make it publick, but that it also had the perusal and approbation of some very Learned Friends.

It is chiefly intended for the more-knowing Women, and less-learned Men; or indeed for all such of the illiterate, who can but find, in an Alphabet, the Word they understand not; yet I think I may modestly say, the best of Scholars may in some part or other be obliged by it. For he that is a good Hebrician, Grecian, and Latinist, perhaps may be to seek, in the Italian, French, or Spanish; or if he be skill'd in all those, he may here find some Words, Terms of Art, or Notions, that have no dependence upon any of those Languages.

Such as neither understand Greek nor Latin, may, with a little pains, and the help of this Book, know the meaning of the greatest part of such words as we now use in English, and are derived from either of those Languages, which are many: And to facilitate this, they may do well to learn the numbers in those Languages, as, En, dio, treis, &c. unus, duo, tres, &c. and such words and particles as are most used in Composition; as Monos, Hemi, Pseudos, Tetra, &c. Circum, Subter, Præter, Ultra, &c. and then in simple words to understand but the nature and difference between a Verb, Verbal, Noun, Participle, &c. that when they know one of them, they may also comprehend all the Derivatives

To the Reader.

tives from the same Fountain; as to illaqueate, illaqueator, illaqueation, illaqueated, illaqueable, &c. And by once thoroughly learning these, all other words of this nature, which are not a few, would become easie.

So likewise for compound Words, knowing Pseudos to signifie false, they would understand Pseudo-Prophet to be a False Prophet; circum, about, or round about; circumstā-ion, a standing round about, &c. And this easiness of understanding all the words that come from one root, when one of them is known, made me forbear to insert the whole number of such Words; presuming, if the Reader know one or two of them, he will not be ignorant of the rest; and I have selected the most difficult.

Sometimes the same word is used both Substantively and Adjectively; as Datary, Expedient, Laudative, Dissuade, &c. And sometime both Substantively and Verbally, as Attaque, Reprieve, &c. which being unrestrained in the use, were almost impossible to observe in all words: besides, if it be interpreted in one acceptation, it will easily be understood in the other.

So likewise there is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say Optique (after the French) Optick, Opticus, or Optical; which I thought unnecessary always to remark.

If I say a word is Greek, French, Italian, &c. I speak not always in rigour; for commonly the words we borrow from other Languages, are a little altered from their Originals, to make them speak English.

Some.

To the Reader.

Something might also be said of the choice of Words in our refined English Tongue; which are often to be liked, and approved according to their Tone, and the sweetness of their cadence, that is, as they run musically in the Ear. Latin Verbs of the First Conjugation are more usually converted into English; as contamino, as, to contaminate; recalcitro, as, to recalcitrate, &c. then those of the Second, Third, or Fourth Conjugations.

I have made use of several Authors of different persuasions in Controversial Points, both in Divinity and other Sciences, which possibly will not please all Readers; however that liberty may well be indulged me, since the nature of the Words I treat of inforced me to have recourse thereto.

To conclude, though I may truly say, I have taken much pains in this investigation of Words, yet it is but too probable, that in multiloquio non deerit peccatum; that in so great a Circumference, some Lines may not be truly drawn from the Centre; which yet, I hope, will not draw an oblique censure from the Reader, but his pardon rather, and animadversion; that I may, as St. Austin advises, Et scribendo proficere & proficiendo scribere, & quæ nescio dicere.. De Trin. lib. 3. cap. 1.

Rode Caper vites, tamen hic, cum stabis ad Aras,
In tua quod fundi cornua possit, erit.

THO. BLOUNT.

TO

TO HIS
HONORED FRIEND,
THOMAS BLOUNT Esq;

Upon his
GLOSSOGRAPHIA.

HAd Babel, th'old World's *Rendezvous* (first meant
To centre Mankind in one joynt consent
To undue Homage) by that Politick tye
Setled her Universal Sovereignty,
The World in one vast Fam^{ly} had combin'd,
Not labour'd thus to know each others mind:
Language and *Laws* had firmly held together,
That Court and Tow'r had been the Mint for either:
But, when Dissention bred a Separation,
And each fix'd *Colony* became a *Nation*,
Chance and *Design* in time more licens'd grew,
And *Dialects* the Original ensue;
Which by degrees degenerate from their Mother,
Till they disown their birth, and seem another:
Besides, the various *Climates* tun'd their throats,
And vocal *Organs*, apt for different Notes.
Then, *Speech*, which in this *Analytick* vein
Was first resolv'd, compounded grew again,
As Enemies in conquer'd Countries fix'd,
And ill-according *Dialects* intermix'd;
Which *Chance* went on corrupting, till next foe
Subdu'd that *Nation* and that *Language* too.
But most, in these our Modern times, this Ile
And Language oft became a double spoil

To

To Forreigners; *Pidlish* with *Danish* clung
Into our *Saxo-Belgick-Norman-Tongue*;
Not all the *Jargons*, fanci'd to inspire
By miracle that disagreeing Quire
Of *Babels Bricklayers*, were so numerous,
As those which by degrees, encroach'd on us.
Nor was 't all-jumbling War which wrought alone
This change, and shuff'd many Tongues in one,
But even Peace (such is the uncertain Fate
Of *Speech*) which settles all things, alters that.
This nourish'd Peace, bred Commerce, which inclin'd
Men to impart th'expressions of their Mind.
Civiler Greek and *Latin* interlac'd
Our rude Ground, with their rich Imbroideries grac'd.
Smooth France, neat *Italy*, and manly *Spain*,
Lent it some tinctures of a quainter strain:
And, as with Merchandize, with Terms it fares,
Nations do traffick *Words*, as well as *Wares*,
Bon-jour usurps upon our plain *Good-morrow*,
'Tis Neighbourhoods best praise to lend and borrow.
Travellers, which about the World do roam,
Had made us *English-men*, Strangers at home;
'Twas due unto their dearly earned praise,
To dress strange Stories in *Exotick* phrase;
Nay, homebred heads unsocially did strive
T' estrange themselves, and *Shibboleths* contrive;
Tradesmen affected uncouth words to cant,
And blunder in terms non-significant;
Each *Company* would be thought a little Nation,
And coyn a *Dialect* in their own fashion:
Artists grew *Mock-Divines*, and needs would teach
Their tricks in mystick words 'bove vulgar reach.
Thus were we at a loss, and none could tell
What Travellers, *Grandfires*, *Books* or *Friends* meant well.
We'd still been thrall'd to th'School-boys stupid task,
Pos'd with *hard English Words*, to stop and ask;

Gallants

Gallants had paid their Crowns to see the Play,
And ne'r known first what meant an Opera;
Had not this Thred been spun to lead them through
Our Tongue, grown Labyrinth and Monster too.

Confusion, in this Book, in Order's set,
An Heap is form'd into an Alphabet;
Our Babels Ruins this in part repairs,
And in an handsome Work the Rubbish rears,
Scatter'd thence to our Isle; nor shall we now
Unto their Jars our disacquaintance ow.
Rank'd i'th' first Class of Moderns this would be,
Had not Wits taken toy at Industry,
And thought all profitable Subjects dull,
'Cause they too solid are to pierce their Scull,
Pervious to nought but what to th' ear best chimes,
Sliding in low, or cap'ring in high Rhymes.
But, since all Science first from Notion springs,
Notions are known by Words; there's nothing brings,
Then treating these, to Knowledge more advance,
Held Pedantry by witty Ignorance.

In fine, what's due t' industrious observation,
And re-acquainting our self-stranger Nation
With its disguised self; what's merited
By rendring our hard English, Englished;
What, when our Tongue grew gibberish, to be then
National Interpreter to Books and Men;
What ever praise does such deserts attend,
Know, Reader, 'tis thy debt unto my Friend.

Jo. Serjeant.

GLOS.

(1)

GLOSSOGRAPHIA:

OR A

DICTIONARIE

INTERPRETING

HARD WORDS.

A

A Is the first Letter among the Greeks, which they call *Alpha*, from the first of the Hebrews, *Alph*: It is sometimes used in numbers, as *Alpha* the first, *Beta* the second, *Gamma* the third. In the Greek composition it has a divers use, but the *privative* is most to our purpose; for being set before a simple word, it deprives or takes away its proper signification.

Cicero calls *A*, *literam salutarem*, a comfortable Letter; because it was a note of Absolution; but *C*, *literam tristem*, a sorrowful Letter; because it denoted Condemnation. See *Ignoramus*.

Abacted (*abactus*) driven away by violence or stealth; also deposited.

Abaddon (Hebr. *אבדן* *Abadh*) the Devil, so called in

the New Testam. *Apoc.* 9. 11. *quasi*, *A bad one*; it properly signifies one that burns with a desire of destroying men.

Abassante (from the Fr. *Abaisser*, to stoop, or make low) is a low bending the body, in token of submission or respect; and differs from *Obeisance*.

Abandon (from the Span. *Abandonar*) to banish or proscribe: to leave or forsake.

Abannition (*abannitio*) a banishing for a year, properly among the Greeks for manslaughter.

Abast (a term in Navigation) signifying towards the Stern of a Ship; as the mast hangs *ast* or *abast*, that is, towards the Stern.

Abate (from the Fr. *abatre*, to break down, or destroy) signifies in its vulgar sense, to diminish or take away; as to abate the courage of a man; so one that *abateth* in Lands and

BA Tenements,

Tenements, by his entry diminishes and takes away the Freehold in Law, descended to the Heir. In another sense it signifies to beat down or overthrow, as to *abate* Castles, Houses, and the like; and to *abate a Writ*, is to destroy it for a time through want of good ground or other defect: And hence comes *abatement*, which in our Common Law, is an entry into Land by interposition of one that has no right, after the death of the Ancestor, and before the entry of the Heir.

Abba (Syriack) Father; So Christ expounds it, *Mark* 14. 36. and *St. Paul*, *Rom.* 3. 15.

Abbat or *Abbot* (from the Hebr. *Abb*, or the Syriack *Abba*, i.e. Father) a Spiritual Lord, that has the rule and preheminance over a Religious House.

Abbord (from the Italian *abbordare*) to go near the shore; also to board or grapple with a Ship. *Florio*.

Abeyance, or *Abapence* (from the Fr. *Bayer*, i.e. to gape, covet, or expect) our Lawyers would signify hereby a kind of hope or longing expectation; because those things that are in *Abeyance*, though for the present in no man, yet they are, in hope and expectation, belonging to him who is next to enjoy them. When the Parson of a Church dies, we say the Freehold is in *abeyance*, (because the Church

is in expectation of a successor) in *Potentia*, as Logicians phrase it. *Co. on Lit.* 4. 3. c. 11.

Abbrehtaro (Latin) one that abridges, or makes a brief draught of a thing. In Rome there are Officers belonging to the Pope, called *Abbreviators de parco major* (whose office is to endite Letters at request of suppliants, which inditing is termed a rough draught, or copy of the Request) And *Abbreviators* also *de parco minori*, whom the Italians call *Giannizzeri*, who also attend on the expedition of Letters.

1. *Part Treasury of Times.*

Abbrehtature (*abbreviatura*) a brief writing, an Abbridgement or brief of a thing.

Abdals, A kind of Religious people among the *Persians*, who take their name from *Abdals*, Father of *Mahomet*; they have no abode, vow poverty, lodge in Churches, &c. *Herb. Travels*, p. 167.

Abdera, a City in *Thrace*, where *Democritus* the laughing Philosopher lived. Hence *Abderian laughter* is used for mad, foolish, or incessant laughter; and *Abderite*, for *Democritus*, or any inhabitant of that place.

Abdicare (*abdicare*) to reject, to renounce, to refuse.

Abdication (*abdication*) a rejecting, or refusing.

Abdominous (from *abdomen*) pertaining to the outward or former part of the belly,

belly, or to an insatiable panch; unweildy, gross, panch-bellied. *Fuller*.

Abdure (*abduco*) to lead away by force, or flattery; to entice, to withdraw.

Abduction (*abductio*) a leading, or taking away.

Abecedary (*abecedarius*) pertaining to the Cross-row, or the A, B, C.

Abecedarian (*abecedarius*) one that teacheth or learns the Cross-row, or the A, B, C.

Abet (Hebr.) a mans name, signifying mourning or vanity.

Abeytate (*abeytate*) to ride away, or from.

Aberration (*aberratio*) a wandring, or straying out of the way. Dr. *Brown*, in his *Vulgar Errors*, uses the word *aberrancy* in the same sense.

Abessen, or *Abbaissen* (Fr. *abaisse*) debased, dejected, humbled, bent, or brought down. *Rush. Dialogues*.

Abet, in our Common Law signifies to encourage or set on to some evil: also to maintain or patronize.

Abgrete (*abgrete*) to lead out or from the flock, to separate.

Abhorrence (from *abhorreo*) an abhorring, hating, or detesting. I. *Bacon*.

Abiect (*abjectus*) cast away, condemned, base.

Abigall (Hebr.) the Fathers joy, or Father of joy, a womans name.

Abissines. See *Abyssines*.

Abitton (*abitio*) a going

away, or dying.

Abjudicate (*abjudico*) to give away by judgment.

Abjuration (*abjuratio*) a forswearing or renouncing by Oath. In our Common Law it is an Oath taken to forsake the Realm for ever.

Abstactation (*abstactio*) a weaning, as children from the Mothers Teat, or young beasts from their dam, also a sort of grafting so called.

Ablaqueate (*ablaqueate*) to uncover the upper roots of fruit-trees in the Winter, to make them more fruitful thereby.

Ablation (*ablatio*) a taking away or from, a bearing away by stealth.

Ablectick (*ablectus*) that is set forth, or garnished for sale.

Ablegation (*ablegatio*) a sending forth or out of the way.

Ablesp (*ablesia*) blindness of mind, unadvisedness, inconsiderateness.

Obligat (*obligo*) to bind from.

Ablocare (*ablocare*) to set to hire, to take from one and set to another.

Ablutio (*ablutio*) a washing off, a rensing away.

Abnegate (*abnego*) to deny earnestly, or refuse, to say no.

Abnodate (*abnodo*) to prune, or cut away knots from Trees.

Abolition (*abolitio*) an abolishing, disannulling, or de-

stroying utterly.

Abone (from the Fr. *Abon-
nir*) to make good or seasona-
ble; to ripen.

Abominate (*abominor*) to
detest or abhor.

Abortion (*abortio*) the cast-
ing of the young, a bringing
forth before time. Dr. Brown
uses the word (*Abortment*) in
this sense, and I have read *A-
bortement*.

Abortive (*abortivus*) any
thing brought forth before its
time, that is delivered untime-
ly, still-born.

Abatascarba (whence or
what language, *quare*, but) *Sar-
monicus Serenus* ascribes a ver-
tue to the word against Agues.
Camden.

Abatamine, a certain kind
of Sorcerers or Enchanters a-
mong the Indians.

Abasion (*abrasio*) a shaving
away.

Abrenunciation (*abrenun-
ciatio*) a forsaking or renoun-
cing.

Abator or **Apator** plumb,
quasi in aprico coctus, i. ripened
in the Sun; because they grow
not, unless in the Sun and
warmth. *Min*.

Abroderical (*abrodialis*)
that feeds daintily, curious in
diet.

Abrogate (*abrogo*) to dis-
annul, take away or repeal: to
lay aside, as of no use or fruit.
See *Prorogue*.

Abrupt (*abruptus*) broken
off, rash, sudden, out of order.

Abstrusum, The opinion or

practice of *Absolom*, i. disobe-
dience or rebellion against Pa-
rents.

Abcession (*abscessio*) a de-
parting, or going away.

Abcision (*abscissio*) a cut-
ting off, or away.

Abstronding (*absccondens*)
hiding, concealing.

Abstrusion (*abstrusio*) a hi-
ding or concealing.

Abstraneous (*abstrane-
us*) done in absence, pertaining
to absence.

Abstrusion (*abstrusio*) a dis-
missing, forgiving, or discharg-
ing.

Absonant ? (*absonus*) un-
sonorous ? tunable, jar-
ring, unlike, confused.

Absoy (*absorbeo*) to sup-
all, to drink up, to consume, to
devour. *Bac*.

Absoypt (*absorptus*) supped
up, devoured, swallowed up.

Abstemious (*abstemius*) that
drinks no wine, sober, tempe-
rate, moderate in diet.

Abstention (*abstentio*) an
abstaining, or a with-holding
an heir from taking possession
of his Land.

Absterge (*abstergeo*) to wipe
away, to cleanse, or put away.

Abstract (from *abstraho*) a
small work or draught taken
out of a greater. Also a term in
Logick. See *Concrete*.

Absterion (*absterio*) a wi-
ping away, or wiping out, a
cleansing.

Absterse (*abstersus*) that
wipes, or makes clean.

Abstrude (*abstrudo*) to
thrust

thrust away, or out, to hide, to
shut up.

Abstruse ? (*abstrusus*) hid,
Abstrushe ? secret dark,
not easie to be understood.

Abstruse (from *abstrudo*)
darkness, secrecie.

Aburd (*absurdus*) foolish,
harsh, without wit or grace.

Abolate (*abvolo*) to flie or
vanish away.

Abptate, a dainty kind of
meat with the *Medes* and o-
ther barbarous Nations, sharp,
and quick of taste, to provoke
and please the appetite, com-
posed of Leeks, Garlick, Cres-
ses, Sennie, Pomegranate ker-
nels, and such like. *Plut. Mor*.

Abpsme (*abyssus*) the same
with abyss.

Abpsines (*Abyssini*) the
people of that part of *Ethio-
pia* which is subject to *Prester
John*.

Abpsse (*abyssus*) a bottom-
less gulph or pit, any deep-
ness that cannot be sounded.

Hence

Abpsmal. Deep, bottom-
less.

Academy (*Academia*) a
woody or shady place near *A-
thens*, where *Plato* taught; so
called from *Ecademus*, one of
the *Hero's*; now taken for any
famous School or University;
Hence Philosophers of the Sect
of *Plato* are called *Academicks*.
In *Alexandria* (now called
Scanderia) in *Egypt*, *Gauce-
nus* (saith *Heylyn*) read Divinity
and Philosophy, in the year
180. From whom it is thought

the Orders of instituting Uni-
versities first began in Christen-
dom.

Academick ? (*Academicus*)
Academical ? belonging to
such a School or Academy.

Acatalepsis (*acatalepsia*)
incomprehensibleness: the O-
pinion of the Sceptiques.

Accelerator (Latin) a hast-
ner. *Bac*.

Accelerate (*accelero*) to ha-
sten or make speed unto.

Accension (*accensio*) a kind-
ling, inflaming; also a re-
venging.

Accent (*accentus*) tune, te-
nor, the rising and falling of
the voice, the due sound over
any word or letter, or the
mark of any letter which di-
rects the pronunciation. There
are also accents of sentences;
as in the close of a period we
let fall the voice, in a demand,
raise it.

Acceptilation (*acceptila-
tio*) a verbal acquittance.

Accerse (*accersio*) to call
forth, to send for; to provoke,
to accuse.

Access (*accessus*) an ap-
proaching or coming to, an
increasing, a growing, a pas-
sage, or way to a place. The
access of an Ague, is the ap-
proach or coming of the fit,
and the *Recess* is when the fit
is over, or leaves the Patient.
In *Lancashire* they call the
Ague it self the *Access*, as, Such
a one is sick of the *Access*.

Accessor (Lat.) a comer to,
an approacher.

Accessory

Accessory ? (*Accessarius*)
Accessary guilty of a fault;
 in our Common Law it signifies a man guilty of a felonious offence not principally, but by participation, as by Commandment, advice or concealment.

Acclamator (*acclamatio*) a shouting or crying out in liking or disliking.

Acclivity (*acclivitas*) steepness.

Acrotade (Fr.) a clipping about the neck, which was in ancient time the way of dubbing Knights in some Countreys.

Acrolyte. See *Acolyte*.

Accommodate (*accommodo*) to compose, fit, apply to, or lend.

Accommodatitious (*accommodatitius*) proper, fit, convenient; also applied, inclined, or disposed.

Accordant (Fr.) agreeable, well fitting unto, concordant.

Accordante (Fr.) an accord or agreement; a concord in musick.

Accort (Fr.) discreet, advised, circumspect, foreseeing; also subtil and cunning.

Accost (from the Fr. *Accoster*, or Ital. *accostare*) to joyn side to side, to approach or draw near to; also to affront.

Account. See *Julian Account*.

Accoutred (from the Fr. *Accoustre*) attired, arraid, decked, apparelled.

Accoutrement (Fr. *Accoutrement*) attire, dressing, apparelling: also habit, cloathing, or raiment.

Accretion (*accretio*) an increasing, or growing.

Accumbent (*accumbens*) sitting at a Table, lying down.

Accumulare (*accumulo*) to heap up, to increase or load; to gather in heaps.

Accurate (*accuratus*) curious, diligent, exact.

Accusative (*accusativus*) that whereby one is accused.

Acrodium (Sax.) a kind of drink made of Acorns, used of old, in time of dearth and necessity. *Sax. Dict.*

Accephalick (*acephalus*) without head, title, or beginning.

Acephallist (*acephali*) a kind of Hereticks, that had no Author or beginning; the word importing as much.

Acerbit (*acerbitas*) a sour or sharp taste, cruelty, roughness.

Acerote (*acerotus*) full of chaff or straw, coarse brown.

Acerbare (*acervo*) to heap together, to mough up.

Acerfcomick (*Acerfcomos*) one whose hair was never cut.

Acerars (*acetaria*) sallets or sawces made of roots or herbs mixed with vinegar, to stir up appetite.

Acerourp (*acetositas*) sourness, sharpness; the substance or taste of vinegar.

Acheronick (*achronticus*) wanting

wanting joy and comfort; also pertaining to Hell, from *Acheron* a Lake in *Epirus*, which (as Poets feigned) who ever passed over, should never return; hence and for its ill colour and taste it is taken for Hell.

Acherusian (*achernsius*) pertaining to the Lake or River *Acherusia*, which is taken for the entrance into Hell.

Arch (from the Span. *Achaques*) pains in the body.

Acidit (*aciditas*) sharpness, sourness. *Lord Bac.*

Acid (*acidus*) sour, sharp, biting.

Acoustick (Gr.) pertaining to the sense of hearing, or that helps the hearing. *Bac.*

Acotallick (*acotallus*) that liveth under no correction, riotous.

Acolyte (*acolythus*) a Minister, whose office is to bring water, wine, and light to the Altar; also a novice or young proficient.

Acotick (from *aconitum*) poisonous; or pertaining to the venomous herb called *Aconite*.

Acquests (Fr. from *acquirere*) purchases made, or things bought by the unmarried; or by, or for onely one, (therein different from *Conquests*.)

Acquiesce (*acquiesco*) to be at rest or quiet, to rest upon, to lean or assent unto.

Acquisition (*acquisitio*) a

getting, obtaining, or purchasing.

Acre (Sax. *Achre*) is a certain quantity of land, containing in length 40 Rods, Poles, or Peaches, and four in breadth, or to that quantity, be the length more or less. And, if a man erect a new Cottage, he must lay four Acres of land to it after this measure, ordained by *Stat. 31. Eliz. ca. 7.*

Acrimony (*acrimonia*) sharpness, sourness.

Acroamatick (*acroamaticus*) that hearkens or gives ear to any thing, that requires much study and search; also musical, harmonious, or delightful to the ear and eye.

Acroarick, was that part of *Aristotles* Doctrine which he taught in the *Lyceum*, wherein his more remote and subtile Philosophy was handled, and such things as appertained to the contemplation of Nature, and *Dialectic* Disceptations. *Hist. Phil.*

Acrocomick (*acrocomus*) that hath long hair.

Achronychal (*achronychus*) belonging to those stars which rise in the twilight, soon after Sun-setting.

Acrostick (*acrostichus*) a kind of Verses, when the first or last letters of every Verse make some name, word, or sentence. As these upon *Mors*.

Mors solet innumeris morbis abrumpere vita
Omnia mors ruffo devorat ipsa su O.
Rex, princeps, sapiens, servus, stultus, miser, age R.
Sis quicunque velis, pulvis & umbra sumus S.

Asteoned. Horned. A word made from *Astion*, who is poetically feigned to have been turned into a Stag; and it is sometimes used in a waggish sense, for *Cuckolded*.

Attise, an Order of Friars, that wear Tawny habits, and feed on nothing but roots. *Con-grave*.

Attitration (*attitatio*) a debating of a cause in the Law.

Actualis (*actualis*) among Philosophers, signifies the perfection of existence or being above formes; as when we say *a man is*, we say more then when we say *a man*.

Actualis. See *Venial*.

Actius Pæus, a Roman Southsayer of great fame, in the presence of *Tarquin* did cut a Whetstone in two with a Razor; hence it is we use to say proverbially *sharper then Actius his Razor*, as in *Rel. Med.*

Actuarp (*actuarius*) the Scribe that Registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Convocation.

Aculeate (*aculeatus*) that hath a sting or prick, biting, vexing. *B. c.*

Acuminare (*acumino*) to make sharp-edged or pointed.

Acuminous (from *acumen, minis*) sharp-edged or pointed: subtil in wit, and of a penetrating judgment.

Acupictor (Lat:) an Embroiderer, or any one that works with the Needle.

Acute (*acutus*) subtil, sharp-edged, ingenious, crafty. An *acute Disease* is that, which by reason of its vehemency, immediately grows to an height and so presently decays or kills.

Acryolog (*acryologia*) improper speech, or a speaking improperly.

Adage (*adagium*) a Proverb or common saying.

Adagial, proverbial or full of *Adages*.

Adam (Hebr. i. *rubescere*) any thing made of red earth; and because man is the most excellent work made of earth, therefore the word *Adam* stands absolutely for man; and *Addam* in the Persian tongue, signifies a man. *Herb.*

Adamantine (*adamantinus*) belonging to, or hard as an *Adamant* or *Diamond*; invincible.

Adamitral pertaining to *Adam*. *Dr. Br.*

Adamate (*adamo*) to love dearly, foolishly or wantonly; to desire fervently.

Ad.

Adamites (*Adamiani*) a Sect of Hereticks begun in *Bohemia* about two hundred years since, by *Adamus Pastor* an ignorant fellow, who pretended, forsooth, to raise a sort of sanctified people, but indeed it was rather an herd of shameless beasts; one proper mark of their profession was, to meet stark naked in their Synagogues, which were sometimes hot Stoves, and none were to be admitted into their number, but such as could stand stark naked before the rest of their company, men and women, for the space of an hour, without shame or blushing; they held sundry heretical Doctrines, as that in *Christ* there was but one Nature, &c. There were in the third age after *Christ*, some that gave beginning to such a Sect, but failing of acceptance, it died, or lay as it were raked up in Embers till the forenamed *Adamus* blew this cole in *Bohemia*, and afterwards about the year 1535 in *Holland*, chiefly at *Amsterdam*, *Utrecht*, and *Emden*, in which and many other places they are still conceived to be lurking.

Addiction (*addictio*) a deliverance of Goods to the possession of another, or to him that offers most.

Additament (*additamentum*) an addition or increase.

Addomestique (Fr.) ta-

med, made gentle, housal, familiar.

Abelantado (Spanish) (change the o into e then it is French) a Lord Deputy or President of a Country for the King: a Princes Lieutenant in a Province; also a General or Admiral.

Abelling (Sax.) a Prince or Child of a King; a Royal youth.

Abelman or **Wabelman**, (Sax.) a Nobleman or Gentleman.

Ademption (*ademptio*) a taking away or from.

Adoultre (Fr. *Adoultir*) to mitigate with sweetness, to make sweet. See *Adulce*.

Adresse or **Adress** (Fr.) a direction; a short course, a neer and ready way. I *address* my self to such a person, is to resort unto, make towards, or make my application to him.

Adversist (from *a* and *Decas*) one that is against paying Tythes or Tenths.

Adeptist (from *adeptus*) a Term among the Rosy-crufians, signifying one that has found or attain'd what he sought or studied; that is, the art of transmitting Metals, and of these they have 12, always supplied, when any of them die; Mystical Philosophers.

Adeption (*adeptio*) an obtaining, acquisition or getting.

Adequare (*adequo*) to make even, plain or level; to advance him-

himself, that he may be even with, or like another.

Adhamare (*adhamo*) to catch or take with Hook or Net.

Adhesion (*adhesio*) a cleaving or sticking unto, a fastning to a thing.

Adjacent (*adjacens*) that lies near unto, or borders upon.

Adiaphoria (*adiaphoria*) indifference.

Adiaphorous, Indifferent. *Liberty of Prophecyng.*

Adjournment (Fr.) is, in Law, an assignment of a day in Court, or a putting off, or dissolving a Court till another day; or a warning to appear at a day. See *Prorogue*.

Adipal (*adipalis*) fat, or gross.

Adit (*aditus*) an entrance, access, passage, or coming to.

Adjument (*adjumentum*) help, aid, or assistance.

Adjunct (*adjunctus*) taken Substantively, is a quality joyned to another thing, as heat to fire, weight to lead, &c.

Adjunct (Adjectively) joyned to, or added unto.

Adjure (*adjuro*) to command a thing, by interposing the authority and name of God or Christ; As, *We adjure you by Jesus, Acts 19. 13.*

Adjuration (*adjuratio*) a requiring an oath of another. Also an earnest charging or commanding another to say or do somewhat. As when *Gaiaphas* said to Christ, *I adjure thee by the living God, to tell us if thou art Christ, the Son*

of God, Matth. 26. 63.

Adjutant (*adjutans*) helping or aiding, properly in that which is good. One that helps another in the discharge of an Office, which is also signified by *Coadjutor*. Also an Officer in an Army so called.

Adjust (Fr. *adjuster*) to place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyn handsomly, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together.

Adjuvate (*adjuvo*) to help or aid, to further or favour.

Adjutory (*adjutorius*) that helps, or pertains to aid or helping; the two bones which extend from the shoulders to the elbows, are called *adjutory bones*.

Admixture (*admixiculum*) aid, help, support.

Administrator (Lat.) in Law is properly taken for him that hath the goods of a man, dying intestate, committed to his charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the Ordinary to call him thereunto. An *Administrator* is, by the Statute of 3^d Edw. 3. cap. 11. authorised to dispose of the goods of the deceased as fully, and to be accountable for the same, as Executors. Of Administrators and Executors, see a Treatise written by Mr. *Wentworth*.

Administratrix (Lat.) she that has that charge or office.

Admiration (*admiration*) wondring

wondring at, marvelling. An Admiration point is thus [!] As when we say, *O tempora! O mores!*

Ad Mte, or Ut Mte. A term in Philosophy, which signifies the superlative degree; because in Philosophy the eighth degree is the highest, in which they distinguish qualities or accidents.

Adolescence (*adolescencia*) Youth: the age from 14 to 25.

Adonai (Hebr.) a Lord, or Sustainer; the Jews use this as an ordinary name of God: On Festivals they pronounce *Jehovah*.

Adonique (*adonicum*) a kind of short Verse consisting of a *Dactyle* and *Spondee*, such is *Rara juvenus*; so called from *Adonis*, in whose honour they were first made.

Adopt (*adopto*) to chuse, or take to be ones heir or child.

Adoption (*adoptio*) a free election, or chusing one for his child out of the course of inheritance; a taking or admitting one to be his child by favour, who is not so by nature.

Adoxa (*adoxia*) ignominy, shame, slander, infamy.

Adrian Sea (*Adria*) the Gulph of Venice, extending 700 miles in length, and 140 in breadth, was so called of *Adria*, once a famous Sea-Town on the mouth of *Eridanus*, or *Poe*. *Heylyn*.

Adventitious (*adventitious*) which is brought or carried unto.

Adventual } (*Advent-*
Adventive or } *uus*) that
Adventitious } comes by
chance, besides the purpose,
unlooked for.

Advent (*adventus*) the time from the Sunday that falls either upon St. *Andrew's* day, or next to it, till Christmas; which time was wont to be spent in some extraordinary devotion, by way of preparation for the Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour then approaching. The words bare signification is, a coming unto, or approaching.

Adversative (*adversativus*) pertaining to an Adversary, which is contrary or against some person or thing.

Advesperate (*advesperascit*) it waxeth or grows towards night.

Advigilate (*advigila*) to watch diligently.

Adulation (*adulatio*) properly the fawning of a Dog, flattery.

Adulator (*adulatorius*) pertaining to flattery.

To Adulter (Fr. *adulter*) to sweeten, mollify, or appease. *L. Bac. Hen. 7.*

An Adult (*adultus*) one of full age. As *Adultus virgo*, a maid that is marryingable.

Adulter (*adulter*) grown to full age, come to his full ripeness, force, and bigness.

Adulterate (*adultero*) to commit adultery; to counterfeit or corrupt.

Adultery (*adulterium*) properly

perly spoken of married persons; but if onely one of two persons, by whom this sin is committed, be married, it makes *Adultery*; *Adulterium* seems to have taken that name, as it were, *ad ulterius thorum*, i. to another's bed, which the Adulterer always aims at.

Adumbrate (*adumbro*) to shadow, to resemble, to draw a picture imperfectly.

Adumbration (*adumbratio*) a shadowing or bare portraying of a thing; also an imitation or expressing of another thing somewhat to the likeness and nature of the same.

Aduncity (*aduncitas*) crookedness, hookedness.

Aduncous } (*aduncus*)
Adunquie } crooked downwards, hooked. *Bac.*

Advocate (*advocatus*) a man of Law that pleads, assists, or solicits another man's matter, so called *ab advocando*, i. calling unto, because he is called to his Clients assistance; most properly a Procurator or Doctor of the Civil Law.

Advocation (*advocatio*) the reversal of a Spiritual Promotion, and signifies in Law, a right to present a Clergy-man to a Benefice, as much as *Fus Patronatus* in the Canon Law. Of this there are two sorts, *Advowzen in gross*, which belongs or adheres to any Manor, as parcel of the right of it; and *Advowzen dependent*, which depends on a Manor, as appurtenant thereunto.

Adure (*aduro*) to roast, burn or parch. *Bac.*

Adust } (*adustus*) burnt,
Adusted } parched, vexed.
Adustible, burnable, parchable.

Adustion (*adustio*) parching or burning.

Adynamous (*adinamus*) weak, impowerful.

Aedil (*adilis*) See *Edil*.

Aegipans (*agipanes*) monsters having bodies like men, and feet like Goats, Wood-Gods.

Aegrotting (from *agrotor*) a counterfeiting the being sick, a word used in *Westminster-School*.

Aera. See *Epoche*.

Aereal (*aereus*) belonging to the air.

Aeromancy (*aeromantia*) a kind of Divination by the air.

Aeromantick (*aeromanticus*) pertaining to such Divinations.

Aeternales domus, eternal habitations; so Sepulchres were of old called. *Gamb.*

Affability (*affabilitas*) curtesie in speaking to, and hearing others, kindness to men.

Affectation (*affectatio*) too much curiosity, study of eloquence against nature, an extreme labouring without discretion to imitate another.

Afferores (*asseratores*) are those that are appointed in our Court-lects upon Oath to mitigate fines set upon the heads of such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable,

nishable, and have no express penalty set down by Statute.

Affiance (from *ad* and *fides*) to betroth, or make sure.

Afflictious (*afflictus*) assigned or counterfeit.

Affidavit, is borrowed from the Canonists, among whom *Affidare* is used for *fidem dare*, and so it signifies, he hath sworn or given his faith; but with us it is generally taken for an Oath, or Deposition put in writing.

Affinage (Fr.) a fineing or refining of metals.

Affinity (*affinitas*) kindred or alliance by marriage; sometimes likeness or agreement.

Affirmative (*affirmatus*) that affirms, or avoucheth.

Affluence (*affluentia*) plenty, abundance.

Afforest (*afforesto*) to turn ground into Forest.

Affray (from the Fr. *Affres*, i. a fright) may be without word or blow given, as if a man shew himself furnished with Armour or Weapons not usually worn, it may strike a fear into others unarmed. For which reason it is a common wrong, and inquirable in a *Lect*; which makes it differ from *Affault*, which is always a particular injury. 4 H. 6. 10. 8 Ed. 4. 3.

Affricate (*affrico*) to rub upon or against, to grate or crumble.

Affusion (from *affundo*) a

pouring in or upon, a sprinkling liquor on a thing.

Africa (Gr.) one of the four parts of the world lying Southward; herein is *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the Land of *Negroes*, *Aethiopia* interior and exterior; *Aegypt*, and the *Islands*. It is called *Africa* of the Greek word *Phrice*, which signifies cold, and the privative *A*; so, *Africa* signifies a Countrey without cold, as indeed it is.

Africk } (*Africus*) per-

African } taining to *Africa*, or the Southwest wind. *Africk-bird*, taken for a coward, or one in gay clothes that has little spirit.

Agas, from the Gr. *αγας*, i. *duco*, to lead, an Officer that commands the Great Turks *Janiqueries*, and is the third in repute in his Empire.

Agamist (*agamus*) he that is unmarried.

Agarick (*agaricum*) a white and soft Mushroom, or excrecence growing on the Larch Tree; also a root in *Salmatia* that helps digestion. *Cotgr.*

Agast (Sax. *Gast*, i. a spirit) without spirit, amazed, distraught.

Age (*etas*) that part of a man's life which is from his birth to this or his last day. A man, by our Common Law, hath two ages; the age of 21 years is termed his full age, and 14 the age of discretion. *Lit. l. 2. c. 4.* A woman at seven years of age may consent to

to Matrimony. At nine is Dowable. At twelve she is able finally to confirm her former consent given to Matrimony. At fourteen she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands. At one and twenty years she is able to alienate her Lands and Tenements. *Proclus* (a Greek Author) divides the life of man into seven Ages. 1. *Infancy*, contains four years. 2. *Childhood*, contains ten years. 3. *Youth-hood* or *Adolescence* consists of eight years, that is, from fourteen to two and twenty. 4. *Young man-hood*, continues nineteen years, that is, from two and twenty to forty one. 5. *Ripe man-hood*, hath fifteen years of continuance, and therefore makes his progress to 56 years. 6. *Old age*, which in adding 12 to 56, makes up 68. 7. *Decrepit age* is limited from 68 years to 88. See more divisions of Age, if you please in first part *Treasury of Times*, p. 377. and in *Vul. Err.* p. 216.

Agelastick (from *Agelastus*, Grandfather of *Crassus*, who never laughed but once in all his life, and that was to see a Mare eat Thistles, hence) we use it for one that seldom laughs; sad, or sullen.

Agemoglians or *Agiam Ogians*, are those Christian Children, which are seized by Turkish Officers, when they are between the age of ten, and eighteen or twenty, to be made Janizaries, or for other

service of the Great Turk. The word signifies unexpert or untutored youths.

Aggerate (*aggero*) to heap up, to increase.

Aggested (*aggestus*) heaped up, or laid on a heap.

Agglomerate (*agglomero*) to fold or wind up in bottoms, to gather together.

Agglutinate (*agglutino*) to joyn or glue together.

Aggrandisement (Fr.) a greatning, enlarging, advancement.

Aggrandize (from the Ital. *Aggrandire*) to greaten, augment, enlarge, encrease, or make great.

Aggravate (*aggravo*) to load or burthen, to make a thing worse by words.

Aggregate (*aggrego*) to gather, or assemble together, or in Troops.

Aggressor (Lat.) a setter upon, an Assailant, one that begins.

Aggression (*aggressio*) a setting upon, or entrance into, an assault.

Agriograph (*aglographa*) a holy Writing, a holy Writ. See *Hagiographer*.

Agist (from the Fr. *gist*) signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of strangers in the Kings Forrest, and to gather the money due for the same to the Kings use: the Officers that do this are called *Agists*, or *Guest-takers*, of whom the King had four in every Forest, where he had any *Pawnage*; their function is termed *Agistment*,

ment, which is also used for the taking in of Cattle into the Parks or grounds of Subjects. Hence comes the word *gisting*, or (as the Countrey people corrupt it) *foysting* of Cattle. *Manwood For. Laws.* See *Pawnage*.

Agitable (*agitabilis*) that may easily be moved or tossed.

Agitate (*agito*) to do often, to toss, shake, or discuss.

Agitators, in the year 1647, were two Souldiers, chosen out of each Regiment of the then Independant Army, to be *Agents* for their respective Regiments, and to sit in a kind of Council.

Aglet (Fr. *Aguillette*) a little plate of any metal, the tag of a point.

Agnail (from the Sax. *Ang-nælle*) a fore under the nail of a man or beast, a Corn growing upon the Toes.

Agnation (*agnatio*) kindred by the Fathers side.

Agnition (*agnitio*) knowledge or acknowledging.

Agnize (*agnosco*) to acknowledge, confess, or avow, to know by some token, to admit or allow.

Agnominate (*agnomino*) to allude to ones name, to nickname.

Agonarch or *Agonothete* (*Agonotheta*) a Judge or Overseer in seats of activity, a Master of Revels.

Agony (*agonia*) horror or trembling, torment of body and mind.

Agonism (*agonisma*) the reward or prize won by activities; the reward of victory.

Agonist (*agonista*) a Champion, one that contends in stabilities.

Agonistic ? (*agonisticus*) warlike or skillful in exercises.

Agonizants, a Religious Order in Italy, who assist those that are in the agony of death.

Agrotian Laws, were among the Romans, preferred by the Tribunes of the Commons, as well for division of lands and fields (conquered from the enemies) among the Commons, as to restrain the possessions of the Nobles within a certain limit. *Livy*.

Agreat (Sax.) altogether. As to take work agreat, is to take the whole work altogether, at a price, or, as some say, *by the lump*, not by the day.

Agrestical (*agrestis*) pertaining to the field, rude, rustical.

Agritote (*agricola*) a Husbandman, Farmer, or Plowman.

Agricuture ? (*agricultura*) Husbandry or Tillage of Land.

Agroted (Sax.) cloy'd, made big, swelled. *Chaucer*.

Ajar Shield, a proverb for a sure defence; from *Ajar* a famous Warriour of the Greeks.

Aire of Hawks (Fr. *Airc*) is that we call a nest of other Birds.

Alabaſter (*alabaſtrum*) a kind of Marble, white and very clear, which by reason of its natural coldneſs, preſerves things long from corruption; and therefore they uſed to make boxes of it, to keep ſweet Oynments, and Tombs to bury Princes and great Perſonages.

Alabandical (*alabandicus*) barbarous or ſottiſh.

Alar, A term in Hunting, when the Hart is in full chaſe, and one lies near a covert and ſhakes off ſome freſh Hounds into the Cry, to ſupply and make it the ſtronger, leſt ſome over-haled Dogs ſhould happen to ſink in the latter end of the chaſe.

Alacritie (*alacritas*) cheerfulness, livelineſs, courage; joyfulness of heart.

Alarie (from *ala*, a wing) pertaining to flying, wingy.

Alarum (*conclamatio ad arma*) a calling together to Arms, as is uſually done in a Garriſon, upon the approach of an enemy.

Alazonie (*alazonia*) arrogancy, or pride.

Albe (*alba*) a long white linen garment, wherewith Priests are cloathed when they ſay Maſs, by which *Albe* is repreſented the long white robe, by deriſion put on our Saviour in the preſence of Herod. *Treaſure of Maſs.*

Albion, Great Britain, ſo called, either from the Greek word *Olbion*, that is happy; or from

albis rupibus, its white rocks.

Albis (Lat.) as when we ſay, a book in *Albis*, that is, a book in quires, or unbound. A term more uſed beyond Sea, than with us; we ſay, in quires; the French, in *blanc*.

Alboz (Lat.) any whiteness or white colour, the white of an egg.

Albuginous (*albugineus*) pertaining to the white ſpot in the eye, or to the white of an egge, or to any white colour. *Dr. Brown.*

Alchack verſe (*Alcaicum carmen*, from *Alcaeus* the inventor) has, after two Daſtiles, two Trochees, thus, *vv vv v-v*. But, according to *Fabricius*, it has five feet; he places the firſt, a Spondee, or Iambick; the ſecond, an Iambick; the third, a long ſyllable; the fourth, a Daſtyle; the fifth, a Daſtyle, or Amphimacree, and gives this example,

*Vides ut alta ſtes nive candidum
Soraſſe, nec jam ſuſtineant
onus.*

Alchymie (*alchymia*) the Art of diſtilling; or drawing quinteſſence out of Metalls by fire; ſeparating the pure from the impure, ſetting at liberty ſuch bodies as are bound and impriſoned, and bringing to perfection ſuch as are unripe. *Bac.*

Alchymiſt (*alchymiſta*) one that uſeth or is ſkill'd in that Art, a Chymick. A Melter or Extracter of Quinteſſences; from

from the Gr. *ἀλχημικός*, and that from the Hebr. *Alkum*.

Althozan or **Altozan** (i. Scripture) the Book of the Turks Religion, firſt broached by *Mahomet*, who was an Arabian, and born in the year 572. His Father was a Pagan, and his Mother a Jew. In *Arabia* he was choſen Captain of a rebellious multitude, among whom he inducted a new Religion (which he pretended was revealed to him by the Angel *Gabriel*) conſiſting partly of Jewish Ceremonies, which he learned of one *Abdalla*, partly of Chriſtian Precepts taught him by *Sergius* a Neſtorian Monk, and partly of other phantaſtical ſopperies, which his own inventions ſuggeſted to him. This Religion (if we may ſo call it) *Oſmen* the fourth Caliph of the *Saracens* (who married *Mahomet's* Daughter, and by that means got a ſight of all his Papers) reduced into four Volumes, and divided into ſeveral Chapters, the whole body of it is but an Expoſition and glaſs of theſe eight Commandments.

1. Every one ought to believe that God is a great God and onely God, and *Mahomet* is his Prophet.

2. Every one muſt marry to encrease the Sectaries of *Mahomet*.

3. Every one muſt give of his wealth to the poor,

4. Every one muſt make his prayers five times a day.

5. Every one muſt keep a Lent one Month in the year.

6. Be obedient to thy Parents.

7. Thou ſhalt not kill.

8. Do to others as thou wouldſt be done unto.

And the Turk writes on the outside of his *Alcoran*, *Let no man touch this Book but he that is pure.* M.S. in *Arabic*. You may read more of this heatheniſh ſuperſtition in *Dr. Heylins* Deſcription of *Arabia*, and indeed in the Book it ſelf, not long ſince printed in Engliſh.

Alcove (Span. *Alcova*) a cloſet, or cloſe room for a Bed.

Alenbick (*alembicus*) a Still or Stillatory to diſtill waters.

Alcetryomachia (*alcetryomachia*) a Cock fight.

Alcetryomanen (Gr.) divination by a Cock, or by the Cock-ſtone. *Cotgr.*

Alchomanen (Gr.) divination by Barley meal mixed with Wheat.

Alger, the like kind of liquor made of ſour Ale, as *Vineger* of Wine.

Allexipharacal (from *Allexipharacum*) that is good againſt poiſon, enchantments and excommunications.

Alitude (*alitude*) ſaineneſs of body, groſſeneſs.

Aliferes (Span.) an Enſign or Ancient-bearer in war.

Algebra (Syriack) the Art of figurative numbers or of equation,

quation, consisting both of Arithmetick and Geometry ; *Chaucer* calls it *Algrim*.

*Algebra*tal, pertaining to that Art.

*Algebra*st, one skillful in *Algebra*. *Mr. Grant*.

Algid (*algidus*) chil, cold.

Algiscat (*algiscus*) which makes chil, or cold.

Algidity ? (*algiditas*) great

Algoz } cold or chills.

Algirines, are the Pirates or people of *Algier*.

Algorism (*algorismus*) the Art or use of Cyphers, or of numbering by Cyphers ; skill in accounting.

Algorist (*algorista*) one skillful in reckonings or figuring.

Algrim, contracted from *Algorism*, which see.

Alhidade, a Rule on the back of the Astrolabe, to measure heights, breadths and depths. *Du Bartas*.

Alible (*alibilis*) nourishable, comfortable.

Alicant *edine*, so called from *Alicante*, the chief Town of *Mursia* in *Spain*, where great store of Mulberries grow, the juyce whereof makes the true *Alicant* Wine.

Alien (from *alius*) otherness, a term in Philosophy.

Alienate (*alieno*) to alter the property of a thing, to sell or estrange.

Alien (*alienigena*) a foreigner, a stranger born, and not here enfranchised.

Aliment (*alimentum*) any thing that nourisheth the Body.

Alimonte (*alimonia*) nourishment, maintenance ; But in a modern legal sense it signifies, that portion or allowance, which a married woman sues for, upon any occasional separation from her husband, wherein she is not charg'd with *Elopement* or *Adultery*. This was formerly recoverable in the Spiritual Court, but now onely in Chancery.

Alimental ? (*alimentari-*
Alimentary } *us*) pertaining to nourishment.

Alimentation, nourishment, or that causeth or breeds nourishment.

Allabore (*allaboro*) to labour vehemently, to encrease a thing by labour.

Allaud (*allaudo*) to praise or commend.

Allay, to mitigate or assuage ; also to temper gold or silver with a baser mettall, thereby to augment the weight of it.

Allentation (*allentatio*) an alluring, or enticing.

Allusive (*alliciens*) that allures or enticeth.

Allegory (*allegoria*) a dark speech or sentence which must be understood otherwise then the literal interpretation shews, and is prosecuted through the whole sentence. As when *St. Fo. Baptist* speaking of our Saviour, *Mat. 3.* said, *Whose fan is in his hand, and he shall make clean his floor, and gather the wheat into his barn, but the chaff he shall burn with*

with unquenchable fire. The meaning is, that Christ being supreme Judge of all, shall separate the good from the evil, rewarding the one in Heaven, and punishing the other in Hell fire. *Bull*.

*Allegorist*al, pertaining to, or spoken by an Allegory.

Alleluiah or *Allelusa*, (*Heb.*) *Praise ye our Lord*, used as a sign of exultation. *Paulus Diaconus* writes, that when the Britains were invaded by the Saxons and Picts, and ready to fight a Battel with them, they were admonished by *Saint Germanus* a French Bishop (sent hither with *St. Lupus*, to confute the Pelagian Heresie) that they should say as he said, and forthwith he cry'd out aloud *Alleluiah*, which when the whole Army of Britains had done, the sound thereof struck such a terror into their enemies, that they presently fled, and the Britains had the victory: *De gestis Rom. l. 15.* & *Bede Eccles. Hist. l. 1. c. 20.*

This *Alleluia* (saith a learned Author) is an Hebrew word, composed of *Allelu* and *Fah*, whereof the Imperative Mood *Allelu* (as near as can be uttered, for in it self it signifies joy beyond all utterance) is as much as *praise ye* ; and the word *Fah* is one of the ten Names signifying our Lord, which some think to be the first word that children pro-

nounce, when they are new born. This word *Alleluiah* the Jews much reverence, and pronounce many times together in their Synagogues.

Allebare ? (*allevo*) to lift
Allebare } up, ease or comfort, to assuage or diminish.

All-hail. See *Hail*.

Allucienp (from *allicio*) an allurement, or enticing, a drawing or perswading unto.

Alligation (*alligatio*) a tying or binding to.

Alliant or *Allin*, one that is in league, or of kindred with one.

Allison (*alliso*) a dashing against or upon, a rubbing against.

Alliteration (*alliteratio*) a figure in Rhetorick, repeating and playing on the same letter.

Allobrogat (from *Allobroges*) of or belonging to the people of *Savoy*.

Alloration (*allocatio*) a placing or adding unto ; also allowance made upon an account.

Allorution ? (*allocutio*) a
Allorup } speaking or talking unto ; a communication or parley.

Allodial Lands (*terrae allodiales*) free Lands, for which no Rents, Fines, nor Services are due.

Allude (*alludo*) to speak any thing which hath resemblance, or is privily directed to touch another matter, to scoff covertly, to play to or with another,

to speak by relation to any thing.

Alluminos (from the Fr. *Allumer*, i. to lighten) one that colours or paints in paper or parchment; so called, because he gives *light* and *ornament* by his colours to the Letters or other figures coloured. *An. 1 Ric. 3. cap. 9.*

Allusion (*allusio*) a likening or applying of one thing to another, and it is as it were a dalliance or playing with words like in sound, unlike in sense, by changing, adding, or subtracting a letter or two; so that words nicking and resembling one the other, are applicable to different significations. As the Almighty if we may herein use a sacred Authority) in ratification of his promise to the seed of *Isaac*, changed *Abram*, high Father, into *Abraham*, that is, Father of many; and *Sarai*, that is, my Dame, into *Sara*, that is, Lady or Dame. The Greeks nicked *Antiochus Epiphanes*, that is, the famous; with *Epimanes*, that is, the furious. The Romans likewise plaid with bibbing *Tiberius Nero*, calling him *Tiberius Mere*. So in *Quintilian*, the four fellow *Placidus* was called *Acidus*, and of late one called *Scaliger*, *Aliger*, *Cam. Rem. fol. 158.*

Alluvion (*alluvio*) the still rising and swelling of a River; a deluge or inundation.

Almadres, little Boats in the *East-Indies*, made all of one piece of wood.

Almanack (Hebr. *Almanahh*) a Prognostication or Kalendar. But *Verstegan* derives it from the Germans; they used (says he) to engrave upon certain squared sticks about a foot in length, the courses of the Moons of the whole year, whereby they could always certainly tell when the New and Full Moons should happen, as also their Festival days; and such a carved stick they called an *Al-mon-aghr*, that is to say, *Al-mon-heeh*, to wit, the regard or observation of all the Moons, and hence is derived the name *Almanack*. *Verstegan p. 46, 47.*

Almshouses and **Almadarats**, Arabian names of Lines or Circles, which are imagined to pass through every degree of the Meridian Parallel to the *Horizon*, up to the *Zenith*. *Du Bartas.*

Almshouse or **Aumry** (Fr. *Aumosnery*) an Almshouse, or place where poor impotent people dwelt, who were relieved by the charity of others.

Alodium (*alodium*) signified anciently what in the more strict sense Inheritance doth in our Law, that is, Lands descended from the Ancestor. *Selden.*

Almoner } (*Elcemofnarius*) is an Officer of a King or Princes house, whose function is carefully to collect the fragments, and distribute them every day to the poor: Charitably to visit the sick and leprous, those that are in prison, poor widows, needy persons, and those that have no constant abode; likewise to receive and faithfully distribute cast horses, robes, money, and other things given in alms; he ought also to stir up the King with often admonitions, especially on Festival days, to be bountiful in giving alms, and to beseech that his rich Robes may not be given to Parasites, Masquers, Stage-players, or the like, but may go towards the increase of his alms. *Fleta l. 2. c. 22.*

Alnarh, is a fixed star in the horns of *Aries*, from whence the first mansion of the Moon takes his name, and is called *Alnath*. *Chaucer.*

Alnath. See *Lignum vite*.

Alnath *Strotrina*, the juice of an herb brought hither dry out of *Zocatar*, an African Island, the best whereof is clear, clean, and red, like the colour of a Liver; It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholerick humours out of the stomach, yet not good to be taken inwardly by such as are troubled with the *Hemorrhoides*. *Bull.*

Allogick (*alogicus*) unreasonable, inconsiderate.

Allogia (*alogia*) without reason; also unmeasurable excess in cheer.

Alopecia (*alopecia*) a disease causing the hair to fall, the Foxes evil; shedding of the hair.

Alostra, a kind of drink in *Spain*, which they drink between meals in hot weather, it is made of water and hony, and is much of the taste of our *Medea*.

Alpha (*αλφα*) the first letter of the Greeks, called by us (1) (as *Omega* is the last) it is used for the first or chief of any thing; Almighty God is called in the *Apocalypse*, *Alpha* and *Omega*, i. the beginning and ending, first and last. *Rev. 13. 13.*

Alphabet (*alphabetum*) the cross-row of letters, the A, B, C, so called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first letters of the Greek Alphabet or Cross-row, and therefore most peculiar to the Greek tongue.

Alphabetical (*alphabeticus*) belonging to, or done after the order of the A, B, C.

Alphitromancy (Gr.) divination by Barley-meal.

Alphonso, a famous Musician, who invented a particular way of playing on the Viol, which still retains his name.

Alphonso Tables, certain Astronomical Calculations, invented by *Alphonso* King of *Aragon*, or at least ascribed to his invention.

Altarage (*altaragium*) the profit which accrues to the Priest by reason of the Altar.

Altercation (*altercatio*)

an angry reasoning, contention, or brawling in words.

Alterative (*alterativus*) changed, or that may be changed. *Bac.*

Alternate ? (*alternatus*)

That is done or changed by courses or turns one after another, interchangeable. Also used substantively, as when the French King had in the year 1667. taken from the King of Spain a good part of *Flanders*, and a considerable part of *Burgundy*, and being pressed by his neighbour-Princes to make Peace, he offer'd the King of Spain an *Alternative*, i. Either I will release *Burgundy*, and keep what I have got in *Flanders*, or the contrary.

Alternity (from *alternus*) succession by course, a changing by turn.

Altiloquent (*altiloquus*) that speaks loud or of high matters.

Altimetrical (*altimetricus*) pertaining to the measuring of heights or altitudes.

Altisonant (*altisonus*) which sounds clear or loud.

Altisonant (*altisonans*) that thunders from above, an Epithete of *Jupiter* used by Poets.

Altitude (*altitudo*) height, depth or loftiness.

Altivolant (*altivolans*) flying on high, or soaring aloft.

Alveary (*alvearium*) a Bee-hive, or the place where Bees or Bee-hives stand. It

may be used Metaphorically for a house full of Inhabitants, a Library full of Books, or the like.

Alveated (*alveatus*) hollowed like a hive, vaulted or trencched.

Aluminous (*aluminosus*) done with or full of Alum, tasting of Alum. *Vul. Err.*

Alumbrado (Span.) an Enthusiast, or Phanatick, that pretends to new light in Religion.

Aluminate (*alumno*) to nourish or feed.

Alutation (*alutatio*) a tawing, tanning, or dressing of Leather.

Alptark (*alptarcha*) he who teach good rule kept at common Games and Exercises.

Amable, tractable. See *Amenable*.

Amalekites or **Amalecites**, were descendants of *Esau* by his Grandchild *Amalec*, which word is Hebrew, and signifies *populus lambens*, they inhabited some of the lands betwixt *Phœnicia* and the red Sea, and were the first that took Arms against *Moses* and the children of *Israel*, as they were travelling betwixt the said Red Sea, and the Land of Promise, over whom *Joshua* (appointed General of the Israelites by *Moses*) got a famous victory, as you may read in *Exod.* 17. Hence 'tis that enemies to the children of God or good people, or enemies to good proceedings, are commonly called *Amalekites*.

Amal-

Amalgamation (a Chymical Term) is a particular Calcination of Metals, which some Authors call *Philosophical Calcination*. It is performed by the union of Quicksilver with the least particles of Metals, which doth so separate and open them, that they become unctuous and extensible upon the hand.

Amalthæan Horn, plenty of all things. So used from *Amalthæa*, a she Goat, that *Jupiter* sucked, whose horns are feigned to have abounded with plenty of all things. *Cicero's* Library was also called *Amalthæa*, for being abundantly stored with Books.

Amand (*amando*) to send away or remove.

Amandation (*amandatio*) a sending away or removing.

Amantius (Lat.) a Clerk or Secretary always attending; a Scribe or publick Notary.

Amaritude (*amaritudo*) bitterness, grief.

Amarous (*amarus*) bitter, sharp, froward, hard to be appeased, frightful, sour.

Amarulent (*amarulentus*) very bitter, frightful, envious.

Amator (*amatorius*) pertaining to love or lovers; love-ly. *Spots.*

Amazons (*amazones*) war-like women of *Scythia*, that had but one Teat (their name in Greek importing as much) they were very man-like, and cut off their right

Breast, that it might not hinder their shooting; for they were excellent Archers; they lived by themselves, and if at any time they went to their Husbands or neighbouring men, and conceived; if it were a Female child, they kept it; if a Male, they sent it to the Father: the Country where they live is denominated from them, and called *Amazonia*.

Ambage (*ambages*) an idle circumstance of words, a far-fetched speech, far from the purpose.

Ambagious (*ambagiosus*) full of idle circumstances of speech, or of deceitful words.

Amber (*ambra*) a kind of hard yellow Gum, wherewith are made Beads and Bracelets.

Dioscorides saith, it falls in manner of a liquor from Poplar Trees into the River *Po* in *Italy*, where it congeals and becomes hard. But *Guicciard* affirms, (and more probably) that it is the juice of a Stone, which grows like a Coral in *Poland* in a Mountain of the North Sea, clean covered with water, and in the Months especially of *September* and *December*, this liquor is by violence of the Sea, rent from the rock, and cast into the Havens of *Poland* and the neighbouring Countreys. Besides its beauty, and the quality it hath of burning like pitch, and attracting straws and iron, like

the Adamant, it is good for stopping the bloud, Falling-sickness, Dropsies, and many other Diseases. *Heyl.* But see more of the quality and nature of Amber in *Vulgar Errours*, l. 2. c. 4.

Ambergreece (Fr. *Ambor* or *Amberrisse*) } *berggrin* } a sweet Aromatick juice or perfume so called. *Ætius* and *Simon Sethius* (Greek Authours) affirm it to be a kind of *Bitumen*, issuing from Fountains or Springs in the bottom of the Sea; and that by floating upon the water, it becomes hard, &c. Others affirm it to be the dung of a Bird, of the bigness of a Goose, found in *Madagascar*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*, and frequenting the Sea-cliffs. A great quantity thereof is found in *Sofala*, and in the Isles of *Comaro*, *Demogra*, *Mozambique*, and along this Tract even to the Isles of *Maldina*, or *Naledina*, which look into the East. There is Amber of four several colours; *White*, *Gray*, *Red*, and *Black*, which comes according to the variety of places or Regions, where it is found; the *Gray* is preferred before all the other, and is known to be good, if when pricking it with a pin, it delivers forth a moisture like oyl. The fume of it is good against the Falling-sickness, and comfortable to the brain.

Ambidexter (Lat. *ex ambo* and *dexter*) he that useth his

left hand as well as his right, that plays on both sides. In our Common Law it signifies that Juror or Embraceor, that takes of both parties, for the giving of his Verdict. He forfeits ten times so much as he takes; *Anno 38 Edw. 3. c. 12. Cromptons F. of P. fol. 156. B.* **Ambidexterous**, that can use both hands, that plays on both sides.

Ambient (*ambiens*) environing, encompassing, seeking honour ambitiously.

Ambifarious (*ambifarius*) double, or that may be taken both ways.

Ambiguity (*ambiguitas*) doubtfulness, incertainty, obscurity.

Ambiguous (*ambiguus*) doubtful, obscure.

Ambidextrous (*ambidextrus*) left-handed. *Vul. Er.*

Ambistole (*ambistolum*) **Ambistole** 2 a doubtful speech.

Ambiloquent (*ambiloquus*) that speaks doubtfully, or two languages.

Ambitudo (*ambitudo*) a circuit, or compassing round; also ambition.

Ambiferous (*ambiferus*) that is both male and female, of both sexes.

Amblygone (Gr.) a blunt angle, or a triangle, one of whose angles is blunt. *Cotgr.*

Ambrose (Gr.) divine, immortal.

Ambrosia (Gr.) is Poetically used for the meat of the Gods,

Gods, as *Nectar* was their drink. It is sometimes taken for immortality.

Ambrosiack (*ambrosianus*) **Ambrosial** } divine, fragrant, **Ambrosian** } sweet-smelling, also immortal.

Ambulatory (*ambulacrum*) substantively, is a place to walk in a Gallery; adjectively, going or walking up and down, changeable.

Amburbial (*amburbialis*) that goes about the City. **Amburbial sacrifices** were, when the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed.

Ambustrado (Span.) soldiers hid in a secret place to entrap the Enemy unawares; an ambush, a way-laying, or laying in wait for.

Ambustion (*ambustio*) a burning or scorching about.

Ambrean Verse (*Carmen amœbæum*) a Song or Verse, when one answers another by course, or is sung by turns.

Amen (Heb. *i. e. vere*) in the end of prayer, wishing that it may be so, so be it. But when it is found twice repeated, as *Amen, Amen*, then it implies *verily, verily*, for confirmation of a truth, *Mat. 18. 3. Joh. 6. 26. Durantus* saith, that *Amen* imports, *Be it to us which we have prayed for.* *Amen* is used in most languages; in *Turky* they use [*Homin*] instead of it.

Amenable (from the Fr. *amener*, *i. e.* to bring or lead unto) tractable, that may be

led, or governed.

Amenity (*amenitas*) pleasantness, mirth, delight, unity.

Amercement (from the Fr. *merci. i. e. Mercy*) signifies the pecuniary punishment of an offender against the King, or other Lord in his Court, that is found to be in *miseria cordia*, *i. e.* to have offended and to stand at the mercy of the Lord. There seems to be a difference between *Amercements* and *Fines*, *Kitchin*, fol. 214. For *Fines*, as taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some Statute; and *Amercements* are arbitrarily imposed by Assessors.

America, one of the four parts of the world, so called from *America Vesputius*, a Florentine, who with *Columbus* a Genoese, first discover'd this Countrey about the year 1492. which is most aptly called the *New-world*; *new*, for the late discovery; and *world*, for the vast spaciousness of it. For, it being divided into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, the compass of the first is deemed 17000. of the other 13000. miles. *Heyl.*

American Disease, The great Pox, brought first from the *Indies* by the Spaniards into Christendom, and at the Siege of *Naples* they bestowed it on the French their enemies in the year 1528. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Amsra-

Amfractuofirn (*amfractuofitas*) a manifold winding, turning, involution, intricacy, compass.

Amfractuous (*amfractus*) full of turnings or windings, intricate, maze-like, perplexed.

Amicable (*amicabilis*) friendly, like a friend.

Amitt, or Amice (*amictus*, *ue*) a garment or attire; particularly, that linnen attire, which Priests put first on, when they vest themselves, by which is represented the head-cloth wherewith the Jews covered the face and eyes of our Saviour, when buffeting him they said, *Prophecy, who is he that struck thee?*

Amitted (*amictus*) clothed overed with a garment.

Amie (from the Fr. *amiè*, beloved, and that from *Amatus*) a name common both to men and women. The Earls and Dukes of *Savoy*, who are commonly called *Amie*, were in Latin called *Amadeus*, that is, Loving God, as *Theophilus*. We now use *Amias* for this, in difference from *Amic*, the woman's name. *Cam*.

Amiffion (*amiffio*) a loss or losing.

To **Amitt** (*amitto*) to lose, to pardon.

Ammodite (*ammodites*) a creeping vermin like a Viper, but of a fandy colour, and full of black spots.

Amvontar, (a kind of Gum almost like Frankincense) so

called, because it grows in *Eybia*, near the place where the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* or *Hammon* was. There is also a kind of Salt so called, which is found in *Africa* under sand, and is like *Allum. Bull*.

Amnēfir (*amnesia*) forgetfulness of things past, oblivion.

Amnic (*amnicus*) of, or belonging to a River.

Amnites, taken either for a distinct People descended from *Amon*, or generally used for all the Heathen (whereof they were the worst and wickedest) which possessed the land, *Gen. 15. 16. Josh. 2. 10. Amos 2. 9.*

Amozist (*amator*) a lover, an amorous fellow, a wooer.

Amozistie (from *amor*) amorousness, lovefulness.

Amozoso (Ital.) a he-lover, and *Amorosa*, a she-lover.

Amort (from the Fr. *amorti*) extinguished, deaded, quenched. Hence 'tis we use to say to those that are melancholly, or in a muse, *What, all a-mort?* or mortified?

To **Amortize** (from *mors*) to deaden, kill, or slay. *Bac.*

Amortion (*amortio*) a removing or putting away.

Amphibolop (*amphibologia*) a word or speech that hath a double or doubtful understanding or meaning.

Amphibion ? (*amphibium*)

Amphibious ? (*amphibius*) that lives as well by water as on land. *Fuller.*

Amphibolous

Amphibolous ? (*amphibolus*)
Amphibolical ? (*amphibolus*)
Amphibological ? Doubtful, or doubtfully spoken.

Amphibitions (*Amphyctiones*) were the most noble Counsellors of *Greece*, selected out of the twelve prime Cities, and, instituted either by *Acrisius* (as *Strabo*) or (as *Halicarnassus* thinks) by *Amphiclyon*, the son of *Helen*, from whom they seem to have derived their name: They had power to decide all controversies, and to enact Laws for the common good; their meetings were at the beginning of the Spring and Autumn. *Ryder.*

Amphionte, i.e. to play the *Amphion*, who was the Authour of Harmony, and by his Eloquence brought men from savageness to civility. *Apol. for Learning.*

Amphipstane (*Amphiscii*) such people as live under the burning Zone, near the Equinoctial line; so called, because their shadows at noon are sometimes toward the North, sometime toward the South.

Amphitheatre (*Amphitheatrum*) a kind of round Scaffold or Play-house full of benches of divers heighes, for people to sit and behold publick Exercises; It differs from a Theatre as the Full Moon from the Half: this was but half-circled, that round, and composed as it were of two Theatres, and is therefore so called. *Caim Ju-*

lius Caesar (says *Pol' Virgil*) built the first Amphitheatre in the fields, and consecrated it to *Mars*. *Verona* a City in *Lombardy* boasts of an Amphitheatre, able to contain 80000 people. And *Vespasian's* Amphitheatre at *Rome*, said to be as great. *Theodorick* King of the *Goths* did utterly abolish the Pastimes then used to be exhibited upon these Amphitheatres.

Amphitrite (Gr.) the wife of *Neptune*, used for the Sea.

Amphidromital (from *amphidromia*) pertaining to the fifth day from the birth, when the child was purif'd, by carrying it round the fire, and having its name given. *Br.*

Amphoral (*amphoralis*) containing or pertaining to *Amphora*, which is a vessel or pot with two ears, by some taken for a Rundlet of nine gallons. Anciently the Italick *Amphora* contained five gallons, the Attick *Amphora*, seven gallons and a half. *Godwin 143.*

Ampliation (*amplatio*) a deferring or prolonging of Judgment or Trial, till the cause be better certified: an Enlargement, a Reprieve.

Amplification (*amplificatio*) an amplifying, enlarging, or dilating.

Amplitude (*amplitudo*) greatness, dignity, breadth, largeness.

Amplivague (*amplivagus*) that stretcheth far, or hath

the Adamant, it is good for stopping the blood, Falling-sickness, Dropsies, and many other Diseases. *Heyl.* But see more of the quality and nature of Amber in *Vulgar Errours*, l. 2. c. 4.

Ambergreece (Fr. *Ambergris*) a sweet Aromatick juice or perfume so called. *Ætius* and *Simon Sethius* (Greek Authours) affirm it to be a kind of *Bitumen*, issuing from Fountains or Springs in the bottom of the Sea, and that by floating upon the water, it becomes hard, &c. Others affirm it to be the dung of a Bird, of the bigness of a Goose, found in *Madagascar*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*, and frequenting the Sea-cliffs. A great quantity thereof is found in *Sofala*, and in the Isles of *Comaro*, *Demogra*, *Mozambique*, and along this Tract even to the Isles of *Maldina*, or *Naledina*, which look into the East. There is Amber of four several colours; *White*, *Gray*, *Red*, and *Black*, which comes according to the variety of places or Regions, where it is found, the *Gray* is preferred before all the other, and is known to be good, if when pricking it with a pin, it delivers forth a moisture like oyl. The fume of it is good against the Falling-sickness, and comfortable to the brain.

Amibidexter (Lat. *exambo* and *dexter*) he that useth his

left hand as well as his right, that plays on both sides. In our Common Law it signifies that Juror or Embracoor, that takes of both parties, for the giving of his Verdict. He forfeits ten times so much as he takes; *Anno 38 Edw. 3. c. 12. Cromptons F. of P. fol. 156. B.*

Amibidexterous, that can use both hands, that plays on both sides.

Ambienr (*ambiens*) environing, encompassing, seeking honour ambitiously.

Ambifarious (*ambifarius*) double, or that may be taken both ways.

Ambiguity (*ambiguitas*) doubtfulness, incertainty, obscurity.

Ambiguous (*ambiguus*) doubtful, obscure.

Ambiseous (*ambilaus*) left-handed. *Vul. Er.*

Ambistoge (*ambilogium*) **Ambistopy** a doubtful speech.

Ambiloquent (*ambiloquus*) that speaks doubtfully, or two languages.

Ambitudo (*ambitudo*) a circuit, or compassing round; also ambition.

Ambiserotus (*ambosexus*) that is both male and female, of both sexes.

Amblygone (Gr.) a blunt angle, or a triangle, one of whose angles is blunt. *Cosgr.*

Ambiose (Gr.) divine, immortal.

Ambrosia (Gr.) is Poetically used for the meat of the Gods,

Gods, as *Nectar* was their drink. It is sometimes taken for immortality.

Ambrosiack (*ambrosianus*) **Ambrosial** divine, fragrant, **Ambrosian** sweet-smelling, also immortal.

Ambulatory (*ambulacrum*) substantively, is a place to walk in a Gallery; adjectively, going or walking up and down, changeable.

Amburbial (*amburbialis*) that goes about the City. **Amburbial sacrifices** were, when the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed.

Ambustrado (Span.) souldiers hid in a secret place to entrap the Enemy unawares; an ambush, a way-laying, or laying in wait for.

Ambustion (*ambustio*) a burning or scorching about.

Amebean Verse (*Carmen amœbeum*) a Song or Verse, when one answers another by course, or is sung by turns.

Amen (Heb. *i. e. vere*) in the end of prayer, wishing that it may be so, so be it. But when it is found twice repeated, as *Amen, Amen*, then it implies *verily, verily*, for confirmation of a truth, *Mat. 18. 3. Joh. 6. 26. Durantus* saith, that *Amen* imports, *Be it to us which we have prayed for.* *Amen* is used in most languages; in *Turky* they use [*Homin*] instead of it.

Amenable (from the Fr. *amener*, *i. e.* to bring or lead unto) tractable, that may be

led, or governed.

Amenity (*amenitas*) pleasantness, mirth, delight, unity.

Amerciament (from the Fr. *merci. i. e.* Mercy) signifies the pecuniary punishment of an offender against the King, or other Lord in his Court, that is found to be *in misericordia, i. e.* to have offended and to stand at the mercy of the Lord. There seems to be a difference between *Amerciaments* and *Fines*, *Kitchin*, fol. 214. For *Fines*, as taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some Statute; and *Amerciaments* are arbitrarily imposed by Affeerors.

Amsorira, one of the four parts of the world, so called from *América Vespusius*, a Florentine, who with *Columbus* a Genoese, first discover'd this Countrey about the year 1492. which is most aptly called the *New-world*; *new*, for the late discovery; and *world*, for the vast spaciousness of it. For, it being divided into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, the compass of the first is deemed 17000. of the other 13000. miles. *Heyl.*

American Disease, The great Pox, brought first from the *Indies* by the Spaniards into Christendom, and at the Siege of *Naples* they bestowed it on the French their enemies in the year 1528. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Amfra-

Amfractuofus (*amfractu-
ofus*) a manifold winding,
turning, involution, intricacy,
compass.

Amfractuous (*amfractu-
us*) full of turnings or wind-
ings, intricate, maze-like, per-
plexed.

Amicable (*amicabilis*)
friendly, like a friend.

Amict, or **Amice** (*amictus*,
us) a garment or attire; par-
ticularly, that linnen attire,
which Priests put first on,
when they vest themselves,
by which is represented the
head-cloth wherewith the Jews
covered the face and eyes of
our Saviour, when buffeting
him they said, *Prophecy, who is
he that struck thee?*

Amictus (*amictus*) clothed
or covered with a garment.

Amie (from the Fr. *amie*,
beloved, and that from *Ami-
us*) a name common both to
men and women. The Earls
and Dukes of *Savoy*, who are
commonly called *Amie*, were
in Latin called *Amadeus*, that
is, Loving God, as *Theophilus*.
We now use *Amias* for this, in
difference from *Amie*, the wo-
mans name. *Cam*.

Amiffion (*amiffio*) a loss or
losing.

To **Amitt** (*amitto*) to lose,
to pardon.

Ammodite (*ammodites*) a
creeping vermin like a Viper,
but of a sandy colour, and full
of black spots.

Ammoniac, (a kind of Gum
almost like Frankincense) so

called, because it grows in *Ly-
bia*, near the place where the
Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* or
Hammon was. There is also a
kind of Salt so called, which
is found in *Africa* under sand,
and is like *Allum. Bull*.

Amnestic (*amnesia*) for-
getfulness of things past, ob-
livion.

Amnicus (*amnicus*) of, or
belonging to a River.

Ammonites, taken either for
a distinct People descended
from *Amon*, or generally used
for all the Heathen (whereof
they were the worst and wick-
edest) which possessed the
land, *Gen. 15. 16. Josh. 2. 10.*
Amos 2. 9.

Amorist (*amator*) a lover,
an amorous fellow, a wooer.

Amorositie (from *amor*)
amorousness, loveliness.

Amoroso (*Ital.*) a he-lover,
and **Amorosa**, a she-lover.

Amorat (from the Fr. *amorti*)
extinguished, deaded, quenched.
Hence 'tis we use to say
to those that are melancholly,
or in a muse, *What, all a-mort?*
or mortified?

To **Amortize** (from *mors*)
to deaden, kill, or slay. *Bac.*

Amortion (*amortio*) a remo-
ving or putting away.

Amphibology (*amphibo-
logia*) a word or speech that
hath a double or doubtful un-
derstanding or meaning.

Amphibion ? (*amphibium*)

Amphibious ? (*amphibius*)
that lives as well by water as on
land. *Fuller.*

Amphibolous

Amphibolous } (*amphi-
Amphibolical* } *bolous*)
Amphibological } doubtful,
or doubtfully spoken.

Amphictions (*Amphyctio-
nes*) were the most noble
Counsellors of *Greece*, selected
out of the twelve prime Cities,
and, instituted either by *Ac-
rius* (as *Strabo*) or (as *Heli-
carnassus* thinks) by *Amphi-
ctyon*, the son of *Helen*, from
whom they seem to have deri-
ved their name: They had
power to decide all contro-
versies, and to enact Laws for
the common good; their meet-
ings were at the beginning of
the Spring and Autumn. *Ry-
der.*

Amphionize, i.e. to play the
Amphion, who was the Author
of Harmony, and by his Elo-
quence brought men from sa-
vageness to civility. *Apol. for
Learning.*

Amphiscians (*Amphiscii*)
such people as live under the
burning Zone, near the Equi-
noctial line; so called, because
their shadows at noon are
sometimes toward the North,
sometime toward the South.

Amphitheatre (*Amphithea-
trum*) a kind of round Scaffold
or Play-house full of benches
of divers heights, for people
to sit and behold publick Ex-
ercises; It differs from a The-
atre as the Full Moon from the
Half: this was but half-circled,
that round, and composed as
it were of two Theatres, and
is therefore so called. *Caius Ju-*

lius Caesar (says *Pol' Virgil*)
built the first Amphitheatre in
the fields, and consecrated it to
Mars. *Verona* a City in *Lom-
bardy* boasts of an Amphithea-
tre, able to contain 80000 peo-
ple. And *Vespasian's* Amphi-
theatre at *Rome*, said to be as
great. *Theodorick* King of the
Goths did utterly abolish the
Pastimes then used to be ex-
hibited upon these *Amphi-
theatres*.

Amphitrite (*Gr.*) the wife
of *Neptune*, used for the Sea.

Amphidromical (from *am-
phidromia*) pertaining to the
fifth day from the birth, when
the child was purif'd, by car-
rying it round the fire, and
having its name given. *Br.*

Amphoral (*amphoralis*)
containing or pertaining to
Amphora, which is a vessel or
pot with two ears; by some
taken for a Rundlet of nine
gallons. Antiently the *Italick*
Amphora contained five gal-
lons, the *Attick Amphora*,
seven gallons and a half. *God-
win 143.*

Ampliation (*ampliatio*)
a deferring or prolonging of
Judgment or Trial, till the
cause be better certified, or an
Enlargement, a Reprieve.

Amplification (*amplifica-
tio*) an amplifying, enlarging,
or dilating.

Amplitude (*amplitudo*)
greatness, dignity, breadth,
largeness.

Amplivant (*amplivagus*)
that stretcheth far, or hath

a large scope.

Ampullous (*ampullarius*) pertaining to, or empty as a bottle, or such like vessel: also proud, swelling, or gorgeous.

Amputation (*amputatio*) a cutting off, away, or about, a proyning.

Amulere (*amuletum*) a ball like a Pomander, good against infection or bewitching; also any thing that is hung about the neck to preserve one from bewitching or infection.

Ana. A barbarous word used by Physicians, and signifies of every one a like quantity.

Anabaptists. A sort of Hereticks, whose erroneous Tenets, or the greatest part of them, are,

1. That Christ took not flesh from the Virgin *Mary*, but that he past through her, as the Sun-beams through glass, or rain through a spout.

2. That there is no Original sin.

3. That children ought not to be baptized.

4. That such as have been baptized in their infancy, ought to be re-baptized, when they come to years of discretion.

5. That Lay-people may preach and administer the Sacraments.

6. That Absolution and the Church-peace ought to be denied to such, who are fallen into any grievous sin, yea, though they repent of it.

7. That *Luther* and the Pope

are false Prophets, but of the two, *Luther* the worst.

In matters of State they hold,

1. That the people may depose their Magistrates and chief Rulers.

2. That a Christian with a good conscience may not take upon him to bear the office of a Magistrate, or keep any Court of Justice.

3. That none may administer an Oath to another.

4. That no malefactor ought to be put to death.

In Family-government they hold,

1. That no man hath a property in his goods, but that all things ought to be held in common.

2. That it is lawful to have more wives then one at once.

3. That a man may put away his wife, if she differ from him in point of Religion, and be not of their Sect.

There are divers sorts of *Anabaptists*, whereof some hold but part of these opinions, some all of them, and others more then these, whereof you may see more at large in Dr. *Festley's* description of *Anabaptists*; entituled, *The Dippers dipt*, and in *Heresiography*, an English book so called: *Melancthon* saith, That one *Nich. Stork* first broached *Anabaptism* in *Germany*, about the year 1521, which very much reigns at this time in many parts

parts of Christendom.

Anabathum (Lat.) a Pulpit, or any place whereunto we ascend by steps or stairs.

Anacerballize (from *Anacephalaosis*) to make a brief rehearsal or recapitulation of things spoken. Mr. *Evelin*.

Anachorite, or *Anchoreta*, *Anchorer* (so called, because they used to live *anchor*, i. retired from company) a kind of Religious persons, that live solitary in Cells, and dig their graves with their nails.

Anachoreticall (*Anachoreticall*) *Anachoreticall* (*retal*) belonging to solitariness or Hermites.

Anachronism (Gr.) An *Anachronism* error in Chronology, or an undue connexion of time, a false Chronicling.

Anacreontick Verse (so called from *Anacreon*, a *Lyrick* Poet, who was the first Inventor of it) consists of seven syllables, which syllables, as I take it, are not tied to any cer-

tain Law of quantity. As,

*Sae est quiete dulci
Fessum fovere corpus.*

Anadem (*anadema*) a kind of ornament for womens heads,, as Garlands, Coronets, or Borders.

Anaglyphick, or (*anaglyphick*) *glypticus*) pertaining to the art of Carving, Embossing, or Engraving.

Anagogical (*anagogeticus*) subtle, or of deep understanding, or belonging to high matters.

Anagrammatism, The Art of making Anagrams, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his Elements, and a new connexion of it by Artificial transposition (without addition, subtraction or change of any letter) into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named; As,

Georgius Monke Dux de Aumarle.

Anagram.

Ego Regem reduxi, Anº Sa. MDCLVV.

The precise in this practise, strictly observing all the parts of the definition, are onely bold with *H*. either in omitting or retaining it, for that it cannot challenge the right of

a letter; but the Licentiates, somewhat licentious, lest they should prejudice Poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a Letter, if the sense fall aptly

aply, and think it no injury to use *E* for *æ*, *V* for *W*, *S* for *Z*, and *C* for *K*, and contrariwise.

The Greeks (saith *Camden*) refer this invention to *Lyco-phron*, who was one of those Poets, whom they called the seven Stars or *Pleiades*, and flourished about the year 380. before Christ, in the time of *Ptolemaus Philadelphus*, King of *Ægypt*, whose name he thus Anagrammatized,

ΗΤΟΔΕΜΑΙΟΣ,

Απο' μέλιτος, *Made of honey.*

And upon *Arfinoe* his wife, thus,

ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗ,

Ἦρας ἰοί, *Junc's Violet.*

Anagraph (*anagrapho*) a registering or recording of matters: an Inventory.

Anagris or Anagrisph, *compressio femina singularis, non conjugata; accipitur autem pro culpa seu presumptione.* Spel.

Analetra (*analetra*) fragments, scraps of meat or crumbs gathered together; and Metaphorically it is used for collections or fragments of learning, gathered out of any Book or Authour.

Analem (*Analemma*) a Mathematical Instrument, whereby is found out the Elevation of any Planet, or the height of any other thing.

Analogism (*analogismus*) a forcible Argument, from the Cause to the Effect, implying an unanswerable necessity.

Analogon (*analogia*) the just

proportion, correspondence, and measure, which the object or subject holds with true reason required therein: An Agreement, Harmony, or apt answering of the thing to the considerations proper thereunto. *Et. of Ar.*

Analogous ? (*analogicus*)

Analogical } proportional, equal, resembling.

Analogists (*analogistæ*) tutors, who are not bound to give account of those whom they have under tuition; as Guardians and Protectors of Wards.

Analphabetic, unlearned, unlettered.

Anaplsis (*Lat.*) a resolution or unfolding of an intricate matter: or a resolving or distribution of the whole into parts.

Anapze, to resolve or explicate an intricate matter, &c.

Anaptych, that which resolveth, or unfoldeth.

Ananias (*Heb.*) the grace of the Lord, or (as some will have it) *Divinatio Domini.*

Anapest (*anapestus*) a foot in a Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables, and one long; as, *vācūs.*

Anapestick Verse (*anapesticum*) or *Aristophanick*, commonly used in Tragedies, hath three feet, an *Anapest*, a *Dactyle*, and a *Spondee*, which are used in all parts of the verse indifferently; as,

Castos

Castos sequitur mala paupertas, Vitioque potens regnat adulter.

Anapologetical (from the *Gr. Anapologetos*) inexcusable, or without excuse.

Anarchique (*anarchicus*) belonging to Anarchy, without rule or government.

Anarchy (*anarchia*) when people are without a Prince or Ruler; lack of Government, confusion.

Anarchism, the Doctrine, Positions of Art of those that teach Anarchy; also the being it self of the people without a Prince or Ruler.

Anathem (from the *Gr. anathema*, with an *eti*, or *e longum*) an offering or gift given to an Idol, or to the Church, and hanged up in the Temple in testimony of devotion or thanksgiving.

Anathem (from *anathema*, with an *epsilon*, or *è breve*) a man that is accursed, or given to the Devil by Excommunication; also Execration, or Excommunication it self, *Anathemi Maranatha* is one accursed for ever, an eternal execration, *1 Cor. 16.* *Anathema* belongs to all obstinate scandalous offenders, *Anathema Maranatha* onely to blasphemers of the holy Ghost, *Gal. 1. 9. Rom. 9. 2.*

Anathematize (*anathematizo*) to excommunicate, to

swear, curse, and give to the Devil.

Anatiferous (from *anas*) that brings the disease or age of old women. *Dr. Br.*

Anatocism (*anatocismus*) a yearly revenue of usury, and taking interest for interest.

Anatomp (*anatomia*) the incision or cutting up the body of man or beast, as Chirurgeons do to discover the subtilance, actions, and use of every part.

Anatomical (*anatomicus*) belonging to, or skilful in that Art.

Anatomize, to cut up the body of man, &c. *Hi supra.*

Antecessor (*anteceffor*) a forerunner. In Law there is a difference between *Antecessor* and *Predecessor*; the first is applied to a natural person, as *J. S. & antecessores sui.* The last to a Body Politick or Corporate, as, *Reffor de D. & Predecessores sui.*

Anchoral (*anchoralis*) pertaining to the Anchor or Cable.

Anchoress, a Religious woman that lives solitary in a Cell. *Vide Anchorite.*

Ancile (*ancile*) was a short Buckler or Scutcheon which was formed without corners, being rebated on each side in the fashion of a decreffant or Moon in the last quarter. This *Ancil* (as they say) fell from Heaven into the hands of King *Numa*, in time of a Plague at *Rome*, and he being advertised by

by *Egeria*, that it was for the health of the City, and ought to be kept safe, caused eleven more to be made so like, as they could not be known from the pattern, which hereby was preserved; the keeping hereof was committed to the 12 *Salli*. *Livy & Fern.*

Andreto (Gr. *Andreas*) manly, or manful.

Androgynal (*androgynus*) pertaining to male and female, Hermaphroditical.

Androgynne (*androgynus*) he that is male and female, an Hermaphrodite.

Aneleat, a Faulehion or Wood-knife, which I gather out of *M. Par.* p. 335. & 342.

Angelical (*angelicus*) of or like an Angel.

Anfractuosity. See *Amfractuosity*.

Anxetor (Fr.) a kind of little Cheeses in *France*, so called.

Angle (*angulus*) a corner, nook, or secret place. It is also a Geometrical term for a corner, included by two lines; of which there are three sorts, to wit, a *right*, an *acute*, and *obtuse angle*.

1. A *Right Angle* is, when the two lines meeting, do frame a just square angle of 90 degrees.

2. An *Acute* is, when the two lines inclose less than a square, thereby becoming more sharp, and therefore *acute*.

3. An *Obtuse Angle* is, when the two lines include more than the square making it

thereby the more blunt and dull, and is therefore called *Obtuse*. *Enchirid of Fortificat.*

Anglicism, the form or manner of speech proper to the English.

Angor (Lat.) anguish or grief either of body or mind.

Angutneous (*anguineus*) of or belonging to a Snake.

Angular (*angularis*) which hath angles or corners, crooked.

Angularity, Fulness of angles or corners; the being of a thing cornerwise.

Angust (*angustus*) strait, narrow, slender.

Anhelation (*anhelatio*) shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, the Pthisique.

Anhelus (*anhelus*) which breatheth with pain or difficulty, puffed up, broken winded.

Anlity ? (*anlitas*) old age

Anity S of women: dotage.

Animable (*animabilis*) that which may have life or soul.

Animadversion (*animadversio*) an observing, considering, or giving attention unto; also a punishment or correction.

Animal (Lat. *ab anima*) a living creature that hath sense, man or beast; sometimes we call a Block-head or Dull-head an Animal. *Animal spirit*. See in *Vital*.

Animalillo (Span.) a little Animal.

Animality (*animalitas*) the essence or being of a living creature.

Animare

Animare (*animo*) to hearten or encourage, to give life, or inspire with life.

Animosity (*animositas*) liveliness, courage, stoutness; also heart-burning or stomaching.

Annals (*annales*) brief Histories or Chronicles of memorable things done from year to year, properly spoken of acts done in former Ages, not in present. *Tacitus* applies to *Annals*, matters of State; to *Diaries*, acts and accidents of a meaner nature.

Annalist, he that makes or writes such Annals, or yearly Chronicles.

Annarian Law, was a Law among the Romans, first proposed by *L. Julius*, a Tribune of the Commons, touching the year of the age requisite to sue for any publick Office, or to exercise the same. *Livy*.

Annate, First-fruits paid of spiritual things; so called, because the rate so paid, is also after one years profit. These *Annats* (says *Pol. Virg.*) began first at the Popes own Benefices, whereof he was Patron. But *Clement* the fifth generally decreed it in the year 1305. *Boniface* the ninth; and *John* the 22. renewed that Decree.

Anne (Hebr. *Hannah*) gracious or merciful.

Anneale, To paint upon glass, and then bake it so, that the colours may go clean through; to anoint, or do any thing with oyl.

Anniterians, a Sect of Philosophers, which took name

from *Anniceris*, Disciple to *Parabates*.

Anniferous (*annifer*) that bears fruit all the year.

Annihilate (*annihilo*) is the opposite to creation; as to create, is to make something of nothing, or to produce an effect without the help of precedent materials: so to annihilate is utterly to destroy or to reduce something to its old nothing; and as to create is an action proper onely to God himself, so in like manner to annihilate, is onely proper to Him. Whereas other kinds of productions and corruptions are the ordinary effects of sub-lunary and second Causes.

Anniversary (*anniversarius*) that comes every year at a certain time, yearly, or from year to year. Those were of old called *Anniversary days*, whereon the Martyrdom or Death-days of Saints were celebrated yearly in the Church; or the days whereon at every years end, men were wont to pray for the souls of their deceased friends, according to the continued custom of Roman Catholics.

Annosity (*annositas*) old age, agedness.

Annotation (*annotatio*) a noting or marking.

Annual (*annualis*) of or belonging to the year, yearly, or every year.

Annuit (*annuus redditus*) a yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years, or in Fee.

D

Therq

There are several differences between a Rent and an Annuity, whereof the first is, that every Rent is going out of Land, and an Annuity goes out of no Land, but charges onely the person of the Grantor, or his heirs, that have Assets by descent. The second difference is, that for the recovery of an Annuity, no action lies, but onely the Writ of Annuity against the Grantor, his heirs or successors: but of a Rent the same Actions lie, as do of Land, as the case requires. The third difference is, that an *Annuity* is never taken for Assets, because it is no Free-hold in Law, nor shall it be put in execution upon a Statute-Merchant, Statute-Staple, or Elegit, as a Rent may. *Doctor and Student. Dial. 1. c. 3. and Dier fol. 345. num. 2.* speaks also to this effect.

Annul (*annihilo*) to frustrate, make void, or bring to nought.

Annulated (*annulatus*) that weareth Rings, ringed.

Annulet (*annulus*) a Ring, or any thing like a Ring.

Annunciate (*annuncio*) to declare unto, to bring news, or a message.

Anodynes (*anodyna*) medicines, which by provoking sleep, do assuage pains and grief.

Anossance. See *Nussance*.

Anomaly (*anomia*) inequality, irregularity, unlikeness.

Anomalous (*anomalus*) unequal, unlike, irregular.

Anonymus (*anonymus*) without name, without Author.

Anops (*Gr.*) want of sight, dimness of sight, darkness of colour. *Vul. Er.*

Anorexy (*anorexia*) queasiness of stomach, want of appetite.

Ansulary (from *ansula*, a little handle or latchet) pertaining thereto.

Antagonist (*antagonista*) one that contends for mastery against another; an adversary or enemy.

Antarchy (*Gr.*) an opposition to Government.

Antarctic Circle (*antarcticus circulus*) a Circle in the Heavens Southwards towards the *Antipodes*, remote from our sight; so called, because it is opposite to the *Arctic Circle*, and is 45 degrees distant from the Tropick of Capricorn. *Heyl.*

Antarctic-Pole, the South-Pole of the world.

Ante-acts (*ante-acta*) deeds done in former times, by-past actions.

Ante-ambulate (*anteambulatio*) to go before, as *Ushers* do.

Antecedaneous, the same with *Antecedent*.

Antecede (*antecedo*) to go before, to excell or surpass.

Antecedent (*antecedens*) that hath a Relative, that goes before or excels; In an Argument or discourse consisting of

two

two Propositions, which by Logicians is called an *Enthymem*; the first Proposition is called the *Antecedent*, the other inferred out of the first, is called the *Consequent*.

Antecessio (*antecessio*) a going before, or excelling.

Antecursor (*Lat.*) one that runs or rides before, a fore-runner.

Antediluvian (from *ante* and *diluvius*) before the deluge or great flood. So *Antediluvians*, are people that lived before the flood.

Antefact (*antefactum*) a deed done before, a former action.

Antegenital (*antegenitalis*) born before, elder born.

Antegression (*antegressus*) a going before.

Anteloquy (*anteloquium*) a Preface, or the first place or turn in speaking: also a term which Stage-players use, by them called their *Cue*.

Antemeridian (*antemeridianus*) before noon, or mid-day.

Anteoccupation (*anteoccupationis*) a preventing or seising first.

Antepone (*antepono*) to put or set before, to prefer.

Anterior (*Lat.*) that is before; the former.

Antehene (*antevenio*) to come before, to anticipate, or prevent.

Antheme. See *Antiphon*.

Anthima (*anthimus*) } that
Anthine (*anthinus*) } is

full of, or made of flowers, or of the honey-comb.

Antholog (*Gr.*) a speaking or treating of flowers.

Anthologick (*anthologica*) books that treat of flowers or herbs.

Anthop (from the *Gr. Anthos*, a flower) flourishing.

Anthromancy (*Gr.*) Divination by the raising of dead men. *Cosgr.*

Anthropology (*Gr.*) a speaking or discoursing of men.

Anthropophagy (*Gr.*) a feeding on man's flesh; hence

Anthropophagite, to play the Canibal, to eat or feed on man's flesh.

Anthropophathy (*Gr.*) humane, or man's passion.

Anthropomorphites (*anthropomorphyta*) a Sect of simple Hereticks that began in *Egypt* about the year of Christ 395. in time of Pope *Siricius*, and of the Emperour *Theodosius* the elder: their peculiar Doctrine was, That God had a body or corporeal shape, consisting of head, neck, arms, &c. like a man; having their appellation from the Greek word *ἄνθρωπος*, which signifies *Man*; they are also commonly called *Vadiani*, or *Audiani*, from their esteemed Father or Author, *Audius*, a *Syrian*, that lived about the year 380. in time of Pope *Damasus*.

Anthropomorphistical, belonging to that Sect.

Antichrist (*antichristus*) an enemy or adversary to Christ.

It is compounded of the Greek proposition *Anti* and *Christus*, which signifies contrary or against Christ.

Antichamber (Fr.) any outward chamber which is next or near the bed-chamber.

Anticipate (*anticipo*) to take before, to prevent, to forestall.

Antichronism (Gr.) a false or contrary compute of time.

Antidate (*ab ante & datus*) the dating a Letter or other Writing before the time of making or writing it.

Antididomarians, i. Mary's adversaries, a sort of Hereticks, enemies to the Blessed Virgin. Sir Tho. More.

Antidote (*antidotum*) a medicine or preservative against venome or poison.

Antike-work (*ab antec. i. a prop or buttercress*) a work in painting or carving of divers shapes of Men, Birds, Flowers, Fishes, &c. imperfectly and disorderly mixt and made one out of another for delight sake.

Antigonize, to play the *Antigonus*, who was a bountiful King of Macedonia.

Antigraph (*antigraphum*) an example, a copy, a counterpane.

Antigrapher (*antigraphus*) a Controller, Treasurer, he that keeps the Accounts or Money received to the Prince's use, a maker or keeper of Counterpanes of Deeds.

Antilogos 2 (*antilogia*)

Antiloquy 3 contradiction,

gainsaying or thwarting.

Antimetrical, contrary, or against the rule or order of Meeter, or Verse.

Antimony (*antimonium*) is a vein of the earth like Lead, howbeit it hath this difference from a Metall: a Metall melts, *Antimony* is brayed, and will be burnt rather than molten; it is cold and dry in the third degree, and is used in Collyries for the eyes.

Antimonial, belonging to Antimony.

Antinompy (*antinomia*) the repugnance or contrariety between two Laws, or the contrarying of a Law. It was the custom in Athens to delegate five Persons, to revise and examine every year the contrary-Titles of Law, which they call *Antinomies* &c.

Antinomians (*ab anti, contra, & νόμος, lex, quasi adversarii legis*, adversaries to the Law) are a sort of Reformists hatcht in Luther's days, about the year 1525. by a disciple once of Luther's, called *John*, fir-named *Islebius*, a Husbandman (from the Town *Islebius*) where he and Luther were both born in the County of Mansfield in Germany)

The Tenets of that Sect are; That there are no Devils; That the men of the Gospel are not bound to do the good works of Gods Law, as being neither necessary nor profitable; That whatsoever sins a man falls into, be they Whoredoms, Adulteries,

ries, Thefts, Rebellions, or whatever other; yet if he do but believe the promises of the Gospel, he is sure to be saved: with such other damnable points. This Heresie is still lurking in many corners of Christendom; one *John Eaton* is said to have been the first professor of it in England.

Antipagments (*antipagmenta*) garnishings in Posts or Pillars, wrought in Stone or Timber.

Antipast, The first dish of a dinner or meal; or somewhat eaten before meal, as Oysters, &c.

Antipathy (*antipathia*) a contrariety in nature, or natural repugnance, a contrariety in passions or inclinations, a disagreement of dispositions.

Antipathetical (*anti* and *patheticus*) of a contrary passion or nature.

Antipracticalis, a term in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold, waxes stronger in it self; or cold kept in by heat grows more vehement: An encounter of contraries, or contrary circumstances.

Antipetalarpy (*antipetalarpy*) the reciprocal love of children to their parents, or (more generally) any requital or mutual kindness. *Contr.*

Antipendium, the cloth that hangs before the Altar, called also the *Frontal* in Lindwood.

Antiphonary (*antiphonarium*) a book containing the

Antiphons and Versicles sung by Church-men in the Quire. *Hist. of Pauls, fo. 217.*

Antiphrase (*antiphrasis*) a figure, where a word hath a contrary meaning.

Antiphrastical, that hath or gives a contrary meaning to words.

Antiphone (*antiphona*) an Anthemn, a kind of Verse or Sentence, which Church-men sing by course, one singing one verse, and another another. *Vox reciproca duobus choris alternatim psallentibus.* A responsory Song.

Antipetential (Gr.) that is good against the falling-sickness; or which is contrary to that disease. Dr. Br.

Antipodes (Gr.) people dwelling on the other side of the earth, with their feet directly against ours, so as a right line, drawn from the one to the other, passeth from North to South, through the Centre of the World. These are distant 180 degrees, which is half the compass of the earth. They differ in all things, as seasons of the year, length of days, rising and setting of the Sun, with the like. *Plato* is said to be the first Author of this word *Antipodes*.

Antipodal, belonging to the *Antipodes*, or to those people that have their feet directly against ours. Br.

Antiprestigiatio (*antiprestigiatio*) a contrary juggling the diversity or opposition

sition of Legerdemain, *Hist. of Goths*.

Antiquary (*antiquarius*) one that searches, or is well skill'd in Antiquities, as Coyns, Histories, old Words, &c.

Antiquate (*antiquo*) to bring into the ancient manner or state; to abrogate or make void.

Antique (*antiquus*) old, ancient, out of use.

Antistrophe (Gr. *i. inversio*) a Figure in Rhetorique, when between two things that mutually hang one on the other, there is an interchangeable conversion: as, *Servus Domini, Dominus servi*.

Antisabbatarian, a sort of Hereticks, who would have no particular Sabbath at all, but every day to be a Sabbath to a Christian man.

Antithesis (Gr.) a Rhetorical Figure, when contraries are opposed to contraries, as Spokes in a Wheel; a contrary position, opposition.

Antitheta (*antitheta*) opposites, contraries.

Antitrinitarians, i.e. Adversaries to the Blessed Trinity, who are more spoken of in Writers under the name of *Trinitarians*, which comprehends those Hereticks that reject the word *Trinity*, as not being found in holy Scripture, and deny the number and distinction of Three Persons in the blessed Trinity. As the *Arians*, who denied him to be

truly God, whom true believers call the Son of the Eternal Father, or the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity. Or, as the *Sabellians* (having their name from their Author *Sabellius*, an Egyptian, that lived *Anno Christi*, 260.) who denied any difference or distinction betwixt the Three Persons, confounding the Three into One. Or as the *Macedonians* (so denominated from *Macedonius*, a Bishop of *Constantinople*, living about the year of Christ 359.) who denied the holy Ghost to be God; or, as many other old condemned Hereticks, to whose opinions subscribed those in the last age, who are termed *Deists*, followers of one *Gregorius Pauli*, a Minister of *Cracovia* in *Poland*, about the year of Christ 1564. who vented many blasphemies against the Blessed Trinity; and divers others, as *Ludovicus Hetzer*, *Michael Servetus*, *Campanus*, with many of their Disciples in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, and other places, where there are of them to this day.

Antitype { (*antitypum*)

Antitrophe { an example or copy, like or contrary to the pattern. *L. Bac.*

Antontane, an Order of Religious persons, instituted about the year 324, by the *Egyptian* Monk *St Anthony*, who at the first sold his possessions, and distributed their worth among

among the poor, and afterwards betook himself to a most holy austere course of life, perpetually addicted to Prayer, Fasting, Watching, and other corporeal mortifications; teaching his Disciples, or Followers, to fight against the Devil and his temptations with the sign of the holy Cross: His life was written by *Athanasius*, one of the Greek Fathers, who lived in his days.

Antonomastically, that is said or spoken by the Figure *Antonomasia*, which is a putting one name for another.

Antromancy (Gr.) Divination by raising the dead.

Anxiety (*anxietas*) sorrow, anguish, heaviness.

Anxiferous (*anxifer*) bringing sorrow, causing anguish.

Aonian, An Epithete for the Muses; from *Aonia*, a part of *Bœotia*, where there is a Well dedicated to them, who are thence called *Aonides*.

Apathy (*apathia*) a wanting of affection, the affection of the Stoicks, without passion, impassibility.

Apelles Table. See *Table*.

Appennage { (Fr.) the
Appennage { portion of the King's younger Sons in *France*, a child's part. They have in *France* a fundamental Law, which they call the Law of *Appennages*, whereby the Kings younger Sons cannot have partage with the elder. This Law was made by *Char-*

lmain, before whose time *France* was dividable into as many Kingdoms, as the King had Sons. By this Law the younger (though sometimes they are content with yearly Pensions) are to be entituled to some Duchy, and all the Profits and Rights thereto appertaining: all matters of Regality onely excepted, as Coynage, Levying Taxes, and the like. It is derived from the German word *Abanage*, which signifies a Portion. *View of France*.

Apellean (*apelleus*) of, or belonging to *Apelles*, an excellent Painter.

Apesia (*apesia*) crudity, bad digestion or rawness of the stomach.

Aperture { (from *aperio*)
Apertion { an opening, discovering, uncovering, or revealing.

Apertient (*aperiens*) opening, discovering, revealing, disclosing. *Bac.*

Apertive (*apertus*) opening; also clear and manifest.

Apertty (*aperit*) plainly, openly, evidently. *Bac.*

Aphellium (Gr. *aphelion*) is the point wherein the Earth, or any other Planet, is most distant from the Sun. *Ricciolus*.

Aphettical (*apheticus*) pertaining to the Planet that is the disposer of Life in a Nativity.

Aphorism (*aphorismus*) a short

short selected Sentence briefly expressing the properties of a thing: or which serves as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, specially in Physick.

Aphoristical, pertaining to an Aphorism.

Aphrodite (Gr.) the Surname of *Venus*.

Apian (*apianus*) belonging to Bees, sweet, or tasting like honey.

Apocalypsic (*apocalypsis*) a divine Book written by St. *John Evangelist*, while he was banished in the Isle *Pathmos*; so called, because it contains many profound mysteries there revealed to him. The words genuine signification is, a Revelation or Vision.

Apocalypitical, belonging to the Apocalypse, or to a Vision or Revelation.

Apocryphal (*apocryphus*) that which is hidden, unknown, or doubtful; whose original authority is not known; part of the Scripture so called, because it is doubted whether it be true Scripture, or not certainly known to be so.

Apodictical (from *apodixis*) pertaining to a plain proof, or demonstration of a thing.

Apogeeon ? (*apogeeum*) a

Anegree } Shroud or Den under the earth; also a term in Astronomy, signifying the point in the Heaven, where any Planet is furthest from the centre of the Earth; the re-

most point of an *Epicyle Rider*.

Apograph (*apographum*) a Copy written by a pattern; also an Inventory of ones goods.

Apollatize (*apollatizo*) to kick or spurn with the heel, to despise.

Apollinean (*Apollinius*) of or belonging to *Apollo* the God of Musick, Physick, and Poetry, or to the Sun.

Apollipon (Gr.) signifies a destroyer; a name attributed to the Devil in the New Testament, *Apoc. 9. 11. They had a King over them, whose name in Hebrew is Abaddon, and in Greek Apollyon.*

Apologon ? (*apologia*)

Apologism } a defence or excuse, a speech or written answer made in justification of any one.

Apologetical ? (*apologesi-*

Apologitral } *cus*) pertaining to such a defence or excuse.

Apologize (*apologizo*) to make such a defence or excuse.

Apologue (*apologus*) a Fable or Tale, such as *Aesop's* were, when brute Beasts are feigned to speak, and which covertly teaches lessons of good life.

Anomei (*apome li*) a kind of drink made of water and honey.

Apophthegmatism (*apophthegmatismus*) a medicine to purge the phlegm.

Apophthegm (*apophthegma*) a brief and pithy speech or sentence

sentence of renowned personages.

Apopheret (*apopheretum*) a New-years Gift, a Present.

Apoplectical (*apoplecticus*) pertaining to the Apoplexy.

Apoplexy (*apoplexia*) a very dangerous disease, wherein a man lies without sense or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes closed, and great difficulty in fetching his breath; it comes for the most part of cold and gross phlegmatic humours, oppressing the brain in such sort, that the Animal spirits cannot pass from thence into the sinews, as they were wont. It either causeth present death, or else ends in a dead Palsey.

Aporetique (from *aporia*) ever doubting, never certain in any thing, wanting counsel.

Apostate (*Apostata*) he that revolts or falls from any thing he has undertaken to defend, as from true Religion. *Julianus* the Emperour was most infamous for this crime, and therefore called *Julian the Apostate*.

Apostatize (*apostato*) to make defection by revolt, to rebell or fall away from his Religion, duty, or purpose.

Hence comes *Apostasy* the Substantive, and *Apostatical* the Adjective.

Aposteme. See *Imposthume*.

Apostle (*Apostolus*) one sent of a message, a Messenger or

Ambassadour. Therefore the twelve whom Christ sent to preach the Word of God, are properly called *Apostles*.

Apostolicks, } (*Apostolici*)

or } a sort of Heretics that hold, 1. That many Christians in these days have more knowledge than the Apostles. 2. That there is a salvation to be revealed unknown to the Apostles themselves. 3. That God in a short time will raise up Apostles, men extraordinarily indued with visible infallible gifts to preach the Gospel, &c. with other such erroneous Tenets.

Apostroph (*apostrophus*) a mark or comma, signifying the cutting off some vowel, as 'tis for it is, th'end for the end, and the like; most used in Poetry. It is also a figure, when we convert our speech from one matter or person to another.

Apostume (*apostema*) an Impostume, an unnatural swelling of any corrupt matter in the body. See *Impostume*.

Apotelesm (*apotelesma*) a calculation of ones Nativity.

Apothegme. See *Apophthegm*.

Apotheca (*apotheca*) a place where any thing is laid to be kept, as a Shop, Ware-house, or Store-house.

Apotomiz (*apotomia*) a cutting off; a Mathematical term.

Apozeme (*apozema*) a decoction or medicine made of water

water, with divers kinds of Spices and Herbs boiled together, used instead of Syrrups; broth. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Appall (Fr. *appallir*) to make fore afraid, to astonish much.

Apparell (Fr.) preparation, provision, ready making; It is an ancient word used in the Accounts of the Inner Temple, and signifies that sum at the foot of an Account, which the house remains in debt, or which remains charged on the house.

Apparitor (Lat.) a Serjeant, Beadle, or Sumner; but most commonly used for an inferiour Officer that summons in Delinquents to the spiritual Court.

Appeal (Fr. *appel*) is often used in our Common Law as in the Civil; which is a removing of a Cause from an inferiour Judge to a superiour, as *Appeal to Rome, An. 24 H. 3. c. 12.* and *1 Eliz. c. 1.* So Saint Paul appealed from *Festus to Caesar*. And it is also commonly used for the private accusation of a murtherer, by a person who had interest in the murthered party; or of any Felon, by one of his complices in the fact. See more of this in *Leigh's Phil. Com.*

Appellation (*appellatio*) a calling or pronouncing, an Appeal.

Appellatibe (*appellativum*) naming, mentioning, or calling; Grammatically it is taken

for common, opposite to proper; as this word *homo*, a man, is by the Grammarians called a Noun, or name *appellative*, because common to all men; and this word *Petrus, Peter*, is a Noun or name *proper* to one individual person.

Appendant (*appendens*) any thing belonging to another, as *Accessorium principalis*, with the Civilians, or *Adjunctum subjecto* with the Logicians. An Hospital may be *appendant* to a Manor. *Fitzherb. Nat. Br. fol. 142.* Common of Fishing *appendant* to a Freehold. *Westm. 2. c. 25. An. 13. Edw. 1.*

Appennage. See *Apennage*.

Appenditious (*appendicus*) that depends on another, pertaining to an *Appendix*.

Appendix (Lat.) a hang-by, an addition, a Pent-house, label, or any thing that depends on another.

Appensor (Lat.) he that weighs or ponders.

Appetency (*appetentia*) appetite, desire, lust.

Appetible (*appetibilis*) to be, or that may be, desired.

Appetition (*appetitio*) an earnest desire, endeavour, or lust. *Hist. of Philosophy.*

Appian way (*Appia via*) a notable Street or High-way which leads from Rome to *Capua* in *Campania*, which *Appius Claudius*, in his Consulship, paved with flint-stones, and walled, and therefore took denomination from him; but was ex-

ex-

extended to *Brundisium* in *Calabria*, by *Julius Caesar* and *Trajan*. Of all others it seems

to be the principal, by the testimony of *Papinius* the Poet,

Appia cunclarum fertur Regina viarum:

Apping'd (from *appingo*) joyned or added to, also painted.

Applaud (*applaudo*) to shew joy or liking of a thing, by clapping the hands, or other sign of rejoycing, to allow or praise.

Applause (*applausus*) a clapping the hands in token of joy, or good liking of a thing.

Application (*applicatio*) a making any thing meet with another, an applying one thing to another.

Applumbature (*applumbatura*) a joyning or soldering with lead.

Apposite (*appositus*) put or set to, meet for the purpose, convenient.

Apposition (*appositio*) an adding or putting to, or together.

Apposite (Fr.) an answer to a Petition, set down in the margin thereof, and generally any small addition to a great discourse in writing, *Cogit.*

Apprentice (Fr. *Apprenti*, and that from *apprendre*, to learn, whence their *Apprentisage*, and our *Apprentiship*) is such a person, who serves a certain time (for the most part seven years) by pact, for the learning of any Art. In for-

mer times Barristers were called Apprentices to the Law. As appears by Mr. *Selden's* Notes on *Forseſcue*, p. 3. So the learned *Plowden* styled himself; and Mr. *Hen. Finch* in his *Nomotechnia* writes himself. *Apprentice del Ley.*

Appretiate (*appretio*) to esteem at an high rate or price.

Appretiation (*appretiation*) an high valuing or estimation.

Appretiatively (*appretiativè*) according to the price or value; it is usually contradistinguished to *intensively*; As we may be said to love a Dog more then a Child *intensively*, but not *appretiatively*.

Appropere (*approprio*) to hasten, to make speed to.

Appropinquation (*appropinquatio*) an approaching or coming nigh unto.

Appropriation (*appropriatio*) a term in our Law, when any Body corporate or private person hath the right, and converts the profit of an Ecclesiastical Living to his or their own use, onely maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure.

To make an *Appropriation*, Licence must be obtained of the King in Chancery, and the consent of the *Dioceſan, Patron* and *Incumbent* are necessary, if the Church be full, But

But

But if the Church be void, the *Diocesan* and the Patron, upon the King's licence, may conclude it. *Plowden in Grondon's Case, fo. 496. b. & Seq.* To dissolve an approbation, it is enough to present a Clerk to the Bishop: for, that once done, the Benefice returns to the former nature. *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 35. f.*

Approber (approbator) signifies, in Law, one that confessing Felony of himself, appeals or accuses another, one or more to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove that which he hath alledged in his appeal. *Stanf. Pl. Cor. fo. 142.* And that proof is by Battel, or by the Countrey, at his election that appealed.

Appuyed (from the Fr. *Appuyé*) stayed, propped, supported or held up; also rested or leaned on. Sir G. Downing's Memorial.

Apputation (apricatio) a warming or heating in the Sun.

Apricurn (apricitas) the warmth of the Sun in winter, Sun-shining, fair warm weather.

Aprique (apricus) warmed with the Sun, or that loves to be in the Sunshine, Sunny.

Apritude (apritudo) fitness, meetness, conveniency.

Aprote (aprotum) a Noun without a Case, indeclinable.

Apprette (Gr.) the remitting of a Fever; or the sha-

king in the course of an Ague. *Riverius.*

Aqua Coelestis is rectifi'd Wine, being in some sort made like the Heaven for subtility and pureness. *Chym. Dist.*

Aqua Tetrachymagogen, is a Water that purges the four humours of the body.

Aquarians, a sort of Hereticks, in St. Cyprian's time, who administred the holy Sacrament in water onely, without wine, and therefore took denomination.

Aquarius, or the Waterman, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac; so called from the plenty of rain water, which we commonly have, when the Sun enters that Sign. *Min.*

Aquatitai (aquaticus) belonging to, living or breeding in the water.

Aquatile (aquatilis) that haunts or lives in the water.

Aquation (aquatio) a carrying, fetching, or providing water; also abundance of rain water.

Aqueduct (aqueductus) a conduit or conveyance of water by a pipe.

Aqueous (aqueus) waterish, like to water. *Vul. Er.*

Aquiliferous (aquilifer) that bears the picture of an Eagle in his Ensign, such was the Roman Standard-bearer.

Aquiline (aquilinus) of or belonging to an Eagle.

Arabesque (Fr.) Rebesk work; branched work in painting or in Tapistry; or a small

small and curious flourishing.

Arahian Bird, the Phoenix, which the Countrey *Arabia* in *Asia*, is said to bring forth.

Arabian Stone, the Stone called *Corniol*, being a kind of *Onyx*, and found in *Arabia*.

Arabidi, a sort of reformed Religious of the Order of St. Francis, so called from a Mountain in *Portugal*, called *Arabi-da*, near which is their chief Monastery; there is said to be but three or four Monasteries of these in the world.

Arable (arabilis) that may be tilled or ploughed.

Araneous (araneus) full of Spiders webs.

Aratrate (aratro) to till or plough, to stir or earground.

Arballist, See *Arcubalist*.

Arbitrarp (arbitrarius) that which is voluntary or left to our own will or censure; belonging to arbitrement.

Arbitrator (arbitrator) is an extraordinary Judge or Commissioner in one or more Causes, between Party and Party, chosen by their mutual consents. *Arbitrement* is either general that is, including all Actions, Quarrels, Executions and Demands; or special, which is of one or more matters, facts, or things specified. The Civilians (says Dr. Cowel) make a difference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*; for though they both ground their power upon the comprimize of the Parties, yet

their liberty is divers. For *Arbiter* is tied to proceed and judge according to Law, with equity mingled: *Arbitrator* is permitted wholly to his own discretion, without solemnity of process, or course of judgment, to hear or determine the controversie committed to him, so it be *juxta arbitrium boni viri*.

Arblasters, an old corruption, from *Arcubalisters*. See *Arcubalist*.

Arbozain (arborarius) of or belonging to Trees or Arbours.

Arbuzator (Lat.) a Lopper or shedder of Trees.

Arbozist (from *Arbor*) he that hath skill in Trees, a Woodman.

Arbustive } (*arbustinus*)
or } of or belong-
Arbustine } ing to Shrubs
or young Trees, shrubby.

Arbuz (Sp.) a kind of Hand-gun or Caliever.

Arbuzster, one that serves with such a Gun in the Wars.

Aradlan (arcadius) belonging to the People or Countrey of *Arcadia* rustick, blockish, clownish.

Arade (Fr.) an Arch or half a Circle. *Merc. Ital.*

Arane (*arcanus*) hid, secret, privy, unknown.

Arrenal. See *Arsenal*.

Archaism (archaismus) an imitation of ancient words or fashion.

Arche

Arche (Gr. *Archos*) the first or chief; Hence

Archetype (*archetypum*) the first pattern or original copy, the principal figure or example whereby a thing is framed.

Arch-Dapifer, a chief Sewer, and is the Title of the Count Palatine of the Rhine under the Emperour.

Arch-Duke, as much as the first or principal Duke. This Title belongs onely to the House of *Austria*, devised by the Emperour *Frederick* to grace his Nephew *Philip*, when he was to marry *Joan* the Daughter of *Spain*. 2. *Part Treasury of Times*.

Arch-flamens, were among the Heathens, what Arch-Bishops or Arch-Priests are among Christians; the Heathenish Romans had three Arch-Flamens in *Britain* in King *Lucius* his time, whose seats were at *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon* upon *Uske*, and twenty eight Flamens; to whose power other Judges were subject. These by Pope *Eleutherius*'s Legat were converted from Idolatry. *Uc. H. Hunting. Hist. lib. 1. and in Prolog. and Broughton's Eccles. Hist. fol. 273. See Flamen*.

Archigrapher (*archigraphus*) the chief Secretary or principal Clerk.

Archiloquy (*archiloquium*) the first part or beginning of a speech.

Archimandrite (*archimandrita*) an Abbot, Prior, or chief

of an Hermitage.

Archimimick (*archimimus*) the principal Player, or chief Jester.

Architect (*architectus*) the Master-builder, the chief Workman in Architecture, the first Inventer.

Architectonical (Gr.) of, or belonging to a chief Master or Architect.

Architecture (*architectura*) the Art of devising, framing, or drawing Plots in Building. It is written, that this Science did begin in *Cain*, because he was the first that ever built a City, which he called by his sons name *Enoc*, as appears *Gen. 4*. This Art contains the condition of Carpentry, Masonry, Imagery, Goldsmithry, and whatever is to be wrought, in either Wood, Stone, or Metals. 1. *Part Treasury of Times*.

Architrave (*Architrabs*) the Crown or Chapter of a Stone Pillar: The Reason-piece or Master-beam in Buildings of Timber.

Archive (*archivum*) the place where ancient Evidences, Charters, and Records are kept; the Chancery or Exchequer. *L. Bac*.

Arch-triumphant. See *Triumphant Arch*.

Archon (Gr.) the chief Magistrate among the Athenians.

Archonticks (*archontici*) certain Hereticks, who affirmed the World to be the work of

of Princes, and denied the Resurrection. They took their name from *Archon* the first of that Sect, and began about the year of Christ 334. *Rider*.

Archprae *Co-moen-Dove*, (famoused by *Agellius* and other Authors) which by reason of weights equally poised within the body, and a certain proportion of Air (as the spirit of life) enclosed, flew cheerfully forth, as if it had been a living Dove. *Compl. Gent*.

Archtenent (*arcitenens ab arcum tenendo*) which bears or shoots with a Bow.

Arctation (*arctatio*) a straitning or making narrow.

Arctick Circle (*Arcticus circulus*, so called, for that it is correspondent to the Circle in Heaven called the *Bear*, in Greek *Arctos*) is distant from the Tropick of *Cancer*, 45 degrees, and passeth through *Norway*, *Muscovy*, *Tartary*, &c.

Arctick Pole (*Polus arcticus*) the North Pole of the World: for *Arctick* of it self signifies Northward or Northern.

Arctuate (*archatus*) fashioned like a Bow or Arch.

Arctubalist (*arcubalista*) or a warlike Engine to cast

or shoot darts or stones. Our *Rich. 1.* first shewed the use of this Engine to the French, and was shortly after slain by a shot thereof discharged by *Bertram de Gurdon* at the Siege

of *Caluz* in *Franco*. *Camb*.

Arctubuse. See *Arcubuz*.

Ardeillon (*ardelio*) one full of gesture, a busie body, a medler in all matters.

Ardeur (*ardor*) ardent love, hot or fervent desire, parching heat.

Arduity (*arduitas*) height, steepness, difficulty.

Areatour (*arcator*) a thresh-er, or he that makes clean the floor.

Arefaction (*arefactio*) a making dry, or withered. *Bac*.

Arefy (*arefatio*) to make or become dry, to wither.

Arenaceous (*arenaceus*) of or like sand, sandy. *Dr. Br*.

Arenaten (*arenatus*) mixed with sand, sandy.

Areopagite (*Arcopagite*) Judges of Life and death among the Athenians, instituted by *Solon*; their custom was to use so much severity and integrity in judgment, that they heard all causes and matters in the night, to the end they might have no occasion to regard the parties, but onely have their eye and respect earnestly on the matter before them. They were called *Acropagites*, from the Greek *Areopagos*, that is, *Mars* his street, a street in *Athens* so called, where they sat. *St. Dionysius*, converted to the Christian faith by *St. Paul*, was one of those Judges. *Pol. Virg*.

Arennag (*Arcopagus*) the Town where those Judges sat in Judicature.

Areopage.

Areopagetical, belonging to the *Areopagie*.

Arerataloger ? (*aretalogus*) one that brags or boasts of vertue in himself, a talking fellow, a liar.

Arefatton (from *aresco*) a drying or withering up.

Areraphila (Gr. i. e. *amatrix virtutis*) a lover of, or friend to vertue; a Woman's name.

Arerine (*Aritinus*) of or belonging to the City *Arctium*, now *Arcti*, in *Italy*.

Argentanguin (*argentangina*) the Silver Squiney, when one for money feigns himself sick, and not to speak.

Argent ? (*argentum*)

Argentyn ? silver coyn, or money; in Heraldry it signifies the silver colour, or white, which the Heralds hold to be the first and most excellent colour. And (*Plato* saith) it is the fittest colour for God; among the Planets it is compared to the *Moon*, and among precious Stones to the *Oriental Pearl. Min.*

Argentifir, that makes, or converts into silver.

Argillous (*argillosus*) full of white clay, fat, fertile, clammy. *Brown.*

Argonauts (*Argonautae*) the Worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the Golden-Fleece; so called of the Ship *Argo*, in which they sailed; the chief of them were *Jason*, *Typhis*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Her-*

cules and *Theseus*. Also taken for idle and lazy Mariners.

Argonautike, Books treating of Navigation or Shipping.

Argutious (*argutus*) subtle, witty, of deep reach, full of words.

Arid (*aridus*) dry, barren, withered, unfruitful.

Aridare (*arido*) to make dry, or barren.

Aridity (*ariditas*) driness, or barrenness.

Aries (Lat.) a Ram; an Engine heretofore used in besieging Cities; so called, because it had Horns of Iron like a *Ram's head*, which batter'd the walls; or otherwise because they rushed against the walls with it, as a Ram with his head, and back again. The form of which you may find in *Marcellinus*, l. 23. c. 3. Also the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, so called, because when the Sun enters into that Sign about mid-March, he begins to beat with his beams upon the beginning of the New-year, as a Ram doth butt, or push with his horns. *Du Bartas.*

Arietine (*arietinus*) of, or like a Ram.

Arietation (*arietatio*) a butting like a Ram; or a battering with the Engine, called the Ram.

Ariolation (*ariolatio*) a foretelling, soothsaying.

Aristocracy (*Aristocratie*) a kind of Government in a Commonwealth, wherein the Nobles,

Nobles or better sort onely rule. Such is the Republic of *Venice*, which is governed by a Senate of Noble-men.

Aristocratical, of or belonging to that kind of Government.

Arithmancy (Gr.) Divination made by number, which hath consideration and contemplation of Angelical vertues; of names, signaces, natures, and conditions, both of Devils and other Creatures.

Arithmetick (*arithmetica*) the Art of Numbring: It is written, that *Abraham* first taught this Art to the Egyptians, and that afterwards *Pythagoras* much increas'd it.

Aritude the same with *Aridity*.

Arke (*arca*) in holy Scripture signifies two things. 1. The Ark made by *Noah* at the commandment of God, which was 300 cubits long, one foot and half to the cubit) 50 cubits broad, and 30 high, *Gen. 6.* which sheweth (according to *Buten*) the whole concavity to have been 450000 The remnants of which, *Joseph* saith, were in his time to be seen.

2. It signifies a most precious and consecrated coffer, or chest, called the Ark of Testament or Testimony, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all over with gold: It had four corners, and in each corner a gol-

den Ring, thorow which were put bars of the same wood, covered likewise with gold, which served for the carriage of it; This *Ark* was two cubits and a half long, one cubit and an half broad, and one cubit and a half deep, *Exod. 25. 30.* in it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the two Tables of the Law, and *Aaron's* Rod that budded, *Heb. 9. 4.*

Armada (Sp.) a great Army or Navy.

Armature (*armatura*) armour, or the use of weapons; the skill of bearing arms.

Armiferous (*armifer*) one that bears arms or weapons, warlike.

Armill (*armilla*) is one of the ornaments worn by our Kings at their Coronation; and is not unlike a *Stole*. See *Stole*. Also a Bracelet.

Armillar (*armilla*) a bracelet for the arm.

Armillate (*armillatus*) which hath or weareth bracelets.

Arminians (so called from *James Arminius*, a Professor of Divinity at *Leyden*, who lived about the year 1605.) a sort of Hereticks, called also *Remonstrants*; that hold several erroneous opinions concerning Predestination, the Redemption of man by Christ's death, &c. And in some points agree with the ancient *Pelagians*. *Heresiog.*

E **Armispotent**

Armipotent (*armipotens*) powerful in arms, valiant, courageous.

Arnomancy (*arromancia*) Divination by the shoulders of beasts.

Armoniac (*armoniacum*) a gum issuing from the Cyprian *Ferula*, or Fennel-giant.

Armistice (*Armorica*) *Brittain* in France so called; and the people of that Countrey are called *Armoricans*.

Arbre, a measure of Sugar among the Portuguese at *Brazil*, containing 25 of our English bushels. *Heyl*.

Aromatick ? (*aromaticus*)

Aromatikal S sweet of favour, odouriferous.

Aromatization (*aromatizatio*) among Physicians is defined to be an artificial manner of preparation, whereby medicaments are made more odouriferous and suaveolent, to the better acceptation of the Palate and Heart, and the greater strength and oblation of the vital and animal faculties. *Renodeus*.

Aromatize (*aromatizo*) to perfume, season, or anoint with sweet odours or spices.

Arpent (Fr.) an acre or furlong of ground; the most ordinary one called *L'arpent de France*, is 100 Perches square, after eighteen foot to the Perch. This word is found in *Doomsday Book*.

Arquebuse (Fr.) a Gun, somewhat bigger then a Mus-

ket, a Caliever.

Arquebustier (Fr.) that setteth with such a Gun.

Arquebuse (Fr.) a shot with a bullet of an Arquebuse.

Arraign, a prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, when he is indicted and put to his trial.

Arrearages (comes of the French *Arriarages*, i. *reliqua*) signifies the remainder of an account, or sum of money remaining in the hands of an Accountant; it is also used more generally for any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearages* of Rent.

Arreptitious (*arreptitius*) caught or tormented by a Devil; also that steals or creeps in privily.

Arrest (Fr.) in the common signification is well known for a seizure of, or execution served upon a man's person or goods; but we sometimes use it (as the French) for a Sentence, Decree, Order, or final Judgment of a Court.

Arianism, An ancient and pestilent Heresie (hatched by one *Arius*, a *Lybian* born (but a Priest of *Alexandria*) who denied the Son to be consubstantial, or of the same substance with God the Father, and asserted him a Creature made by God, capable of vice, &c. To beat down which Heresie, the first Council of *Nice* was called, the *Nicen Creed* made, and the clause of [one substance with the Father]

ther] proved to be consentaneous to the Word. To subscribe the Decrees of this Council, *Arius* was sent for by the Emperour *Constantine*; to whom he went, having written his own Heretical Tenets, which he hid in his bosom, and reading before the Emperour the Decrees of the Council, he wrote a Recantation of his Heresie, swearing that he meant as he had written; which words the Emperour referred to the Recantation, but he to the paper of his own Tenets in his bosom: when he had taken this Oath, he went in triumph through the streets of the City, till a necessity of Nature enforcing him, he withdrew aside to a house of ease, where he voided out his guts, and sent his Soul as a harbinger to the Devil, to provide room for his body. *Heyl*.

This Heresie began about the year of Christ 315. in the time of Pope *Silvester*, and *Constantine* the Great, Emperour; and, notwithstanding that *Arius* and his deceived complices, were excommunicated by their own Bishop *Alexander*, upon the first broaching of their Tenets, and that the Heresie was condemned by the aforesaid Council of *Nice*; and thirdly, notwithstanding the aforesaid sudden and infamous death of the Authour, the Heresie died not with him, but did afterwards much spread it

self by the help of *Constantine* the Emperour, through all Christendom, but more in the East, then in the Western Church of God, nor is it to this day quite extinct; divers still adhering to it, especially in *Transylvania* and the bordering Countreys.

Arride (*arrideo*) to smile or look pleasantly upon, to shew a liking and consent by gesture, to applaud.

Arrision (*arriiso*) a smiling upon, an applause.

Arriva. See *Recuo*.

Arrogate (*arrogare*) to attribute much to ones self; to boast, to claim more then is due, to presume.

Arrogance (*arrogantia*) pride, presumption, haughtiness.

Arsenal (Fr. *Arcenal*, Ital. *Arsenale*) an Armory or Storehouse of Armour, Artillery or Ships.

The *Venetians* (saith *Heylyn*) have an Arsenal, in which are kept 200 Gallies, nigh to which are houses stored with Masts, Sails, and other Tackling: so that they can speedily set out a great Navy.

Arsenick (*arsenicum*) a kind of gold colour called Orpine, or Orpiment, others call it Oker: The natural one is of two sorts, the one red, the other yellow. *Cotgr*.

Arsenherse (*lausere ignem*) a pretended Spell written upon the door of an house, to keep it from burning. 'Tis a

Tuscan word, *quasi Arsurum averte*.

It signifies also preposterously, *ordine inverso*.

Arse-versie, Preposterously, perversly, the cart before the horse.

Arrentisean Month, the Month of May.

Arterea (*arteria*) a sinew like a vein, a hollow vessel, in which the spirits of life mixed with blood, do pass through the body. All these kinds of veins proceed from the heart, where the vital spirits are made, and are those which pant or beat, called commonly the pulses.

Bull.

Aorta (Gr.) the great artery, the root whereof is fastned to the little grisly bone which is in the heart; this is called the mother of all other arteries.

Axillar artery (*arteria axillaris*) the Arm-hole artery, or a left branch of the *Aorta*, from which it ascends obliquely towards the arm-hole, where after it hath sent its branches to the higher ribs, and other adjacent parts, it descends to the bough of the Cubit.

Carotick artery (*arteria carotica*) issues from the *axillar*, and is divided into two branches; the inward and greater, which goes to the brain; the outward, which passes to the *Larinx*, tongue, nose, eyes, and Muscles of the Temple.

Cervical artery (*arteria cervicalis*) an artery in the Nape

or hinder part of the neck, issues from the *Sous claviere*, and goes thence from the neck-bone to the brain.

Cœliacque artery (*arteria cœliaca*) is a main branch of the great artery, from which it descends to the midriff and entrails.

Coronal arteriess, are two little branches of the great artery, and led by it to the left ventricle and broad end of the heart.

Crotaphique artery (*arteria crotaphica*) is a great sinew near the temples.

Crural artery, is the artery of the thigh, among whose Muscles, it divides it self.

Cubical artery, is a branch of the *axillar*.

Cystepatique artery, is a branch of the *cœliacque*, and goes to the liver and gall.

Diaphragmatique artery, issues from the trunk of the great artery, and thence goes to the *Diaphragm*.

Epigastrick artery, is a branch of the *Iliack artery*; and distributes it self among the muscles of *Epigastrium*.

Gastripiptique artery, is a branch of the *Cœliacque*, whence it goes to the ventricle and *Epiploon*.

Geminous arteries; the Twin-arteries, two small ones which descend to the joynt of the knee, between the processes of the thigh bone.

Grand artery. As *Aorta*.

Hypogastrick artery, is a branch

branch of the *Iliacque*, and distributes it self among the parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

Iliack artery, is the descendant branch of the great one.

Intercostal arteries are two; an upper, which bestows it self among the Muscles that are between the four highest ribs, and under one, which goes to every Muscle, that is between the rest of the ribs.

Lombare arteries, the Loin arteries, issue from the *Aorta* unto all the parts of the loyns, giving life to the marrow of the Lark-bone, and sending as many branches to its joynts, as there are holes in it.

Manillar artery, the Pap artery, issues from the trunk of the *Aorta*.

Mesenterique arteries are two; an upper, which distributes it self among the small guts; and an under one, which goes to the lower part of the *Mesentery*.

Plantar arteries, are two branches of the thigh-arterie (which they divide in the middle of the leg) an inward one, which descends to the joynt or setting on of the foot, and passing along the sole, ends in five branches, whereof two serve for the great toe, two for the second, and one for the middle toe; the outward (as the inner) ends also in five branches, two whereof it bestows on the little toe, two on the next to it, and one on the middle one.

Privy artery, issues from the great arteries descendent branch, and bestowes it self among the privities.

Radial artery, a second branch of the arm-hole artery, whence it bestows it self on the *Radius*, or upper and greater bone of the arm.

Renal artery, the kidney artery, issues out of the *Aorta*, and enters into the kidney, bringing it to the serosity of the arterial blood.

Sacred artery, a branch of the great arteries descendent branch, goes to the marrow which is in the *Os Sacrum*.

Sous claviere artery, the ascendent branch of the great artery.

Spermatique artery, goes from the body of the *Aorta* to the *Testicles*, and there joyns with the vein that governs those parts.

Splenitique artery, is the greatest branch of the *Cœliacque*, whence it goes to the spleen, and therein ends.

Thorachique artery, the breast artery, issues out of the great arteries ascendent branch, and goes to the anterior muscles of the breast.

Trachean or Trachian artery, called also the pipe of the lungs, is one of the three principal arteries in the body, and the instrument of breath and voice. it begins at the *Larinx*, and ends at the lungs or lights.

Venous, or Veiny artery, is one

of the three principal ones of the body, issues from the left ventricle of the heart, and carries blood from thence to the Lungs for their nourishment.

Arterial (*arterialis*) of or belonging to the Arteries.

Arterious (*arteriosus*) full of Arteries.

Arteriomye (*Gr.*) an incision or cutting of Arteries.

Arthritic (*arthriticus*) gouty, diseased in the Joints.

Artick. See *Artick*.

Arthur, a Latine name in *Juvenal*, drawn from the goodly fixed Star *Arcturus*, and that from *Arctus*, is the Bear, as *Ursinus* among the Romans. The famous *Arthur* made this name first renowned among the Britains. *Cam.* But why may not *Arthure* be

rather a Brittain word composed of *Arth*, which signifies a Bear; and *gwr*, signifying a Man, *Vir*? So *Arthur*, quasi a Man that for his strength and terror may be called, or is like a Bear.

Articular (*articulatus*) pertaining to the joints.

Articulate (*articulatus*) to set down articles or conditions of agreement, to joint or point.

Artifer (*Lat.*) a workman, a craftsman, a cunning Artificer, a Master of his Art.

Artisan or *Artiss* (*Fr.*) *idem*.

Arvisian *Arvine*, (so called from *Arvis* (now *Amisla*) a Mountain in the Island *Sio*, formerly called *Chios*, where it is made) one of the best sorts of Greek Wine, thus praised by *Virg. Eclog. 3.*

*Ex multo in primis hilarans convivium Baccho,
Ante focum, si frigus erit; si messis, in umbra:
Vina novum effundam calathis Arvisia Nectar.*

Pleasant with plenteous *Bacchus*, when we feast,
Byth' fire, if cold: in shades, if heat molest:
I Bools will with *Arvisian* Nectar fill.

Arbat, Brothers of Fraternity (*fratres arvales*) were twelve Priests among the old Romans, who (besides the performance of publick Sacrifices) were appointed Arbitrators or Judges to decide controversies concerning Land-marks, and bounds of the fields, whence they took name, *Godw.*

Arundiferous (*arundifer*)

that bears or brings forth Reeds or Canes.

Aruspicy (*Aruspicium*, or *Haruspicium*) a kind of Divination, when men (by opening and viewing the bowels of beasts killed for Sacrifice) undertook to foretell things to come: and such persons were called *Aruspices*, *ab aras inspiciendo*.

Ascalompe; *Herod*, so called,

led, because he was born at *Ascalon*, a Town in *Jury*.

Aspance, a beholding sideways, or looking on one side.

Ascriptitious (*ascriptitijs*) added to the number of other, registred, enrolled.

Ascendant (*ascendens*) or *Horoscope*, is the point of the Ecliptick, arising at some determinate moment of the natural day; in which the Infant is conceived or born (so called from two Greek Nouns, *ἄνω*, i. *hora*, and *σκοπεῖν*, *scopus*) which is the scope to be aimed at; for the condition of the whole life is believed to depend on that moment; and therefore that moment and point of the Ecliptick, is to be proposed and established as the principal scope levell'd at in Astrological consideration. *Ricciolus Almagesto Novo*.

Ascenthe (from *ascendo*) that ascends or climbs up.

Ascrete (from the Greek *Asctes*, i. *Monachus*) pertaining to a Monastery or place, where people give themselves to Meditation or Prayer. *Sir Ken. Digby's Tr. of Bodies*.

Asctiad (*asclepias, adis*) a kind of Verse consisting of a Spondee, Choriambique, and two Dactyles.

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

Asia, one of the four parts of the World, bounding towards the East; so called from

Asia, daughter to *Oceanus* and *Theia*, wife to *Japetus*, and mother to *Prometheus*; It stretches in length about 5200 miles, and in breadth 4560; wherein are contained the several Regions of 1. *Anatolia*. 2. *Syria*. 3. *Palestina*. 4. *Armenia*. 5. *Arabia*. 6. *Media*. 7. *Assyria*. 8. *Mesopotamia*. 9. *Persia*. 10. *Chaldea*. 11. *Parthia*. 12. *Hircania*. 13. *Tartaria*. 14. *China*. 15. *India*. 16. *The Islands*. This part of the world hath worn the Garland of super-eminency.

1. Because here man was created, and put to Till the Land.

2. Here our Saviour Christ was born, wrought his Divine Miracles, and suffered on the Cross for our salvation.

3. Here was done the actions memorized by the holy Pen-men of the Old and New Testament.

4. Here were the first Monarchies of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, and Medes.

5. This is the common Mother of us all, from whence, as from the Trojan Horse, innumerable Troops of men issued, to people the other parts of the uninhabited world. *Heyl*.

Asiatick (*Asiaticus*) pertaining to *Asia*.

Asinine (*asininus*) of or belonging to an Ass.

Asinographers (*asinographi*) they who sell or make Songs, or Lessons for any Instruments.

Asmodeus (Gr.) the Fiend of Lechery, or Spirit of Carnality; also the name of the Devil, that killed the seven husbands of *Sara*, the daughter of *Raguel*, mentioned in *Tobit* cap. 3.

Asotus, Intemperate, incontinent, prodigal. Hence perhaps 'tis we call a Drunkard; a *Sot*.

Aspect (*aspectus*) beholding or viewing, sight, presence, or beauty.

In Astronomy it signifies the distance between the Planets and heavenly Signs: and there are four such Aspects. The first (called a *Trine Aspect*, because it divides the Heavens into three even parts) is the distance of four Signs from each other; as *Aries* beholds *Leo* and *Sagittarius* with a *Trine Aspect*, because these are distant four Signs, the one before, the other after *Aries*. The second called a *Quartile*, is the distance of three Signs, as *Aries* beholds *Cancer* and *Capricorn* with a *Quartile Aspect*, because they are distant three Signs from him. The third called a *Sextile Aspect*, is the distance of two Signs, as *Aries* beholds *Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this *Sextile Aspect*, being but two Signs distant from them. The fourth, called an *Opposite Aspect*, is the farthest distance that can be, namely, a distance of six Signs asunder, as *Aries* beholds *Libra* with this *Opposite Aspect*, and *Libra* beholds *Aries*

with the same. The like is of all the other Signs or Planets placed in them. For example, *Taurus* beholds *Cancer* and *Pisces* with a *Sextile*; *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a *Quartile*; *Virgo* and *Capricorn* with a *Trine*, and *Scorpio* with an *Opposite Aspect*. The distance of one or five Signs is not called an *Aspect*.

Aspectable (*aspectabilis*) worthy the beholding or looking on; visible, that may be seen.

Asper, a sort of foreign Coin, of our money about five farthings; others say, ten Aspers make but Six-pence.

Asperate (*aspero*) to make sharp, rough, eager, or angry, to make more grievous.

Asperity (*asperitas*) sharpness, harshness, unpleasantness, rudeness of manners.

Aspernate (*asperno*) to contemn, reject, set light by, or abhor.

Asperision (*asperio*) a besprinkling, wetting, or bedewing; and by Metaphor, infamy or slander.

Asphaltites, of or belonging to the dead Sea, or Lake called *Asphaltites*, nigh which once stood the infamous Cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*. This Lake has such a bituminous or sulphry strong smell, that no living thing can endure it. *Rel. Med.*

Aspirant or *Aspiratio* (*aspiratio*) a

Aspiration *Aspiratio* breathing, aspiring or influence; also the pronouncing a syllable with some

some more force of breath than ordinary, as we do those that have the Letter *H*, as *have*, *her*, *homo*, *hamus*, &c. contrary to which pronunciation is that which has nothing of the sound of *H*, as *are*, *ear*, *amo*, *onus*, &c.

Asportation (*asportatio*) a carrying or conveying away, a transporting.

Assart (Fr. *Essarter*) to glade or make glades in a Wood; also to grub up or clear a ground of bushes, shrubs, &c. or to lop off the boughs of a Tree. *Assart*, is taken for an offence committed in the Forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are Thickets or Coverts of the Forest, and by making them plain, as arable Land. *Manwoods For. Law*. But if a man sue out a Licence to *assart* his grounds in the Forest, and to make it several for Tillage, then it is no offence. *Com.*

Assassine (Ital. *Assassino*) a Thief, a Cut-throat, a Murderer; properly one that kills another for gain, or upon hope or promise of reward; such a one was he who murdered the Count of *Tripoli* in the wars for the Holy Land; and such one was he, who so desperately wounded our *Edward I.* at the Siege of *Ptolemais* or *Acon*.

Assassinate (from the Ital. *assassinare*) to murder and rob together.

Assation (*assatio*) a roasting;

In Physick, it signifies the coction of medicaments in their own juice.

Assault. See *affray*.

Affectation (*affectatio*) an accompanying, following, or observing.

Affentation (*affentatio*) a flattering, soothing, or dissembling.

Affertion (*assertio*) an affirmation or avouching; a procuring of ones liberty.

Affessor (Lat.) a Counsellor, a Judge lateral, an assistant, one that is associate in Office and Authority to another. It is an Officer in an Assembly of Presbyterian Divines, whereof there are two at the least.

Affistrix (Lat.) a woman who is assistant or sits by another; a Midwife.

Assets (from the French *Asses*, i. *faits*) signifies goods enough to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the Executor or Heir, in satisfying the Testators or Ancestors Debts and Legacies. See *Brook*, *titulo*, *Assets per discent*: By whom you shall learn, that whosoever pleads *Assets*, saith nothing, but that he against whom he pleads, has enough descended, or come into his hands, to discharge that which is in demand. Our Law-Books speak of two sorts of *Assets*. Viz. *Assets per discent*, and *enter mains*, the former being to be alledged against an heir, the

the other against an Excutor or Administrator.

Asseration (*asseveratio*) an earnest affirming or avouching.

Assideans, it is controverted whether they were *Pharisees* or *Essenes*, or what they were; but see *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 33.

Assiduity (*assiduitas*) diligence without ceasing, continual attendance, uninterrupted solicitation.

Assiduous (*assiduus*) daily, continual, diligent, approved, always at hand.

Assignment 2 (*assignatio*)

Assignment 3 an appointment or distribution, the passing a thing over to another.

Assignee (*assignatus*) is he that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *Assignee* may be either in *Deed*, or in *Law*. *Assignee in Deed*, is he that is appointed by a person: an *Assignee in Law*, is he whom the Law so makes, without any appointment of the person. *Dyer fol. 6. num. 4. Perkins Tit. Grants*, saith, That an *Assignee* is he that useth or enjoys a thing in his own right; and *Deputy*, he that doth it in the right of another.

Assimilate (*assimilo*) to liken, resemble, or compare,

Assimulate (*assimulo*) to feign a thing, to counterfeit, to represent, to set a good face on the matter.

Assize, is a Norman word, derived from the Fr. *asseoir*, i. *collocare*, and is diversly used in our Laws: *Littleton*, Chap. *Rents*, saith, 'Tis *equivocal*, and sets down three significations of it; one, as it is taken for a *Writ*; another, as used for a *Fury*; the third, for an *Ordinance*.

Concerning the *General Assizes*, thus *Sir Francis Bacon*; All the Counties of this Realm (saith he) are divided into six Circuits, and two learned men are assigned by the Kings Commission to every Circuit, to ride twice a year through those Shires allotted to that Circuit; these we call Justices, or Judges of *Assize*, who have five several Commissions by which they sit. The first is a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to them and many others of the best account in their Circuits; but in this Commission the Judges of *Assize* are of the *Quorum*, so as without them there can be no proceeding. This Commission gives them power to deal with Treasons, Murders, and all manner of Felonies and Misdemeanors whatsoever, which is their largest Commission. The second is a Commission of *Gaol-delivery*. That is onely to the Judges themselves, and the Clerk of the Assize associate: by which Commission they are to deal with every prisoner in the

the Gaol, for what offence soever he be there. The third Commission is directed to themselves onely, and the Clerk of Assize to take *Assizes*, by which they are called *Justices of Assize*; and the Office of these Justices is to do right upon Writs called *Assize*, brought before them by such as are wrongfully thrust out of their Lands. The fourth Commission is to take *Nisi Prius*, directed to none but to the Judges themselves, and their Clerks of Assize, by which they are called Justices of *Nisi Prius*. The fifth is a Commission of the *Peace* in every County of their Circuit. And all the Justices of the Peace, having no lawful impediment, are bound to be present at the Assizes, to attend the Judges, as occasion shall fall out: if any make default, the Judges may fine them at their pleasure and discretions: The Sheriff of every Shire is also to attend in person, or by a sufficient Deputy allowed by the Judges, who may fine him if he fail, &c. See more of this in the *Use of the Law*, fol. 13. *usque ad 21.*

Assortate (*associo*) to accompany, to joyn in office, to make fit; to make ones self companion with another.

Assonate (*assono*) to sound together, to answer by sound.

Assuefaction (*assuefactio*) a teaching or attaining by use, enurement.

Assuet (*assuetus*) accustomed, practised, enured, exercised by long continuance.

Assuetude (*assuetudo*) custom, use, continuance, usage.

Assumit (the third person of the Preterperfect Tense of the Verb *assumo*, i. e. to take to or upon ones self) is a voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man assumes or takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. This word contains any verbal promise made upon consideration; for a promise without consideration, will not, in Law, bind to performance, but is called, *nudum pactum, ex quo non oritur actio*.

Assumption (*assumptio*) a taking to, or upon, a lifting up, an attributing: Also the Minor Proposition in a Syllogism; As,

Whatsoever is due by the Law of Nature, cannot be altered.

But Allegiance and Obedience of the Subject to the King, is due by the Law of Nature:

Ergo, It cannot be altered.

The first part of this Syllogism is called the *Major*; the second, beginning with *But*, is the *Assumption*, or *Minor*; and *Ergo* makes the Conclusion.

Assumptive (*assumptivus*) that takes to himself, or promises, or that is lifted up.

Asserisque

Asterisque (*Asteriscus*) a little Star ; also a figure in writing in form of a star (*) shewing want of something, or somewhat to be noted.

Astertism (*asterismus*) a constellation or imaginary form of fixed stars.

Asthma (Gr.) a difficulty of breathing, a disease when ones breath is hindred by some humor.

Asthmatical (*asthmaticus*) belonging to that disease, short-winded, pursey.

Astipulation (*astipulatio*) an assent, agreement, affirmation, or avowing a thing.

Astism (*astismus*) a kind of civil jest, without prejudice or anger.

Astrea, Justice : so called of *Astræus*, a most just Prince.

Astragal (*astragalus*) a term of Architecture, and is (according to *Vitruvius*) a ring or writhen circle to deck or adorn the neck of a Column, and is therefore transferred to the canon, agreeing somewhat in shape with the Column or Pillar.

Astragallæ (*astragalizæ*) to make or use *Astragals* : also to play at Dice, Huckle-bones or Tables.

Astralish (a term among Miners) is that Ore of Gold, which as yet lies in *primo ente*.

Astriction (*astrixtio*) a knitting, binding, or fastning to, or together.

Astrictive { (*astrixtivus*)
Astringent } which hath

power to binde or knit unto.

Astriferous (*astrifer*) that beareth Stars, an Epithete most proper for the Heavens or Sky.

Astringe (*astringo*) to bind fast, to joyn together, to strain, to tie, to knit. *Bac.*

Astronarch (Gr.) the Queen of the Planets, the Moon.

Astrobolism (*astrobolismos*) a blasting or planet-striking.

Astrolabe (*astrolabium*) a flat-round instrument, whereby Astronomers gather the motion and distance of heavenly bodies, and whereby the length, height, and breadth of any other thing may be discerned and found out.

Astrologer (*astrologia*) is a Science which tells the Reasons of the Stars and Planets motions. *Astrology* (says Dr. *Bullock*) doth promise by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets to foretel things to come; or (as my Lord *Bacon* says) it professeth to discover the influence and domination of the superior Globe over the inferior ; and therefore may be termed a kind of natural divination, so long as it keeps it self in due limits, and arrogates not too much to its certainty ; into which excess, if it once break forth, it can then be no longer called *Natural Divination*, but superstitious and wicked ; for the Stars may incline, but not impose a necessity in particular things.

Astro-

Astrological, pertaining to Astrology.

Astrologer (*astrologus*) he that is well skill'd in Astrology, or discourseth of the variety of constellations, planetical Aspects, disposing of the Houses, and by these and their dispositions, conjectures of future occurrences.

Astronomy (*astronomia*) a Science that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the Planets, Stars, and other celestial motions. This Art seems to be very ancient ; for *Josephus lib. 1. Antiq.* writes, that the Sons of *Seth*, Grandchildren to *Adam*, first found it out ; who hearing *Adam* foretel the Universal Flood which should shortly drown the World, they thereupon erected two great Pillars, engraving in them the Principles of Astronomy, the one of which Pillars was of Brick, the other of Stone, that in case the Water should wash away the Brick, yet the stone might preserve the knowledge hereof for posterity. These Pillars were called *Enoch*, or *Enos Pillars*. *Zoroaster* the first King of *Bactria* (who reigned in the time of the *Assirian* Monarch *Ninus*) is said to have notably augmented or perfected this Science.

Astronomer (*astronomus*) is he who (as *Heylin* describes him) searcheth the reason of the variety of heavenly motions, the diversity of circles,

asterisms, risings and settings of Stars and the like.

Astronomical, belonging to Astronomy.

Astute (*astutus*) crafty, cunning, subtle, malicious.

Asyle (*Asylum*) a Sanctuary, a defence or place of refuge for offenders. See *Sanctuary*.

Asymbolike (*asymbolus*) that pays nothing of the shot or reckoning ; scot-free.

Asymphony (*asymphonia*) a disorder in descant, a disagreeing.

Achievement (Fr. *Achevement*) the performance or accomplishment of any gallant exploit, a bringing to perfection ; Also a term in Heraldry, signifying the Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully, with all that belongs to it, viz. the *Supporters*, *Helmet*, *Wreath*, and *Crest*, with *Mantles* and *Words* ; such as is hung out on the front of an House of any person of quality after his death.

Atheism (Gr.) the damnable doctrine and opinion of the Atheists ; infidelity, the denying of, or not believing in God.

Atheist (from the Gr. *ἄθεος* i. e. *Sine Deo*, godless) he that believes there is no God, or rule of Religion, and that the Soul dies with the body.

Atheling. See *Adeling*.

Athletike { (*athleticus*)
Athletical } skillful in the Art of Wrestling, active.

Athlan-

Atlantick Sea, *i.* The Mediterranean Sea, or a part thereof, lying Westward; so named from Mount *Atlas* in *Mauritania*.

Atmosphere (Gr.) the Sphere of vapours, or the second Region; being as high in the Air, as the Sun carries any vapours.

Atome (*atomus*) a more flying in the Sun-beams; the least moment of time, or any thing so small it cannot be made less.

Atramental } (*atramen-*
Atramentous } *talus*) belonging to ink, black as ink.

Attabillarie (*atra bilis*) that is subject to, or troubled with black choler or melancholy.

Attrate (*atratius*) made black, one clothed in black.

Atrocity (*atrocitas*) cruelty, fierceness, outrageousness.

Atrophy (*atrophia*) a consumption, that comes by a fearful eating too little, or greedy devouring too much; want of nourishment.

Attracted (*attractus*) touched, or briefly handled.

Attainder, from the Fr. *attaindre*, *i.* *e.* to attain unto, overtake, catch, or touch, from the Latine *attingere*, because he that is *attainted*, is, as it were, caught, overtaken, and plainly deprehended: for *attainder* is a conviction of any person of a crime or fault, whereof he was not convicted before: As, if a man have committed Felony or Treason,

&c. and is thereof indicted, arraigned, found guilty, and hath judgment, then he is said to have an *attainder* sued upon him, or to be *attainted*.

Attaminate (*attamino*) to defile, also to meddle with.

Attaque (Fr.) an assault, encounter, skirmish, fight; a violent meeting of two Armies or Enemies.

Attemperate (*attempero*) to make fit or meet, to aim right.

Attenuate (*attenuo*) to make thin or slender, to diminish or make less.

Attentate (*attento*) to attempt, assay, or prove; also used substantively.

Attestation (*attestatio*) a witnessing, affirming, or testimony.

Atticism (*atticismus*) a phrase or manner of speech of the *Athenians*: an elegancy of speech.

Attiguous (*attiguus*) joyning or touching, by or near unto.

Attinge (*attingo*) to touch lightly or softly; to mention or handle briefly, to reach to, to arrive or come to.

Attique, or **Attick** (*Atticus*) pertaining to the Countrey of *Athens*, elegant. **Attick Faith**, is most firm faithfulness in keeping promise.

Attired (from the Lat. *Tiara*, which is an ornament for the heads of the *Persian Kings*, Priests and women) a term used

used among *Heraults*, when they have occasion to speak of the Horns of a Buck or Stag.

Attone (from *ad* and *tonus*) to bring into tune or harmony; to make a comfort or agreement, which we also call an *attouement*.

Attournment (from the Fr. *tourner*, *i.* *e.* to turn) is in Law a yielding of the Tenant to a new Lord, or an acknowledgment of him to be his Lord (which we usually call to *turn Tenant*) for otherwise he that buys or obtains any Lands or Tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession; yet see the *Stat.* 27. H. 8. c. 16. The words used in *attournment*, are set down in *Littleton*, I agree to the Grant made to you, &c. But the more common *attournment* is to say, *Sir, I attourn to you by force of the same Grant*: or, *I become your Tenant*, &c. or else deliver to the Grantee a penny, half-penny, or farthing, by way of *attournment*. *Lit. l. 3. c. Attournment*, whom you may read more at large.

Attournment may be made to the Lord himself or to his Steward in Court. *Kitch. fo. 70.*

Attraction (*attractio*) a drawing or pulling unto, a bait or allurement.

Attrait (from the Fr. *attrait*) the same.

Attraction (*attractio*)

a soft and often handling, or touching, a feeling or meddling with.

Attribution } (*attributio*)
Attribution, an assignment, delivery, or giving unto: also a fit term or title applied to any thing.

Attrition (*attritio*) a rubbing, wearing, washing, or striking against: In Divinity it is Metaphorically used for that sorrow which a sinner hath for his sins, not being founded principally on the love of God above all things, but in the fear of the pains of Hell, or in the consideration of the foulness of sin, or in some other like thing. It is also called imperfect Contrition.

Attrite (*attritus*) worn, wasted, or fretted: or that hath that kind of sorrow above-mentioned.

Avarice (*avaritia*) covetousness or greediness, inordinate desire of money, &c.

Audifical (*audificalis*) that makes an increase or augmentation.

Audible (*audibilis*) encreasing, causing growth.

Autor (Lat.) he that increaseth or augments; an author, or first inventor.

Aucupation (*aucupatio*) birding or fowling; also, gain, advantage.

Audacity (*audacitas*) rashness, boldness, fool-hardiness, sauciness.

Audible (*audibilis*) that may be heard, understood, or perceived.

Audience (*audientia*) the sense of hearing, listening; sometime it signifies an assembly of people hearkning to something spoken: and when an Embassador delivers his Embassy to a King, we call it, *Giving him Audience*.

Auditor (Lat.) one that hearkens; But in the common acceptance it is an Officer to some great Personage, who does yearly (by examining the accounts of all Under-officers accountable) make up a General Book, that shews the difference between their receipts and their allowances, commonly called *allocations*; As namely, the *Auditors* of the Exchequer take the Accounts of those Receivers, which receive the revenues of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Collectors and Customs, and set them down and perfect them. See *Stat. 33 H. 8. c. 33*.

Auditory (*auditorium*) a school or place, where men hear Lessons, &c. a Sessions House; also the Assembly of those that hear.

Avenage (Fr.) a certain quantity of Oats paid to a Landlord in lieu of some other duties, *Cotgr.*

Avenue (Fr. *avenue*) is the space that is left for passage to and fro, in and out, a Camp, a Garrison, or Quarter, when the place is either fortified with a Line of Commu-

nication or Barricado's; an access, passage, or entry into a place.

Average (*averagium*) signifies service which the Tenant owes the Lord by horse or carriage of horse. It is also used for a certain Contribution that Merchants and others proportionably make towards their losses, who have their goods cast into the Sea, for the safeguard of the Ship, or of the Goods and Lives of those in the Ship in time of tempest: And this contribution seems to be so called, because it is proportioned after the rate of every mans *average*, or goods carried.

Aberdupois. See *Avoir du pois*, and see *Weights*.

Albery is the place where Oats or Provender for Horses is kept; From the Saxon and Belgick *Haver*, i. Oats; because Oats are the common Provender for Horses. *Min.*

Alberr (from the Fr. *averer*) to justify, avouch, or maintain.

Alberment, a Law-Term, when a Defendant offers to make good or justify an Exception pleaded in abatement or bar of the Plaintiffs act. But *Cowel* rather thinks it should signify the act then the offer of justifying the Exception; whom *vide*.

Abernian ? (*avernalis*) be-

Abernal S. longing to the Lake *Avernus*, or to Hell.

Aber-

Abernus, a Lake not far from the City *Cuma* in *terra di lavoro*, anciently called *Campania* in *Italy*, the sink where-

of killed birds as they flew over it: It was dedicated to *Pluto*; and is usually taken for Hell. Of which, thus *Virgil. Æn. l. 6.*

*Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis, talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Avernus.*

O'r which no Fowl unstruck with hasty death,
Can stretch her strengthless wings, so dire a breath
Mounts high heav'n from black jaws; the *Greeks* the same
Avernus call, expressed in the name.

See more of *Avernus* in *Sand's Travels*, fo. 28c.

Aberpeny (*quasi average-peny*) is money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*. *Rastal.*

Aberuncation (*averruncatio*) a scraping or cutting off, as men do Vines, a weeding or taking away, an appeasing. *Greg.*

Aberfion (*aversio*) a turning or driving away, a hating or disliking.

Augmentation (*augmentatio*) increase. The Court of *Augmentation* was erected 27 H. 8. as appears by chap. 27. of that years Parl. It was so called from the *augmentation* or increase of the Revenues of the Crown by the suppression of Abbies and Religious houses; And the Court was ordained, that the King might be justly dealt with, touching the profits thereof.

Algorithm (*algorithmus*) skill in accounting or numbring.

Augury (*augurium*) a divination, foretelling, or Sooth-saying of things to come; by the chirping, flying, voices or sitting of Birds: The Professors whereof (called *Augures*) were of great account among the Heathen *Romans*, insomuch that there was a Colledge of them in the City, neither would the *Romans* undertake any publick matter of importance without asking their assent. But the vanity thereof was well derided by a wise Jew, named *Mosolimus*, as *Josephus* writes: for an *Augur* in the Wars once requiring that the Army which was then marching might stand still a while, till he took observation of a Bird, thereby to foreknow the success of that Expedition, this Jew, (whilst the *Augur* was busse in his Art) shot at the bird with an arrow, and by chance killed her; whereat the *Augur* and others being highly offended; Are you so foolish

foolish (quoth the Jew) to imagine this poor Bird can tell what will happen to us, that could not foresee her own death so near at hand ? They were called *Augures*, *ab avium garritu*, from the chirping and chattering of Birds. The Egyptians were the first Inventors of this Diabolical Superstition.

Augurize (*auguro*) to divine, prophecy, foretel, or conjecture at things to come, by the aforesaid vain observations.

Augures-staff, was a crooked wand, which the *Augures* held in their hand, when they made their Divination, &c. The ceremonies whereof, and the words of *Augury*, you may read in the first Part of the *Treasury of Times*, p. 184.

August (*Augustus*) taken adjectively signifies Royal, Majestical, Imperial, Sacred; It was a common name of the Emperours among the Latines, (as *Pharaoh* was of the Kings of *Egypt*) since *Ostavius Augustus* his time, who was the second Emperour of the Romans. In the 41 or 42 year of whose Reign was born our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. *August* also is the name of the *Sexile* or sixth Moneth from *March*; which took denomination from the aforesaid Emperour *Augustus*, because that moneth he entered into his Consulship, brought Triumphs into Rome, and conquered *Egypt*.

Augustals (*augustalia*) Plays in honour of *Augustus*.

Augustan Confession (*Augustana confessio*) the Protestant Confession of Faith, so called from the City *Ausburgh* in *Germany*, where, at a General Diet, appointed the eighth of *April*, 1530. this Confession was presented by the Duke of *Saxony* and some others, to the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, &c. *Herb. H. 8.*

Augustine, by the termination of the word is a diminutive from *Augustus*, and therefore may be Englished *little Augustus*; It is the proper name of divers men, usually contracted in English into *Austin*; whereof the most renowned was *St. Austin*, Bishop of *Hippo* in *Africa*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church, a man of a most profound wit and learning, and of a most holy and religious life, after he was converted by Saint *Ambrose* to Catholick Religion, from the *Manichean Heresie*.

Augustine, or *Austin-Friers*, are those that observe the aforesaid *St. Austin's* institute of life; they live in common, serving God day and night, tied by the vows of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience; of which holy Institute and Vows was Doctor *Martin Luther*, before he became a Reformer.

Answering Augustines, is a phrase used in *Oxford*, where there

there was a Monastery of these *Augustines*, who were so eminent for their abilities in disputing, that the University did by a particular Statute impose it as an Exercise upon all those that were to proceed Masters of Art, that they should first be disputed upon by the *Austine-Friers*; which old Statute is still in force, produced at this day for an equivalent exercise. *Fuller's Ch. Hist.*

Augustinians (not taking name from *St. Austin*, the Father and Doctor of the Church, but from one *Augustine* a late *Bohemian*) are a branch of those Reformers, ordinarily called *Sacramentaries*, who had their origine from *Andreas Carlostadius*, about the year of Christ 1524. These *Augustinians* (besides other blasphemies) held, that Heaven-gates were not yet open, but remain shut till the general Resurrection, and last Judgment. *Lindanus Dialog. 2.*

Austary (*aviarium*) a place where Birds are kept, or where Birds haunt or use; a Cage.

Avid (*avidus*) desirous, greedy, covetous.

Avidity (*aviditas*) desire, earnest, or ardent affection, greediness.

Aulnage (Fr.) Ell-measure, the measuring with an Ell.

Aulso (Spa.) an admonition or advice.

Aulnegeoz, } (from the Fr.
or } *aulne*, i. e. an
Aulnegeoz } Ell) one that

carries or measures with an Ell, an Officer of the King, who by himself or his deputy, in places convenient, looks to the Assize of Woollen-cloth made through the Land, and two Seals for that purpose ordained him, *An. 25 E. 3. stat. 4. c. 1.* Also *an. 3 R. 2. c. 2.* who is accountable to the King for every Cloth so sealed.

Aulick (*aulicus*) belonging to the Hall, or Court, courtly.

Aune of Rhenish-wine is a vessel that contains fourty Gallons. 1 *Fac. cap. 33.* from the Teut. *Whm. i. Cadus.*

Aumone (Fr. *aumosne*) the Tenure of Land by Divine Service, was anciently called by this name. *Coke upon Litt. 97.*

Aumry. See *Almery*.

Auncient Demeasn, *De-main*, or *Domain*, (i. *publicum vestigal*, or *Vetus patrimonium Domini*) signifies a certain Tenure, whereby all the Manors belonging to the Crown in the days of *St. Edward* the Saxon King, or *William* the Conquerour were held. The number and names of which Manors, as of all other belonging to common persons, he caused to be written into a book (after a survey made of them) now remaining in the *Exchequer*, and called *Dooms-day-Book*, and those which by that Book appear to have belonged to the Crown at that time, and are contained under the title [*Terra Regis*] are called

Auncient Domesn. Kitch. fo. 98.

Avocation (*avocatio*) a calling away or withdrawing.

Avocator (from *avoco*) that calls or plucks away or back.

Avoir-du-pois (Fr.) or *Avoir-du-pois*, *i. habere pondus* or *justi esse ponderis*, to be of full or due weight,) signifies in our Law two things: first, a kind of weight, divers from that called *Troy weight*, which contains but twelve ounces to the pound, whereas this has sixteen. And in this respect it may probably be conjectured, to be so called, because it is of more weight than the other. Also it signifies such merchandize as are weighed by this weight, and not by *Troy weight*, as in the Statute of *York, an. 2. E. 3. in Proem. an. 27 Edw. 3. Stat. 2. ca. 10. & an. 2 Ric. 2. ca. 1.* See *weights*.

Avowry or *Avowry*, (from the French, *avouer*, *alias avouer*) signifies as much as a justifying or main aining an act formerly done. For example, one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and he that is distrained sues a *Replevin*, now he that took the distress, or to whose use the distress was taken by another, justifying or maintaining the act, is said to *avow*, and that is called his *Avowry*. *Terms of the Law*.

Auricle (*auricula*) a little ear.

Auricular (*auricularis*) be-

longing to, or spoken in the ear. As *Auricular Confession*, is that which is made in private to the Ghostly-Father, none hearing but himself, opposite to publick Confession, which is made in the hearing of many.

Auricular vein, is the ear vein, which runs up by the kernels under the ear; Chyrurgeons open it against deafness, pain and ulcerations of the ears. See in *Vein*.

Auriferous (*aurifer*) that bears or brings gold.

Auristamus, See *Orisflumbe*.

Aurigation (*aurigatio*) the driving or guiding a Cart or Coach.

Aurigraphy (*aurigraphia*) a writing or graving in gold.

Aurist (from *auris*) one that hath skill in curing diseases in the ear, or imperfections in hearing.

Aurore (Gr.) the morning, or break of day, *quasi aurora hora*, or *aura hora*, the hour when it begins to shine, or be light.

Aurum-potabile, is liquor or the tincture of gold, without any corrosive, which very few know, yea, of those who daily prepare it, rather to the destruction, than health of men. *Chym. Dist.*

Auscultation (*auscultatio*) a giving ear or obeying, a hearkening.

Auspical (*auspicalis*) pertaining to Soothsaying or Divination by the flight of birds.

Auspices

Auspices (*auspicia*) were properly the observation of Birds, either by their singing and flying in the aire, or by their gesture and manner of feeding in the Coop, whereby the *Augurs* and *Pullarii* pretended to know the will of the gods, whether they favoured their enterprise or no. The Birds that gave sign by their voice and singing, they called *Oscines*, *quasi ore canentes*; Those that gave it by their flight and wings, were named *Alites* or *Præpetes*.

And they were called *Auspices* that did foretel things by beholding the flight of birds; and were so denominated *ab aves aspiciendo*.

Auspicious (*auspicatus*) happy, bringing good luck

Austerit (*austeritas*) sharpness, vigorousness, rudeness.

Austral (*australis*) Southern or pertaining to the South.

Australize, to go, turn, or bend towards the South; also to come from the South. *Br.*

Austromancy (*austromantia*) is a kind of invented superstition, concerning the observation of winds; as when they break forth into great vehemency, contrary to their custom, whence men, that are more idle than rational, pronounce a presage of something to come. *Chym. Dist.*

Autarchy (Gr.) a Government by one alone, without help.

Authentic (*authenticus*)

that which is allowed, or hath just authority, the original.

Autotopy (Gr.) speaking of or to ones self. *Br.*

Autogeneal (Gr.) self-begotten.

Autocratia (Gr.) self-subsistence, a being able to subsist of ones self. *History of King Charles I.*

Autograph or *Autographum* (*autographus*) that which is of the Authors own hand-writing.

Automatous (*automatarius*) belonging to the art of making Clocks, or such things as seem to move of themselves.

Automatic (*automatum*) an instrument, or artificial body (made by *Dædalus*, or any other of like skill) which moves alone without the help or support of any other thing; a self-moving instrument.

Autonomy (*autonomia*) liberty to live after ones own Laws.

Autopsie (Gr.) self-sight, or beholding.

Autoptical (from *autopsia*) a self-beholding, confirming by ones own sight.

Autotheism (Gr.) the being of God, of himself, or not from another; *Calvins autotheismo* signifies that point of Doctrine held by *Calvin*; which is, That God the Son is not *Deus de Deo*, God from God, whereas the *Nicene Creed* saith, He is so.

Autumnal (*autumnalis*)

belonging to harvest or Autumn, which is from the sixth of *August* to the sixth of *November*, and is one of the four Quarters of the year; Others reckon *Autumn* to begin at the *Equinoctium*, i. e. about the twelfth of *September*, and to end at the *Solstice* or shortest day, about the eleventh of *December*.

Auturgie (*auturgia*) a working with ones own hand.

Avulsion (*avulsio*) a plucking away, or from.

Auxiliare (*auxilior*) to help, aid, or supply, to heal, or give cure.

Auxiliary (*auxiliarius*) that cometh to aid, help, or supply.

Auxiliary Forces, were such as the neighbour or confederate Countries did send to the Romans; or certain additional Forces, besides the standing Army.

Axillary (*axillaris*) belonging to the Arm-hole, or Armpit.

Axillary Vein. See in *Vein*.

Axillary Artery. See in *Artery*.

Axiomancy (*axiomantia*) Divination or Witchcraft done by Hatchets.

Axiome (*axioma*) a maxime or general ground in any Art: a Proposition or short Sentence generally allowed to be true, as in saying, *The whole is greater than its part*.

Axicle (*axiculus*) a little shingle or bord, a latch, a pin that a pulley runs on.

Axis (Lat.) an Axeltree, the Diameter of the World, that is, an imagined line reaching from one Pole to another; the Pole Artick, or Antartick.

Azamogians, the Turks Janizaries, before they are enrolled in pay, so called.

Azimuths, or *Azimuths*, great Circles meeting in the *Zenith* or Vertical point, and passing through all the Degrees of the *Horizon*.

Azimuthal, belonging thereto.

Azure, a fair light blue, or sky colour, so named from the *Arabian* word *Lazul*, which is the same. It betokens to the bearer a zealous mind.

Azyme (*azymus*) unleavened, sincere, unmingled.

Azymes (Gr.) was a solemnity of seven days among the Jews, in which it was not lawful to eat leavened bread; The *Pasche* or Easter of the Jews.

B.

Baal (Hebr.) a Lord, a Master, Husband, or Patron: It was a common name whereby the Heathens called their gods, 2 *Kings* 1. 2. *Judge* 8. 33. *Baal* and *Moloch* are taken to be one and the same Idol. See *Moses* and *Aaron*,

P. 143.

P. 143. Whom the Hebrews called *Baal*, the Babylonians called *Bell*. p. 153.

Baal-zebul. See *Belzebul*.

Babel (in Hebr. it signifies *confusion*) was an ancient City, of *Chaldea* in *Mesopotamia*, famous for the confusion of Languages, which there happened: For immediately after the Universal Deluge, *Nimrod* the son of *Chus*, the son of *Cham*, persuaded the people (as some Authours surmise) to secure themselves from the like danger, by building some stupendious Edifice, which

might resist the fury of a second Deluge. This counsel was generally embraced. *Heber* only and his family contradicting such an unlawful attempt; the major part prevailing, the Tower began to rear a head of great height. But God beholding this fond attempt, sent among them, (who before were one language) a confusion of seventy-two Tongues, which hindered the proceeding of this building, one not being able to understand what his fellow called for;

*Bring me, (quoth one) a Trowel, quickly, quick,
One brings him up a Hammer; Hew this Brick,
(Another bids) and then they cleave a Tree.
Make fast this Rope, and then they let it see.
One calls for Planks, another Mortar lacks;
They bring the first a Stone, the last an Ax.
Du-Bartas.*

Thus being compelled to desist from so unlucky an enterprize, they greedily sought out such as they could understand, with whom consorting themselves, they forget their former acquaintance, and now are divided into seventy-two different Nations, comprehending about 24000 men, besides women and children. *Gen.* 10. 10.

The City *Babel*, or *Babylon*, (howsoever the Tower was hindered) went forward and was finished, *an. mun.* 1960. the out-walls were built by *Q. Semiramis*; it contained in

compass 60 miles, it had 100 gates, the walls were in height 200 (some Writers say 300) foot, in breadth 75, and the River *Euphrates* passing through the midst of it. 1 *part Tr. of Times*, p. 142.

Hence 'tis we use *Babelish* for confused; and *Babylonical* for magnificent or costly, and to *bable*, or *babble*, to twattle, or speak confusedly; which word *Bable Verstegan* urges as a proof that our old Saxon Language is as ancient as the Tower of *Babel*, p. 147.

Barthanaize (from *Bacchus*) to rage, play mad pranks, fare

fare like mad men, as the Priests of *Bacchus* were wont to do, when they celebrated his Feasts.

Bacchanals (*Bacchanalia*) the places where the Feasts of *Bacchus* or *Bacchanalian* feasts were solemnized in riot and drunkenness. Also the Feasts themselves or time when they were kept, *i.* at *Shrovetide*. Sometimes also debauched drunkards, men and women are called *Bacchanals*, or celebrators of the libidinous Feasts of *Bacchus*.

Baccharath, A City standing on the banks of the River *Rhine* in *Germany*, so called *quasi Bacchi Ara*; in ancient time there was an Altar erected to the honour of *Bacchus*, in regard of the richness of the wines which are made there, and therefore called *bachrag* or *baccharach*; vulgarly, *Rhenish* wines.

Baccharion (*bacchatio*) riot, drunkenness.

Bacchean (*baccheus*) belonging to *Bacchus* the God of wine, drunken, sottish.

Bacciferous (*baccifer*) that beareth berries.

Bacchylion, a song or dance, which takes name of *Bacchylus*, a famous *Tragedian* Poet, who devised and practised it; as *Piladion*, of *Pilades*, as notable a *Comedian*. *Plutarch*.

Badger (cometh of the Fr. *bagage*, *i.* *Sarcina*) one that buys corn, salt or other victual

in one place, to transport to another for gain. Also a beast so called.

Bagatel (Fr. *bagatelle*) a toy, trifle, or thing of no value.

Balatron (*balatro*) a Babbler, or vain-talking fellow, a Prater or vile Knave.

Bail (from the Fr. *Bailler*, *i.* *tradere*, *tribuere*) is used in Law properly for the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day and place certainly assigned. *Brass. lib. 3. cap. 8. num. 8, & 9.*

The reason why it is called *bail*, is, because by this means the party restrained is delivered into the hands of those that bind themselves for his forthcoming. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, in which case any Sureties are taken; whereas upon cases of greater weight special *bail* or Surety must be given, as Subsidymen at the least, and they according to the value. See the difference between *bail* and *mainprize* in *Manwoods Forest Law. pag. 267.*

Bain (Fr.) a Bath, Stew, or Hot-house.

Battemaine (Fr.) kissing of the hand, humble service.

Battass (Dutch) Gravel or any thing of weight laid in the bottom of Ships to make them sail upright. **Bat-**

Balcone (Ital. *balcon*) a bay window, much used in our new buildings, and therefore needs no further explanation.

Balroze. See *Condors*.

Bale (Fr.) a pack or certain quantity of merchandize, as a *bale* of Spicery, or of Books, a *bale* of Paper.

Balk (Sax.) a little piece of ground in arable land, which by mischance the Plough slips over, and leaves unplowed; a ridge between two furrows.

Ballista (Lat.) an ancient warlike Engin to cast or shoot darts or stones, to batter and shake City walls, made with ropes of sinews and womens hair twined together: As appears by *Venus Calva* at Rome, to whom, by reason the women of the City parted with their hair for that purpose, a Temple was dedicated. The form of this Engin you may read in *Godwin's Anthology, lib. 4. cap. 3.*

Ball-money. It is a Custom in some parts of *England*, when a Maid is married in a Parish, her associates require *Ball-money* of the Bride, towards the support of their future Ball-playing, and for reparation of the loss of one of their Play-fellows.

Ballon (Fr.) a great Ball, which they use at a sport so called in *Italy*; also the round Globe or top of a Pillar.

Ballotation, a kind of casting lots, or a making election

by Balls, as in *Venice*, at the choice of their *Doge* or *Grand Duke*.

Balme, a precious juice or liquor, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum* (from the Hebr. *Bagnal Shemen*.) It drops (by cutting) out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which grows in *Egypt*, and some places of the Holy Land. This juyce is somewhat like oyl, but more clammy, and inclining to a certain redness. It has a strong smell, and is not pleasant in taste. Being put in a vessel of water it will sink down to the bottom like a round pearl without breaking, and may be taken up again with the point of a knife. It is an excellent Medicine to take any scar out of the body, and for divers other purposes, but very costly and rarely gotten. *Saladinus* writes that there was but one Vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the Great Turk. **Bull.**

Balneary (*balnearium*) a bathing place.

Balneation (*balneatio*) a bathing.

Balneator (Lat.) a Master or Keeper of a Bath or Stew.

Balneatorum (*balneatorum*) pertaining to a Bath.

Balthasar (Hebr.) signifies, Searcher of treasure, or without treasure; This was the name

name of one of the *Magi*, or Wise-men, vulgarly called the three Kings of *Collein*, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. The first of them called *Melchior*, an old man with a long beard, offered Gold, as to a King ;

The second, called *Jasper*, a beardless young man, offered Frankincense, as unto God: The third, called *Balthasar*, (a Blackmore, with a spreading beard) offered Myrrhe, as to a man ready for his Sepulchre.

*Tres Reges Regi regum tria dona ferebant ;
Myrrham homini, uncto aurum, thura dedere Deo :
Tu tria fac itidem dones pia munera Christo,
Muncibus gratus si cupis esse tuis.
Pro Myrrha lacrymas, auro cor porridge purnm,
Pro Thure ac humili pectore funde preces.*

Three Kings the King of Kings three Gifts did bring ;
Myrrhe, Incense, Gold : as to God, Man, and King.
Let three pure Gifts be likewise giv'n by thee
To Christ, even such as acceptable be.
For Myrrhe, Tears ; for Frankincense, impart
Submissive Prayers ; for pure Gold, a pure Heart.

See *Vul. Errors*, fol. 353. and *Sands Travels*, 181.

Baltick-Sea (so called from a great *Peninsula* formerly called *Baltia*, now *Scandia*) is that which begins at the narrow passage called the *Sound*, interlaceth *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, and *Poland*, and extends even to *Livonia* and *Lithuania*. The reasons why this Sea being so large, does not Ebb and Flow, are, first, The narrowness of the Streight, by which the Ocean is let into it. And secondly, The Northern situation of it, whereby the Celestial Influences produce therein the lesser operation. *Heyl.*

Banditi (Ital.) Out-laws,

Rebels, Fugitives, condemned by Proclamation, which in *Ital.* is called *Bando*. These in the Low-countries are called *Free-booters*; in *Germany*, *Nightingales*; in *Spain*, *Banditeros*; in the North of *England*, *Moss-Troopers*; in *Ireland*, *Tories*.

Banderol, or *Bannerolle*, (Fr. *Banderolle*) a little Flag or Streamer, or a Pennon worn on the top of a Horseman's Lance; A Corner-Devise.

Bandie, an Irish measure of two foot in length.

Bane (Sax. *Bana*, a man-slayer, or murderer) we use it for

for destruction or undoing; as, *I'll be the Bane of him.*

Banes (from the Fr. *ban*) or } signifies a Proclamation, whereby any thing is publicly commanded or forbidden. But it is used more especially in publishing Matrimonial Contracts in the Church before Marriage, to the end, if any man can say any thing against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred, or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. *Sow.* But Mr. *Somner* derives it from the Saxon *Abhannan*, i. to publish. See his *Sax. Diss. verbo* *Abhannan*.

Banque, a kind of drink in the Oriental Countries, as *Cambaia*, *Calicut*, *Marsingha*, which is rare and precious; it is said (like the Poets *Nepenthe*) to provoke pleasing dreams.

Bank (Sax. *Banc*) a bank or hillock; also a Bench, high Seat, or Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Court of Common-pleas, because the Justices of that Court in legal Records are termed *Justiciarii de Banco*, *Coke on Lit. l. 2. c. 3, sect. 96.* And the proceedings of that Court are said to be in *Communi Banco*.

There is another Court called the *Kings-bench*, because the Records of it are styled *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former times did often sit there in person.

Banner (Hebr.) an Ensign or Standard for War; some derive it from the Brit. *Ban*, which signifies a high place, because *Banners* are wont to be set on a high place, or carried on high.

Baptism (from the Gr. *Βαπτισμ*, i. a washing with water, or diving over the head) is one of the Sacraments instituted by our Saviour Christ, in remedy against Original sin in the Law of Grace, as *Circumcision* was the remedy against it in the Law of *Moses*. Before Christ's institution of this Sacrament, *John Baptist* did baptize unto penance, but his Baptism was not a Sacrament. In Authours you may read of three sorts of Baptism, which Divines call, *Baptismus fluminis*, of water, which is the already mentioned; *Baptismus flaminis*, of the Spirit, which is contrition of heart, with desire of the Sacrament of Baptism; And *Baptismus sanguinis*, of blood, which is Martyrdom. The custom (according to the Primitive Church) is to have God-fathers and God-mothers in the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism; their office is not onely to be Witnesses of the Baptism, and to speak or answer

swer for the baptized ; but also to undertake a charge of instructing or seeing him instructed in the true Religion in due time.

Baptist (*baptista*) a name of excellency given to Saint John, that had the honour of baptizing our Saviour Christ in Jordan, and who first baptized.

Baptistery (*baptisterium*) a Font to baptize in, a Bath, a vessel to wash the body in.

Baptization (*baptizatio*) a washing, a watering, or baptizing.

Barbarism (*barbarismus*) a fault in the pronouncing, tone, or accent of words ; rudeness of speech or behaviour.

Barbican, } (French Bar-
or } *bicane*) an
Barbican } out-work in

*Vos quoque qui fortes animas. belloque peremptos
Laudibus, in longum, Vates, dimittitis ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmina Bardi.*

In Wales, of old, the Bards did also keep the Ensigns, Arms, and Genealogies of the Nobility. See more in the Laws of *Howel Dha*, and see *Taylor's Hist. of Gauekind*, fol. 20.

Barkary, a house where they put bark of trees ; a Taw-house.

Barnard. See *Bernard*.

Barn (Sax. *Bearn*) a child. Hence 'tis we say in the North of England, How do Wife and Barns, i. How do

any building ; also a Wall or Bulwark before or over a Wall, breast-high, to defend from the enemies shot. Some take it for a Sentinels-house, or Scout-house ; *Chaucer* useth the word *Barbican* for a Watch-tower ; Hence *Barbican* by Red-cross-street in London is thought to take its denomination.

Barbitist (*barbitista*) a Lutinist, one that plays on the Lute.

Bards (from the old British *Wardd*) were the Prophets, Poets, and Historians of the Britains. *Bardus*, according to *Pompeius Festus*, *Gallice cantorem significat, qui virorum fortium laudes canit. Diod. Sicul. lib. 5. calls them Factores cantionum ; And Lucan (lib. 1.) Poetas fœve vates.*

Wife and children ?

Barnabas } (Hebr.) Son
or } of the Master,
Barnaby } or son of comfort.

Baroro, The name of a Syllogistical Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition must be an universal Affirmative, and the other two Negatives.

Baroscope (Gr.) an Instrument of late invention, to shew the variations of the air.

Barricado (Sp. *Barricada*, Fr.

Fr. *Barricade*) a warlike defence of empty barrels and such like vessels fill'd with earth against an enemies shot or assault. It was so called because it was made of those vessels which the French call *Barriques*, i. a vessel bigger than our Barrel.

Barretto or } (Fr. *Bar-*
Barator } *ateur*, i. a deceiver) in Law, is a common wrangler, that sets men at odds, and is himself never quiet, but at variance with one or other : but *Skene* (*de verb. signif. verbo Barratry*) saith *Barrators* are Symonists, and so called from the Italian (*barrataria*) signifying corruption or bribery in a Judge giving a false Sentence for money.

Barratry or Barrataria, any kind of Simony, especially in obtaining the right of Benefices. *Socius Reg. 55. Baldus in Consilio, 21. par. 5.*

Barriers (from the Fr. *Barres*) signifies with us that which the Fr. call (*jeu de Barres*, i. *palestram*) a martial sport or exercise of men armed and fighting together with short swords, within certain limits or Lists, whereby they are severed from the beholders. This exercise was formerly much in request in England, but now laid aside.

Barriers } are of two
or } sorts. 1. The
Barriers } outward or
Utter Barriers, are such, as

(for their long study and great industry bestowed upon the knowledge of the Common Law, which must be for seven years space at least) are called out of their contemplation to practice, and in the face of the world to take upon them the protection and defence of Clients causes. These always plead without the Bar, and are in other Countries called *Licentia in Jure*, howbeit in modesty they at first continue themselves hearers for some years, like the Scholars of *Pythagoras*, that for the first five years never ventured to reason or discourse openly upon any point of their Masters Doctrine. 2. The Inner Baristers are those who are admitted (as a mark of respect) to plead within the Bar : such are the King, Queen, or Princes Attorney, Solicitor or Serjeants, or any of the Kings Council. But at the Rolls and some other inferior Judicatures, all Lawyers of the degree of the Bench are admitted within the Bar. See *Mootmen*, and *Apprentice*.

Barter (from the Span. *Baratar*, i. to sell cheap or deceive) signifies with us to exchange one commodity for another.

Bartholomew (Hebr.) the Son of him that makes the waters to mount, that is, of God, which lifts up the mind of his Teachers, and drops down water. *Cam.*

Barren, in the West signifies

fies Demean lands, and sometimes the Manor-house, or back-side of it.

Bastuente (Spa. *Bascuencea*) the Language of the Countrey of *Biscay* in *Spain*.

Bastels, a sort of Coin abolished by *Hen. 2. anno 1158*.

Bastare (*basio*) to kiss or salute.

Bastaw, } a Nobleman or
or } great Commander over Soldiers among the Turks.

Basil, or ? (from the Gr.

Basilis *Basilis*, Rex) Royal, Kingly, Magnificent. *Basilick vein*. See *Vein*.

Basilisks (*Basilice*) were stately Edifices or Halls at *Rome*, at first serving to plead in under Covert, (wherein they differed from *Fora*) and to administer Justice: of *Basilisks*, which signifies a Judge, as well as a King: but afterwards they used to meet there in consultation, and to negotiate and traffick: and these had not onely Benches and Bars like Law-Courts, but Shops also, for the better sort of Wares and Merchandize. *Livie*.

Basis (Lat.) the ground or foundation of any thing: the foot of a Pillar.

Bastard (comes of the Brit. *Bastard*, *i. Noshus*) and signifies in Law, a defect of birth objected to one begotten out of wedlock. *Bracton lib. 5. c. 19. per totum*.

Bastille } (Fr.) the Fort-
or } tress or Fortifi-
Bastille } cation termed
a *Bastillon* or *Bastile*; In *Paris* the *Bastille*, is as our Tower, the chief Prison of the Kingdom, and the chief Fortress of that City.

Bastion (Fr.) a Bulwark or Fortress; the Fortification called a *Cullion-head*.

Baston (Fr.) a staff, batt, or cudgel. It signifies in the Statutes of this Nation one of the Warden of the Fleet's Servants or Officers, that attends the Kings Court with a red staff, for the taking such to Ward, as are committed by the Court. So it is used *an. 1 R. 2. c. 12. & 5 Eliz. c. 23*.

Bastonado (Spa. *bastonada*) a banging or cudgelling.

Debatable ground, was the land lying between *England* and *Scotland*, heretofore in question, when they were distinct Kingdoms, to which it belonged, *an. 23 H. 8. c. 16*. as if we should say *debatable ground*, for by that name *Shene* calls ground that is in controversy between two.

Battarians (*Batavi*) people of *Germany* inhabiting *Holland*, *Hollanders*.

Battalion (Fr. *Bataillon*, Span. *Battallon*) the main Battel, or a great Squadron of Foot-men appointed to fight; so called by the Switzers and Italians, being (after the Greek *Phalanges*, or Roman *Legions*) of between six and

and eight thousand souldiers. *Min*.

Batrallogy (*battalogia*) a vain repetition of words, babbling.

Batwditch, an old fashion Jewel that women did wear.

Baudkin. See *Tinsel*.

Bazar a Market-place in the *Indies*.

Beatifical (*beatificus*) that makes happy or blessed.

To **Beatifie** (*beatifico*) to make happy or blessed. In the Roman Church, when the Pope and his Consistory intend to Canonize any one for a Saint, they first send out Process to examine the sanctity of his life and miracles, and then *beatifie* him, that is, declare him to be among the blessed. I have heard our King *Hen. 6.* was *Beatifi'd*, but not *Canoniz'd*. And I have seen an old *Sarum Missal*, wherein a commemoration is made of *Beatus Henricus* on the 23. of May, perhaps meaning the same *K. Henry*.

Beatitude (*beatitudo*) blessedness, happiness, prosperity. The eight *Beatitudes* are abstractedly thus: 1. To be poor of spirit. 2. Meek. 3. Mourn. 4. To hunger and thirst after Justice. 5. To be Merciful. 6. Clean of heart. 7. Peace-makers. 8. To suffer persecution for Justice. Which see at large in *St. Matth. cap. 5*. They are called *Beatitudes*, because the Scripture says, *Beati qui*, &c. they are blef-

sed that are in any of those states.

Beatrice (*beatrice*) that makes happy or blessed; a womans name.

Beahis, may seem probably to be corrupted from the name of the famous Celtique King *Bellovesus*. The French having made in like sort *Beauvis* of the old City *Bellovacum*. In both these is a significancy of beauty; in latter times *Bogo* hath been used in Latine for *Beauvis*. *Camden*.

Beazar-stone (breeds in the Maw of the Goat called a *Beazar*) and is much used in Physick as a Cordial; but there are several kinds of it.

Beck, or *Beck*, a Brook in *Yorkshire*. See *Beck*.

Bechtal (*bechicus*) pertaining to a Cough.

Beconage, signifies money paid for the maintenance of Beacons.

Bede ? (Sax.) he that

Beade } prays, or a devout man, as *Eucherius*, or *Eusebius* in Greek: we retain still *Bedeman*, or *Bedesman* in the same sense; and to say our *Bedes*, is to say our prayers. *Camden*.

Bede was also the name of a most learned English Monk, commonly mentioned with the Epithete *Venerable*, which was a title given him even in his life-time, for his eminent learning, gravity, and sanctity of life; he lived in a Monastery near *Newcastle upon Tyne*, in

in the seventh age, dying about the year of Christ 734. he wrote a multitude of Books, the Catalogue whereof may be seen in Dr. *Piss de Illustribus Angliae Scriptoribus*.

Bedesman, an Almsman or one that prays for a Benefactor. Mr. *Selden* says, in his *Titles of Honor*, that he had seen a Petition from a Bishop to our King *Hen. 5.* subscribed with, Pour *Edoysips Bedesman*.

Bederepe *alias* **Widrepe** is a service that some tenants were anciently bound to, that is to *repe* their Landlords corn in harvest. — *Decht venire in Autumpno ad precariam, que vocatur*, à le Bederepe. Placita in craft, Pur. 10. Hen. 3. rot. 8. Surr.

Bedes-roll (Sax.) is a roll or list of such as Priests were wont to pray for in Churches.

Bermol (Fr.) the flat key in Musick. *Bac.*

Bedpheere (Sax.) a Bed-fellow.

Bedle or **Bedel** (Sax. *Bedel*, or from the Heb. *Badhal*) because they separate the good from the *bad*, or beggars from rich men.

Bedlem. See *Bethlem*.

Beglerbeg (*i.* the Lord of Lords) a Vice-Roy or Supreme Commander under the Great Turk, that commands both the *Sanshaks* and *Bassas*; of these there are onely two, the one of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*, and are by the Turks called *Rumely*. In the

Persian Tongue it signifies a Marquess. *Herb.*

Beguinnes, an order of Nuns or religious women (commonly all well in years) so called from St. *Bega* Virgin, their Foundress, commemorated on the 6th of *Sept.*

Bed-red or **Wed-red** (Sax. *Wedreda*) one so weak by sickness or old age, that he cannot rise from his bed..

Beer (Sax.) whereon a dead Corps is carried to burial.

Beest or **Beestings**, *quasi* *breastlings*, the first milk that comes from the Teat, after the birth of any thing. *Min.*

Behirau, A Feast among the Turks, wherein they pardon all injuries. *H. Court.*

Belt or **Ber**, a Phrygian word, signifying bread. *Herodotus* declares *lib. 2.* that *Psammeticus* a King of the Egyptians, was desirous on a time to make trial what language a Child would naturally speak, being brought up among dumb people, or where no speech should be heard, to the end he might judge thereby, what was the most ancient and natural Language; and did therefore cause two children to be nursed in a Forest, where no voice of man could be heard; after four years were past, being brought before the King they could sometimes pronounce this word *Bec*, whereupon some gathered that the Phrygian

was

was the first language of man. But (as St. *Augustine* saith) these children might have learned the word *Bec* (and so retained it) of Goats, among which they were nourished. For, as he shews in his Work of the quantity of the Soul, all manner of speaking is by hearing and imitation. Notwithstanding he believes that (before the confusion of Tongues at *Babel*) the Hebrew Language was natural to all. *Aug. de Civit. Dei lib. 16. cap. 11.*

Bel, In the Chaldean Tongue signifies the Sun; and therefore *Ninus* and *Semiramis* gave that name to their Father *Bel* or *Belus*, that he might be honored as the Sun, which the Babylonians worship'd as a God. *Bel* also is a contract of *Behel*, which comes of *Bahal*, a Lord: it was not onely the particular Idol of the Babylonians, but a general name of the Idols in the East, agreeing to all the Idols of the Gentiles, as some write, *Jer. 9. 5. 1 King. 18. 25.*

Belage, is a Sea-term, and signifies to make fast any running Rope, when it is haled as much as you would; so that it cannot run forth again, till it be loosed.

Bel-bidere, The Popes Palace in *Rome*, so called; the word signifies fair to see, or pleasant to behold: As *Belvoir* Castle in *Lincoln-*

shire, the Noble Seat of the Earl of *Rutland*, also doth.

Bellatrix (*bellacitas*) warlikeness.

Belstich } (*Belgica*) per-
Belgian } taining to the
Low-Countries or *Nether-*
lands, called *Belgia*.

Bellal (Heb.) a wicked unprofitable fellow, one without yoke, and is many times taken for the devil.

Bellatrix (*bellatrix*) a warrioress, a woman well skill'd in war, a Virago.

Bellitose (*bellicosus*) valiant in arms, warlike; apt to war.

Belligerate (*belligero*) to make war, to fight.

Bellipotent (*bellipotens*) mighty in wars, puissant at Arms.

Bellitude (*bellitudo*) fairness, beauty.

Bellone, the Goddess of War.

Bellutine (*belluinus*) of or belonging to beasts, beastly, cruel.

Belomancy (Gr.) Divination by Arrows. *Vulg. Error.*

Belzebub } (Heb.) signi-
or } lies an Idol of
Beelzebub } flies, or the fly-
god, worshipped by the *Cyreneans* and *Ephronites*; but it is commonly used for the Prince or chief of the Devils. As in *Luk. 11. 15.* In *Beelzebub Principe Daemoniorum ejicit* *Damonia*. See Mr.

G

Com-

Cowley's Notes on his Poems, p. 30.

Wend, in Heraldry is that which goes from the top of the *Dexter* to the Barre of the *Sinister Point* of the Escutcheon; thus,



Wener (contracted from *Benedictus*) blessed or happy; a mans name.

Benedict (*benedictum*) a good Saying, an Honest Report.

Benedictines or **Benedictine Monks**, a sort of Religious persons so called, from St. *Benedict*, who was born at *Nursia* in *Umbria*, *An.* 482. he gathered the Monks of *Italy* together, and gave them a Rule in writing. Their habit is black and their Crowns shaven. Of this antient Order have been above fifty Popes, and at least 200 Cardinals, &c.

Benefact (*benefactum*) a good deed or benefit.

To **Wenegro**, to make black, or of the nature of Negroes.

Benemerent (*benemerens*) that deserves well.

Benepiacit (*benepiacitum*) that which pleaseth well, good liking.

Benevolent (*benevolens*) favourable, bearing good will, friendly.

Wengt, a certain Drug or Powder, made of the leaves and seed of Hemp, which they use, in the *Indies*, to excite Luxury. *Embass. Travels*.

Beniamin (Hebr.) the son of the right hand, or *filius dextrum*. Philo.

Beneficence (*beneficentia*) liberality, well-doing.

Bention, blessing. *Chaucer*.

Bernard or **Barnard**, (Germ.) St. *Bernards* Cluniac Monks draw it from *Bona nardus* by allusion; some turn it *hard-child*. If it be derived (as the Germans will have it) from *Beatne*, which signifies a Bear, it is answerable to *Arthur*; others yet more judiciously translate *Bernard* into *filius indoles*, child-like disposition towards Parents, as *Bernher*, Lord of many children. *Cam*.

Verstegan says, the true Orthography is *Bicornhart*, and by corruption *Bearnheart*, i. e. Bears-heart.

Bernardines. See *Cistercians*.

Berry or **Burn** (Sax.) a dwelling place or Court; The chief House of a Mannor, or the Lords seat is so called in some parts of *England* to this day, especially in *Heresfordshire*, where there are the *Berries* of *Luston*, *Stockton*, &c.

Besant. See *Bizantine*.

Besestein, an Exchange or the Chief Market-Place among

mong the Turks. See *Biscagno*.

Bethlem or **Bethlem** (from the Hebrew, *Beth-lechem*, i. *Domus panis*, a house of bread) a place where mad people are kept; or the Bed or Chamber whereon they sling and tumble themselves. The Hospital so called without *Bishopsgate* was founded by *Simon Fitz-Mary* Sheriff of *London*, *An.* 1246. *Stow*.

Bertheimtes, an Order of religious persons, that wore a star with five raies on their backs, and had a Covent in *Cambridge*, but continued not long. *M. Paris* in *An.* 1247.

Beverage (Fr. *beuvrage*) drink; a potation or little repast.

Bezants (Fr. *Bezans*) in Blazon, they must ever be round, whole, and of metal. See *Bizantine*.

Bezell, That part of a Ring or Jewel, in which the Stone or Signet is set, is call'd the *Collet*, and the upper part of the *Collet* which fastens and encompasseth the Stone, is the *Bezel*.

Bibacit (*bibacitas*) great or courageous drinking or quaffing.

Bibliographer (*bibliographus*) a writer of Books, a Scrivener.

Bibliothèque (*bibliotheca*) a Library or Study of Books.

Bibliothol (*bibliola*) a Bookseller.

White, a fine blew colour used by Painters. There is also green *Bice*.

Bicolor (Lat.) of two colours, party-coloured, changeable.

Bicipital ? (from *biceps*, *Bicipitous* *Sitis*) that hath two heads, divided into two parts, or two tops.

Bicornous (*bicornis*) that has two horns or corners, forked, divided into two.

Bid (Sax. *bed. i.* prayed, intreated) as to *bid* one to Dinner, or *bid* to a Funeral, *i.* invite or intreat to come.

Bidale or **Biddereale** (*Biddan*, Sax. to pray or supplicate) is when an honest man decayed in his estate, is set up again by the liberal benevolence and contribution of friends at a Feast; to which those friends are bid or invited. Most used in the West of *England*, and in some Counties called a *Help-ale*.

Bidentat (Lat.) a place where they used to sacrifice sheep, for its having been blasted with lightning; whatsoever is stricken with lightning. Also any instrument with two teeth; a fork.

Biennial (*biennis*) of two years continuance, two years old.

Bifartous (*bifarius*) that which may be spoken two ways.

Biformed (*biformis*) that hath two shapes, forms or faces.

Biferous (*bifer*) that bears fruit twice a year.

Bifront (*bifrons*) which hath two foreheads.

Bifurcous (*bifurcus*) which hath two forks.

Bigamist (*bigamus*) he that hath married two or more wives.

Bigamy (*bigamia*) the marriage of two wives; It is used in Law for an impediment to be a Clerk, and makes a prisoner lose the benefit of Clergy. For the Canonists hold, that he that has been twice married may not be a Clerk; and they ground it upon these words of St. Paul, 1 Tim. 3. 2. *Oportet ergo Episcopum irreprehensibilem esse, & unius uxoris virum.* And also him that hath married a widow, they by interpretation take to have been twice married, and both these they not onely exclude from Holy Orders, but deny all priviledges of Clergy; but this Law is abolished by Anno 1 Edw. 6. cap. 12. And to that may be added the Statute of 18 Edw. 1. cap. 7. which allows to all men, that can read as Clerks, though not within Orders, the benefit of Clergy in case of Felony, not especially excepted by some other Statute.

Bigat (*bigatus*) was a piece of Roman silver Coyne, so cal-

led of *Bigia* a Chariot, drawn with two horses, stamped upon the one side, and it was the same with *Denarius*. *Livie.*

Biggins, houses and buildings so called in *Lancashire.*

Bigor (Fr.) an hypocrite, or one that seems much more holy than he is; also a scrupulous or superstitious fellow. *Treat. of Bodies.*

Bigottery (Fr.) hypocrisie, feigned sanctity; scrupulosity.

Bitander, a small Sea Vessel, such as usually carry Merchants goods betwixt *Flanders* and *England*, and are called *By-landers*, because they sail by or near the land or shore side, for the most part.

Bitaw, are Orders made in Court-Leets, or Court-Barons by common assent for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick Law binds. *Coke Vol. 6. fol. 63. a. Kitchin fol. 45. & 79.*

Bitaw blade, from *Bilboa* a City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, where the best blades are made.

Bitungus (*ex bis & lingua*) double tongued, deceitful. In Law it is used for that Jury that passeth between an English-man and an Alien or Stranger, whereof part must be English-men, and part Strangers, Anno 28 Edw. 3. cap. 13.

Bitous (*biliosus*) chole-
rick, melancholy, churlish, an-
gry.

Blith is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies nothing: *Cribbage-players* understand it best.

Blitter (Fr.) a little Bill, Note or Ticket, stuck up on a post or door; and more commonly a stick of fire-wood, well known in *London*.

Blimatal (from *bimatus*) pertaining to the age or space of two years.

Blimensal (from *bimensis*) pertaining to the space of two months.

Binarchy (*binarchia*) the joynt rule or equal Authority of two Princes in one Country.

Binarious (*binarius*) pertaining to two.

Binominal or **Binomitious** (*binomius*) that hath 2 names.

Bipartite (*bipartitus*) divided into two parts.

Binne or **Bin** in the old Saxon signified a Manger, we use the name now most commonly for a place to put bread or oats in.

Biparent (*bipatens*) open on both sides.

Bissano, the chief market place in *Constantinople*, which is every day kept open in full

sale, except *Friday* only, which is their *Sabbath*.

Bipedal } (*bipedalis*)
Bipedaneous } that is two
Bipedical } foot long,
double-footed, or that hath two feet.

Birlinge, little Sea-vessels, so called, used by the Islanders of *Scotland*. *Spotsw.*

Biserous (from *bis* and *sexus*) that is both male and female, of two sexes or kinds.

Bismut (*plumbum cinereum*) Wismuch or Counterfein; so Miners call the Cover or cooping of Silver; Tinglass; a species of Lead.

Bisque (Fr.) a fault at Tennis: also a compound dish of boyld meat, made of young Chickens, Pigeons, and other ingredients, &c.

Bisected (*bis & sectus*) cut or parted in two equal parts; a term in Mathematicks.

Bisextile (*bisextilis*) Leap year, so called, because the sixth Calends of *March*, are in that year twice reckoned (*viz.*) on the four and twentieth and five and twentieth of *February*; so that Leap year has one day more than other years.

Thirty days hath *September*,
April, *June*, and *November*,
February hath eight and twenty alone,
And all the rest have thirty and one.
But when of Leap-year cometh the time,
Then days hath *February* twenty and nine.

*Bissexsum sexta Martii tenuere Calenda ;
Posteriore die celebrantur festa Mathie.*

This Leap-year is observed every fourth year, and was first devised by *Julius Caesar*, to accommodate the year with the course of the Sun.

Bitume (*bitumen*) a kind of clay or slime naturally clammy, like pitch, growing in some Countreys of *Asia*; It was of old used in Physick; the best is heavy, bright and clear, of purple colour, and having a strong smell; the black is accounted naught; this *Bitumen* was used instead of Mortar at building the Tower of *Babel*, as appears in *Gen. 11*. There is also a kind of *Bitumen*, like a liquor, flowing out of *Mare mortuum* and out of some Fountains in the Island *Sici'y*, which is used in stead of oyle to burn in Lamps.

Bituminous (*bitumincus*) belonging to *Bitumen*.

Bituminated, soldered or done with *Bitumen*.

Byzantine or *Besant*, a very ancient coyn of gold; so called because it was coyned at *Constantinople*, formerly called *Byzantium*. This coyn is not now known, but *Dunstan* Archbishop of *Canterbury* (as it is in the Authentical Deed) purchased *Hendon* in *Middlesex* of King *Edgar* to *Westminster* for 200 *Byzantines*; of what value they

were was utterly forgotten in the time of King *Edw. 3.* for whereas the Bishop of *Norwich* was condemned to pay a *Byzantine* of Gold to the Abbot of *St. Edmondsbury*, for encroaching upon his liberty in the time of the Conqueror, no man then living could tell how much that was: so as it was referred to the King to rate how much he should pay; which was the more strange, considering, but 100 years before 200000 *Byzants* were exacted by the *Soldan*, for redeeming Saint *Lewis* of *France*, which were then valued at 100000 livres. The name continues yet in the blazons of *Armes*, where plates of gold are called *Byzants*; and a great piece of gold valued at 15 *l.* (which the Kings of *England* offered on high Festival days) called a *Byzantine*; but afterward there were two purposely made for the King and Queen with the resemblance of the blessed Trinity Incribed, *In honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis*, and on the other side the Picture of the Virgin *Mary*, with *In honorem Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis*, and this was used till the first year of King *James*, who caused two to be new cast, the one for himself, having on the one side

side the Picture of a King kneeling before an Altar with four Crowns before him implying his four Kingdoms; and in the circumscription, *Quid tribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi*. On the other side a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus*. And in another for the Queen, a Crown protected by a Cherubin, over that an eye, and *Deus* in a cloud, with *Teget ala summus*, on the reverse a Queen kneeling before an Altar with this Circumscription, *Piis precibus, fervente fide, humili obsequio*. Cam. Rem.

The French Kings were also accustomed to offer 13 *Byzants* at the Mass of their Coronation in *Rheims*; to which end *Hen. 2.* (after some continuance of that custom) caused the same number of them to be made, and called them *Byzantins*, but they were not worth above a double Duckett the piece. Cot.

Black-Munday, i. *Easter munday*. The Origin thus antient; when King *Edw. 3.* was in *France*, with a powerful Army; in the year 1359, and a Treaty of Peace in Agitation betwixt him and the Regent of *France*; the King was averse to it, till a prodigious Tempest of Thunder and Hail-Stones of that bigness, that kill'd both men and horses

in the Kings Army falling on that *Munday*, inclined the King to condescend to Peace; And from its dismal effects the day has ever since retained the name of *Black-munday*.

Black-rod, is the *Huissier* or Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; So called of his *black-rod* which he carries in his hand: he is of the Kings Chamber, and Usher of the Lords House in Parliament. Min.

Blain (*Sax. blezene*) a kind of Bile or Ulcer, drawing quickly to a head, with a vehement inflammation of the whole part about it.

Blancmanger (*Fr.*) a kind of Custard, a white meat made of flower, milk, sugar, and the brains of Pullets. *Bac.*

Blanch (*Fr.*) white or fair; we use it in *England* for a womans name.

Blandishment (from *blandio*, or from the *Fr. blandissement*) a soothing, smoothing, tickling of the minde and affection with terms of flattery; an alluring, enticing.

Blandiloquentie (*blandiloquentia*) fair speaking, flattery.

Blatant, babling, twatling.

Blateron or *Blatteroon*. (*blatero*) a babler, an idle-headed fellow.

Blateration (*blateratio*) vain-babbling, flattering in speech.

Blaze, is a certain fire which the Inhabitants of *Staffordshire*, and some other Counties were wont, and still do make on Twelt-Eve, 5. Jan. at night, in memory of the Blazing-star, that conducted the three *Magi* to the Manger at *Bethlem*.

Blazon (Fr.) the description of arms, and their appurtenances, by the received terms or other apt expressions of things by words. *Elements of Arm.*

Blennishes, marks made by hunters, to shew where a Deer hath gone.

Blend (Sax.) to mix or mingle together.

Elepharon (*blepharionis*) he that hath great brows, or eye-lids.

Blentinoquent (*blasloquus*) broad-spoken, or that speaks stammeringly.

Blighted, blasted.

Blith (Sax.) joyful, glad, merry, cheerful.

Blennante, The name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

Blissome, as the Ram doth the Ewe, i. to Tup her. So to go a *blissoming* is to desire the Ram. *Rider*.

Blomarp, the first Forge in an Iron Mill, through which the Iron passeth after it is once melted out of the Mine.

Bloudwit (from the Sax; *blod*, i. blood, and *wit*, for which we have the word (*wite*) still in some parts of *England*, signifying a charging of one with a fault, or an upbraiding. Hence to *twit* in *Darbyshire*.

This *Bloodwit* is a word used in Charters of Liberties antiently granted, and signifies an amerciament for shedding blood. So that whosoever had it given him in his Charter, had the penalty due for shedding blood granted him. *Cow. Fleta* saith, *Significat quietantiam misericordie pro effusione sanguinis. lib. 1. cap. 47.*

Blunderbuss (*Belg.*) *Donderbuss*, is a wide mouthed Brass Gun, carried on the shoulder, and which will carry 12. or 14. Pistol-bullets at a time.

Boatswains (in *Domestick* book *Butsueins*) from the Sax. *Wat*, a Boat, and *Swang*, *operarium*, a Boat-man, Barge-man or Water-man.

Borrone (*Ital.*) a morsel, a good bit; Sometimes taken for poison.

Worland (Sax.) a possession, an inheritance, a Farm or house with land belonging to it.

Bode (*Dutch*) a Messenger. **Bode** or **Woden** (from the Sax. *bodian*) to publish, denounce, or foretell.

Boer, a Villain, a Rustic or Clown. *Bo enim Gothico oppidum sive villam significat,*

cat, inde Boer rusticus. **Boetheric** (Gr.) a part of Physick. See *Medicine*.

Boillarp or **Bullarp** of Salt, (from the Fr. *Bouillir*, to boil) a little house or furnace where Salt is boiled and made; as at *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*. *Co. Instit. p. 4. b.*

Bole Armonack, a kind of faint red colour used by Painters; the chiefest use of it is in making a Size for burnished gold. *Peachum*.

Bolus (*Lat.*) a morsel or mouthful. In Physick it is a Medicament of a middle consistency betwixt a Potion and a Pill.

Bombard (*bombarda*, a *sono & fremitu*, *Græcis* *βόμβος*, *Latinis* *bombus dicta*) a great Gun or piece of Ordnance said to be first invented by *Bartholdus Schwartz*, a Chymist; and first brought into use about the year 1350.

Bombardral, thundering, or roaring like a piece of Ordnance.

Bombycintous (*bombycinus*) that is made of silk or silken.

Bombilation (*bombilatio*) a humming, as of Bees. *Br.*

Bona fide, i. with a good faith, without deceit or fraud.

Bonaght, was an exaction in *Ireland* imposed at the will of the Lord, for relief of the Knights called *Bonaghii*, that served in the Wars. *Antiq. Hiber. p. 60.*

Bonafr (Fr.) gentle, mild, courteous.

Bonafrite (Fr.) gentleness, mildness, courtesie.

Bonastus. See *Monops*.

Bonaventure (*bonaventura*) good adventure; the name of a great Saint and Doctor, a Frier of St. *Francis* Order, that lived and flourished in the thirteenth age after Christ.

Bonfire, is well known in the modern use of it; and was so called from the ancient custom of burning dead mens bones.

Bon-min (Fr.) a good countenance, posture or shew.

Bongrace (Fr.) a certain cover which children use to wear on their Fore-heads to keep them from sun-burning; so called because it preserves their good grace and beauty.

Bonhomies (Fr. i. good men) a Religious Order of Friars instituted by St. *Francis de Paula*, a Town of *Calabria* in *Italy*; a person of eminent sanctity and austerit of life, and of that humility, that he stiled himself the least or meanest of men, and ordered the followers of his Institute or Rule, to take the appellation of *Minimi* (the least or unworthiest among men) and thence they are commonly called *Minims* or *Minorites*. One point of Mortification, whereunto the Regulars of that Order tye themselves by Vow (besides their three Vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience)

bedience) is a total abstinence from flesh-meats. It is an Order much revered in France, where the Founder lived, and died at *Tours*, an. 1507. There were two Convents of these formerly in England, the one at *Asbridge* in *Buckinghamshire*, the other at *Edington* in *Wiltshire*.

Bonifate (*bonifacius*) wel-doer, or good and sweet face. A name of divers, as well Popes of *Rome*, as others.

Bonifate (*bonifatus*) that hath good fortune or fate.

Bon-jour (Fr.) good-morrow, or good-day.

Boon (Sax. *Wenc*, *Chaucer*, *Bone*) a petition or request.

Boot-balling, a Northern word, signifying stealing, or getting *booty* or reprisal.

Bootes (Gr.) a slow working Star in the North Pole, near Charles wain, which it follows.

Booring, is a kind of punishment used in *Scotland*, by putting an iron *boot* on the offenders leg, and driving an iron peg upon his shin-bone.

Wozas, or *Wozar*, a white or greenish substance, like Salt-petre, wherewith Goldsmiths use to solder gold and silver: some write, it is the Gum of a Tree, which is very unlikely; others affirm it to be made of old Lees of Oyl, by Art and drying in the Sun, brought to be white; but Dr. *Bullock* rather conceives it to be a Mineral.

To *Wozd*. See *Abbord*.

Wozdel (from the Ital. *Burdello*) a Brothel-house, or Bawdy-house. *Chau*.

Wozdhalpenp. See *Wozdhalpenp*.

Wozas (Gr.) the North or North-East wind; commonly taken for a great blustering wind.

Wozal ? (*borcalis*) per-

Wozean ? raining to the North-wind, Northernly.

Wozow, or ? is a Corpo-

Wozough ? rate Town that is not a City, an. 2 Ed. 3. c. 3. namely, all such as send Burgesses to the Parliament, the number whereof you may find in *Crompt. Jurisd.* fo. 24. and more of this in *Comel*.

Wozow-English, is a customary descent of Lands or Tenements, which (in all places where this custom holds) descend to the youngest son; or, if the Owner have no issue, to his youngest brother, as in *Edmuntton, Kitch.* fo. 102. And the reason of this custom (as *Littleton* saith) is, for that the youngest is presumed in Law to be least able to shift for himself.

Wozage (Fr.) a Grove, Thicket, or small wood, a place that's stored, or set thick with trees. Also a Picture or Landskip, representing much wood or trees. In our Law it is used for food which the woods yield to cattel; *maist*.

Wozpoozes (*Bosphori*) two Straits

Straits in the Sea, so called of an *Ox*es wading over them, the one surnamed *Thracian*, the other *Cimmerian*. *Dub*.

Wostock, in some parts of England is used for a man that has but one Testicle.

Wotantal (*botanicus*) pertaining to herbs.

Wotantomancy (*botanomantia*) divination by herbs.

Wotargo (Ital. from the Gr. *ὡταργα*, i. e. salted eggs) is a kind of Sawfage or Pudding made of the eggs and bloud of the Sea-Mullet mixed with salt. Dr. *Musser*.

Wote } is an old Saxon or word, and signifies

Woore } help, succour, aid, and advantage; coming from the Low-Dutch *Woere*, *waere*, which is amends, remedy, and help; so we say, What *boots* or avails it? or, What *boot* will you give me? and is commonly joyned with other words, as *Bridge-boot*, *Burgh-boot*, *Fire-boot*, *Hedge-boot*, and divers others.

Wotine (Fr.) a Buskin or Summer-boot; we otherwise call them Boots with quarters, which have strings and no Spurs, but a heel like a shoe on the out-side.

Wotothp (Sax.) helpship.

Wouge, or *Wudge* of Court, (from the Fr. *bouche*, a mouth) was the diet, or rather the bread, beer, and wine which was allowed by the King to any Officer and his servants.

Wobicide (*bovicida*) a

slaughter-man of Oxen, a Butcher.

Wouillon (Fr.) a kind of broth, or boiled meat, made of several ingredients.

Woureau (Fr.) a Hangman, or Executioner.

Wouffier (from the Lat. *burfi*, a purse) a purse-bearer; In our Universities, he is the Treasurer or Purse-keeper of a Colledge.

Wourefett (Fr.) the literal signification is, one that blows the fire, or that wilfully sets houses on fire; but Metaphorically it is used for one that raiseth discord, an Incendiary, a firebrand of Sedition, one that loves to set and see men at strife.

Wourgeon (from the Fr. *bourgeoner*) to bud, spring, or sprout out.

Won, or *Wton* of an Anchor (Span. *boya*) is a piece of wood, an empty barrel, or the like, tied to an Anchor, and floating on the water, to shew where the Anchor lies.

Wozas, a drink in *Turky* made of seed, much like new mustard, and is very heady.

Wzachtal (*brachialis*) belonging to the arm.

Wourgeosse (Fr. *Bourgeoisie*) a Burgeship, the state or condition of a *Burguer* or Burges; also a Boroughship, and the Liberties and Privileges belonging to a Town or Borough.

Wzace, in the common acceptation is a known word, signifying

signifying two, or a couple; but with Printers, a *brace* is that which couples two or more words together, and is made thus ?

Brachylogn (*brachylogia*) Shortness of speech.

Brachygraphn (*brachygraphia*) the art of writing by short characters. I cannot say, either who was the Authour, or whether the invention be antient or more modern; onely I find in *Dion*, that *Mecenas* (that great Favourite of *Augustus Caesar*, and favourer of learning) first found out certain notes and figures, *ad celeritatem scribendi*, for the speedier dispatch of writing.

Brachmans, a Sect of Philosophers in *India*, that lived onely by herbs, roots, and fruit. These *Brachmans* or *Bramines* are now the Indian Priests (perhaps following the custome of the Egyptians, who were wont to chuse their Priests out of their whole number of Philosophers) and are of like authority in their Church, as the *Musties* are among the Turks, and as the *Flamenes* and *Arch-flamenes* were among the heathen Romans, or as the *Druids* among the Britains and Gauls. They hate *Mahumed*, and acknowledge one God, and Creator of all things: the better sort are called *Mockadams*, or Masters. They take denomination from *Brachma*, the chief of the

Indians false Gods; or (according to others) from *Bramen*, whom the *Indians* suppose to be one of the first men that inhabited the world.

Bragadortia, a coin'd word with us, for a ranting coward, or bragging fellow.

Bragger, or *Braggot* (*br. bragod*) a drink made of Malt, Water, and Honey, used in *Wales*, having the name from the British *Brag*, i. e. *Malt*, and *Goro*, i. e. *Honey-combs*. This drink is also called by us, and in Low-Dutch *Weder, ex melle, honey*. Also a stay cut out of stone or timber, to bear up the Summer, in Masonry called a *Corbel*; in Timber-work, a *bragget, bracket*, or shoulder-piece. *Rider*.

Brandn, a kind of Wine, or Strong-water, made of the Lees of Wine.

Brandish (*Fr. brandir*) to make to shine or glister with gentle shaking or moving.

Brabado (*Fr. bravade, Sp. brabada*) a shew of challenge or of daring, a boastful affront.

Brabe (*brabium*) the prize or reward given to him that overcomes in Plays or Exercises.

Brabo (*Ital.*) a boaster, vaunter, or swash-buckler.

Braban, a sort of strong Ale in *Germany*, brewed with Wheat and Barley Malt.

Breviary (*breviarium*) an abridgment, or compendious draught, a short collection.

on. Particularly, it is the name of a Book, to the daily recital whereof Catholick Priests are tied, from the time they take the order of Sub-Deaconship, in discharge of part of their Function. I have heard, that the late Lord Treasurer *Cecil*, after he had diligently perused this Book, did greatly admire the order and method of it, saying, It might well be termed a *Breviary*, for containing so much, and such variety, in so contracted a bulk.

Breviloquence (*breviloquentia*) a brief or short form of speaking.

Brian (*Fr.*) shrill voice.

Brickote (*Fr.*) a Brickwall; a side-stroke at Tennis.

Brize (*Fr. brize*) among Seamen is a cool wind arising from the sea, which blows in hot Regions for some hours about Noon, and wonderfully tempers the heat of the aire.

Brigade ? (*Fr.*) a term of

Brigado } War; six men make a Rot, or File; three Rots of Pikes make a Corporalship, but the Musketers have four files to a Corporalship; three Corporalships of each arms make a compleat Company, i. e. nine Rots of Pikes, and twelve Rots of Musketers (one and twenty Rots together) which amount to 126 men, besides all Officers, Muster-youngs, and Pasvolants; four of these Companies (being 504 men) make

a Squadron, and three such Squadrons form a perfect *Brigade*. *Barif*.

Brigand (*Fr.*) a Footman armed, or serving with a *Brigandine*; in old time when those kind of Souldiers marched, they held all to be good prize, that they could purloin from the people, and thereupon this word now signifies also a Thief, Purse-taker, or High-way robber.

Brigandine (*Fr.*) a jack or coat of Mail, but properly antient Armour of Skale-like plates and many joynts. This word is used *an. 4 & 5. Ph. & Mar. c. 2.*

Brigantine (*Fr.*) a kind of swift vessel for sea, having some ten or twelve Oars on a side, and commonly a thee-vish vessel: of these the *Rhodians* are said to be the first Inventors.

The *Falogue* is said to be the least sea-vessel with Oars, the *Frigot* next, then the *Brigantine*; the *Foist*, the *Galiot*, the *Galey*, and the *Galeas* the biggest. *Rene*.

Brig-bore, } signifies a
or } tribute, con-
Brig-bore } tribution, or
aid towards the mending of *Bridges*, whereof many are freed by the Kings Charter, and hereupon the word is used for the very liberty or exemption from this tribute. For *Fleta l. 1. c. 47.* saith, *Brigbore significat quietantiam reparationis pontium.*

Brigid, or **B**ridget, contracted al-
Bridget **S**o into *Bride*,
 an Irish name, as it seems, for
 that the ancient *S. Brigid* was
 of that Nation. *Cam.*

Brigidians, an Order of
 Religious persons instituted by
Brigidia a Widow, Queen of
Sweden, in the time of Pope
Urbane the Fifth, about the
 year of our Lord 1372. it was
 as well of men as women, al-
 beit they dwelt severally.
 The Nuns of this Order had a
 noble Convent at *Sion* in
Middlesex, built by *K. Henry*
 the Fifth.

Brillant (Fr.) glittering,
 sparkling, shining.

Brocado (Span.) cloth of
 gold or silver: Hence we call
 that *Brocaded* silk or sattin,
 which is wrought or mixed
 with gold or silver, and some-
 times that is called *Brocado'd*
 silk, which is wrought with
 several colours of silk.

Brokerage, means used by a
 spokesman, the hire or trade of
 a Broker.

Brochiter (*brochitis*) crook-
 edness, properly of teeth or
 rushes.

Brock, a Red-Deer of two
 years old. See *Spitzer*.

Bordhalfpenn, *rectius*
Bordhalfpenn (Sax.) signifies
 a Toll or Custom for setting
 up Tables or Bords in a Fair
 or Market, from which they
 that are freed by the Kings
 Charter, had this word men-
 tioned in their Letters Patent.
 Infomuch, as at this day the

freedom it self (for shortness
 of speech) is called *Bordhalp-
 penny*.

Brothelst, dishonesty, baw-
 dery, whoredom.

Brouch, or *Ouch* (*monile*)
 a Jewel to wear about the
 neck.

Brownists, a dangerous
 Sect, first broached in *England*
 by *Robert Brown* of *Rutland-
 shire*, about the year 1583. and
 is in effect pure *Donatism*,
 vamped with some new Edi-
 tions; of which, see *Fuller's*
Church-History, l. 9. fo. 268.

Brupere (Fr.) Heath, Ling,
 Hather; also a Heath or
 Heathy ground; a word much
 used in *Fines* and *Recove-
 ries*.

Bruma (Lat.) the shortest
 day in the year, used also for
 Winter, or *December*.

Brumat (*brumalis*) be-
 longing to the shortest day,
 Winter-like.

Bubo (Lat.) a Scritch-
 Owle; also a botch or sore
 about the Groin.

Bubultrate (*bubulcito*) to
 cry or call like a Cow-herd, to
 play the Neat-herd.

Buccinare (*buccino*) to
 blow or sound a Trumpet, or
 Horn, to publish or blaze a-
 broad.

Bucculent (*bucculentus*)
 blub-checked, wide-mouthed.

Bucenroge, the great Gal-
 ley of State, wherein the Duke
 of *Venice*, with the Senate,
 sail in triumph yearly on
Ascension-day, to espouse the
 Sea,

Sea, &c. See *Voyage into*
Italy, p. 411.

Buraneers, the ungovern-
 ed rabble in *Jamaica* are of
 late so called.

Buckeldians, one of those
 fourteen Sects of Hereticks,
 which *Alstedius* comprehends
 under the title of *Anabaptists*,
 which are 1. *Muncerians*, 2. *A-
 postolicks*, 3. *Separatists*, 4. *Ca-
 tharists*, 5. *Silents*, 6. *Enthu-
 siasts*, 7. *Libertines*, 8. *Ada-
 mites*, 9. *Hutites*, 10. *Angu-
 stinians*, 11. *Buckeldians*,
 12. *Melchiorites*, 13. *Georgi-
 ans*, and 14. *Menonists*. See
 more of these in *Dr. Featley's*
 description of *Anabaptists*,
 p. 24.

Buckerele, a kind of Play
 used by Boys in *London* streets,
 in *Hen. 8.* time; now disused,
 and I think forgot.

Bucolists (*bucolica*) pa-
 storal songs, or songs of herd-
 smen.

Buffoon (Fr. *Bouffon*)
 a Jester or Sycophant, merry
 fool, or one that lives by ma-
 king others merry.

Buggerie (Fr. *Bougrerie*)
 is described to be *carnalis co-
 pula contra naturam, & hæc*
*vel per confusionem specie-
 rum, scilicet a man or a woman with*
a brute beast, vel sexuum; a
 man with a man, or a wo-
 man with a woman. See
Levit. 18. 22, 23. This offence
 committed with mankind or
 beast, is Felony without Cler-
 gy; it being a sin against
 God, Nature, and the Law:

And in ancient time such of-
 fenders were to be burnt by
 the Common Law. 25 *Hen. 8.*
 6. 5 *Eliz. 17. Fitz. Nat. Br.*
 269. My Lord *Coke* (*Rep. 12.*
page 36.) saith, that this word
 comes from the *Italian*, *bug-
 gerare*, to bugger.

Bulb (*bulbus*) a Scallion,
 every root that is round.

Bulbous (*bulbosus*) having
 round heads in the roots.

Bulged, or *Wlged* (a sea-
 term) a ship is said to be *bul-
 ged*, when she strikes on a
 Rock, Anchor, or the like, and
 breaks off her Timbers or
 Planks there, and so springs a
 Leak and perishes.

Bulim **B** (*bulimia*) un-
 contemp **S**atiableness, great
 famine.

Bull (*bulle*) properly a
 gold ornament or jewel for
 children, hollow within, made
 like a heart, and used to be
 hung about their necks; and
 hence the Briefs or Mandats
 of the Pope are called *Bulls*,
 from the lead, and sometimes
 golden seal affixed there-
 to; which seal *Matth. Paris,*
anno 1237. describes thus,
*In Bulla Domini Papæ stat I-
 mago Pauli a dextris crucis*
in medio Bullæ figurata, &
Petri à sinistris. See more of
 these *Bulls* in *Sir Henry Spel-
 man's Glossarium.*

Bulls of *Basan*, properly
 fat Bulls, strong, powerful, and
 cruel enemies, *Psal. 22. 12.*
*Many young bulls have en-
 compassed me: Basan* was the
 fruit-

fruitful Countrey of *Og*, and became the Jews by conquest, *Deut.* 3. 1, 2.

Bullarp (*bullarium*) a book or collection of all the Popes Bulls; also as *Boilary*.

Bullp-Booth, is a new name for a *Heffor* or *Bravo*.

Burlesque (*Ital. burlesco*) drolish, merry, pleasant; also merry or drolish Poetic.

Burghgrate (*Germ.*) is in *Germany* a title of honour, and signifies as much as Earl or Count of the Castle or Garrison; also the Captain or Governour of a Fortref.

Burpband, a great sword. *Chaucer*.

Burnish (from the Italian *Brunisce*) to make a thing glister or look fair by rubbing it. Also a term among Hunters, when Harts spread their horns, after they are fraied, or new rubbed.

Burfer. See *Boursier*.

Burtholder, an Head-borough, a Ruler or chief Officer in a Borough.

Burterage of Wines, signifies that imposition of sale Wine brought into the Land, which the King's Butler, by vertue of his Office, may take of every ship. *Anno 1 H. 8. c. 5.* See *Prisage*.

Burtress, a stay to prop up a wall or building.

Buriferous (*buxifer*) that beareth box.

Burome } (*Sax.*) pliant,
or, } amiable, obedi-
Burum } ent, merry, gen-

tle, meek, dutiful.

Buronnese, or *Bugh-somnese*, pliableness, or bow-someness, to wit, humbly stooping down in sign of obedience. It is now mistaken for lustiness or rampancy.

Buzzar, a Market-place among the *Persians*. *Herb*.

Buzam, a great Feast among the *Turks*; which is their Carneval, and lasts three days.

Buzlaw, or Laws of *Bur-law* (*leges rusticorum*) Laws made by Husbandmen, concerning neighbourhood, to be kept among themselves. *Shene* p. 33.

Buznel (*Sax.*) *Buznet*, a By-word, Parable, or Proverb.

Buzsine (*byssinus*) silken, or which is made of fine flax or cloth.

C.

THe Letter *C* among the Antients denoted Condemnation. See *A*.

C. A. P. D. i. c. Cujus Anima propitiatur Deus, found upon ancient Church Monuments and Tombs.

Cabala (*Hebr.*) *receptio*, a receiving.

Cabala, *Kabala*, or *Cabalistic Art*, a hidden Science of Divine Mysteries, which consists in drawing several senses

senses either out of the same letters of a Hebrew word, as they lie first written in the word, or by different combinations of them, or by changing one letter for another, according to Art, or from the different writing a letter in one word, from the writing of the same letter in another word, or yet by some other nice ways, known to the Hebrew Rabbins, who onely use this Art for their Exposition of Scripture: And as it is an Art proper to the Jews, so is it judged by the better learned, to contain more of the imaginary, or phantastical, then of solid learning, towards the true understanding of holy Scripture. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 169.

Picus Mirandula describes it shortly thus, *Est namque universa illa secretior Divina legis expositio ex ore Dei à Moyse accepta & Prophetarum animis à Deo infusa*. It comprehends all those secret ways of Exposition of the Divine Law, which were received by *Moses* from the mouth of God, and were afterward revealed by God to his Prophets.

And *Camden* saith, "That (as the great Masters of the Jews tell us) *Moses* received of God a literal Law, written by the finger of God in the two Tables of the Ten Commandments, to be imparted to all; and another mystical, to be communica-

ted onely to seventy men, which by Tradition they should pass to their posterity, whereof it was called *Cabala*; which was divided into *Mercana*, or *Merana*, concerning onely the Sacred names of God; and *Bresith*, or *Bereschith*, of other names, consisting of Alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be *Anagrammatism*, by which they say, *Mary* resolved, made our holy *Mistris*. But whether this *Cabala* is more antient then the Talmudical learning, hatched by the curious Jews (as some will) about 200 years after Christ, let the learned consider.

Arithmancy, *Theomancy*, and *Cosmology*, are said to depend on the aforesaid *Cabala*, which (to give you also *Reucellus* definition of it) is nothing else but a kind of unwritten Theology; and that therein is a much greater part of belief and speculation, then of discipline.

We use to say, He is not of our *Cabal*, that is, he is not received into our Council, or is not privy to our secrets.

Cabalist (*cabalista*) one skilful in that secret Science.

Cabal (*caballus*) an horse, a Jade.

Cabanne (*Fr.*) a little covered Barge or Boat to carry passengers in *France*; a *Cabane* a Shed or Cabin made of boughs.

Cablist (*cablicia*) among the Writers of the Forest Laws, signifies Brush-wood; but I rather think, with Sir H. Spelman, it more properly signifies wind-fallen-wood, because I find it written of old, *cadibulum*, from *cadere*.

Cachectic (*cachectus*) that has an ill disposition or state of body.

Cacams, a kind of Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego ? (Spa.) Shite-Cacafogo } fire.

Cacherle (Gr.) an ill habit or disposition of body.

Cachinnation (*cachinnatio*) great laughter, or a laughter in derision.

Cacos (Gr.) *malus*, evil: hence

Cacochymia (*cacochymia*) ill juice in the body, causing ill digestion, and bad nutriment: Or a corruption of all the humours in the body.

Cacodemon (Gr.) an evil spirit, a devil.

Cacographia (Gr.) ill writing, or writing of evil things.

Cacology (*cacologia*) evil speech or report, detraction.

Cacophonny (*cacophonis*) an ill, harsh, or unpleasing sound (in words) a vitious utterance or pronunciation.

Cacozelous (*cacozelus*) ill-minded or affectioned, one that imitates badly.

Cacuminate (*cacumino*) to make sharp or copped.

Cadaverous (*cadaverosus*) like a dead carcase, deady,

ghastly, or full of dead carcases.

Cade of Herring is 500, of Sprats a 1000. The Welsh-men call a *Cade* of Herrings, a Mease or Horse-load.

Cadee, or **Cade** (Arab.) a Judge or Justice of the Peace among the Turks; also a Lord.

Cade-Lamb, a Lamb brought up by the hand.

Cadence ? (from *cado*)

Cadency } a just falling, round going of words, a proportionable time, or even measure in any action or sound.

Cadent (*cadens*) falling, failing, dying.

Cadet (Fr.) a younger brother among Gentlemen.

Cadmine War, by some called *Calamine*, of which Brass is made, with a mixture of Copper.

Caducean (*caduceus*) among the Romans was the name of a Wand or Rod, so called, *a cadendo*, because at the sight thereof, all quarrels and discords presently ceased; and it was carried by their Heralds and Ambassadors as an Ensign of Peace.

Caduciferous (*caducifer*) that carries a white rod in sign of peace.

Calibate (*calibatus*) single life, the state of man or woman unmarried. *Herb. H. 8.*

Cageole (Fr. *cageoler*) to prattle or jangle like a Jay, prate much to little purpose; to

to inveigle with fair words.

Cattif (Ital. *cattivo*,) properly a captive or slave; but used for a miserable wicked fellow.

Calamitous (*calamitosus*) full of calamity, wretched, destroyed with tempest.

Calamize (*calamizo*) to pipe or sing.

Calamist (from *calamus*) a Piper or Whistler with a reed.

Calamity (*calamitas*) destruction of corn or other thing, misery, mischief, &c.

Calamitas (says my Lord Bacon) was first derived from *Calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Nat. Hist.*

Calasticks (*calastica*) purging medicines or ointments.

Calcanthous (from *calcanthum*) pertaining to Shoemakers-black or Vitriol.

Calcar (Lat.) a Spur: also a kind of calcining furnace.

Calcation (*calcatio*) a treading or stamping.

Calceate (*calceo*) to shoe, or put on shoes, or socks.

Calcedon, a term used by Jewellers and Lapidaries, as when in a Ruby especially, or Sapphire, there is a certain foul vein, of somewhat a different, and most commonly whitish colour to the other part of the Stone, that they call a *Calcedon*, and it makes the Stone of less value: There is

also a precious Stone called *Chalcedonius*.

Calcinen (*calcinatus*) burnt to ashes, or reduced to powder by fire.

Calcinize, to burn to ashes, to reduce metalls to powder by the fire, to refine.

Calcitrare (*calcitro*) to kick or spurn, to refuse with disdain.

Calculate (*calculo*) to cast accounts, to reckon.

Calcule (*calculus*) an account or reckoning; a Tableman, Ches-man, or Counter to cast accounts withall.

Calculostis (*calculostis*) fulness of stones or counters.

Calcedonian. See *Calydonian*.

Calery (*calefacio*) to make warm or hot.

Calensation (*calefactio*) a warming or heating.

Calfactibe (*calfactus*) heating or warming, of property or power to heat or warm.

To **Calender** linen cloth and stuff, is to smooth, trim, and give it a gloss; a term used by Linen-Drapers and Mercers.

Calends (*calendæ*) properly the first day of every moneth, being spoken by it self; or the very day of the New Moon, which commonly did fall out together; If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifies the last day of the foregoing moneth, as *Pridie*

Calend. Miii, is the last day of *April*. If any number be placed with it, it signifies that day in the former month, which comes so much before the month named; as the tenth *Calends* of *October*, is the twentieth day of *September*, because if one begin at *October*, and reckon backwards, that twentieth day of *September*, is the tenth day before *October*. In *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *Calends* begin at the 16 day, in other months at the fourteenth; which *Calends* must ever bear the name of the month following, and be numbered backward from the first day of the said following months. See more in *Hop-ton's Concord*, p. 69. and see *Ides*.

At the Greek *Calends* (*at Græcas Calendas*) i. never; for the Greeks have no *Calends*.

Calent (*calens*) hot or warm.

Calenture (Spa. *calentura*) a burning Fever, or an Ague.

Caliburn, the name of Prince *Arthur's* Sword.

Calidity (*caliditas*) heat, warmth.

Calid (*calidus*) hot, warm, burning, fierce, and hasty.

Calidant, *Palladio* observes, that the Ancients warm'd their rooms with certain secret Pipes, that came through the walls, transporting heat to sundry parts of the house, from one common Furnace,

which Sir *Henry Wotton* properly calls *Caliducts*.

Calisfactory (*calisfactorium*) is a room in a Monastery, with one or more fires in it, where the Religious persons warm themselves, after they come from *Matins*.

Caligation (*caligatio*) dimness of sight, blindness.

Caligare (*caligatur*) that wears Stockings, Buskins, or harness for the legs.

A *Caligate Souldier* (*caligatus miles*) a common Souldier; also a Souldier, that, for fear of the Enemy, feigneth himself to be weary and faint.

Calish, a name or title of Dignity or Estate in *Egypt*, which people of the Mahometan Religion used to confer on such a person, whom they thought to be of holy life, a great and diligent observer of *Mahomet's* Law, as also well learned therein, granting him besides, to command with Royal Authority: At the beginning of this Sect, all *Caliphs* were Kings, witness *Mahomet* himself, inventor thereof, who was King of *Arabia*. These *Caliphs* were also a kind of High Priests, at whose hands the Mahometan Princes were wont to receive their Diadems and Regalities. But their Office is now executed in the Turks Dominions by the *Musti*, or Chief Priest of the Saracens. *Heyl*.

Callent

Callent (*callens*) crafty, witty, cunning or wise by experience.

Callid (*callidus*) idem.

Calligraphie (*calligraphia*) fair writing.

Callosity (*callositas*) hardness or thickness of skin.

Calor (Fr. *Calotte*.) a Cap without hair, worn under a Hat. Also a lewd woman.

Callos (*callosus*) having a thick hard skin.

Calow, downy, not feathered, unsledg'd.

Calour (*calor*) heat, warmth, hot love.

Calpe. See *Hercules Pillars*.

Calfound (Fr. *Calsons*) a kind of Drawers or close Linnen Breeches, which the Turks wear next their skin.

Caltrap } Sax. *Coltræpp*)
or } an instrument u-

Caltræpp } sed formerly in
war, made with four pricks of iron, of such a fashion, as which way soever it was thrown, one point would always stick up like a nail, to spoil the enemies horse feet.

Calvary or Mount *Calvary* (*Calvarium*) a Hill a little out of *Hierusalem*, where Malefactors were ordinarily executed, and where our Saviour Christ was crucified for the Redemption of mankind. The Mount had the name *Calvary* from the skulls and dead mens bones that lay there up and down.

Calvinist. One that holds the same opinion with *Calvin* in matters of Religion. See *Lutheranism*, and *Presbyterian*.

Calvary (*calvus*) baldness, deceit.

Calumniate (*calumnior*) to accuse or charge falsely, to cavil or detract. He that in his accusation, forges faults never committed, is said to *calumniate*. He that undertakes ones suit, and either will not urge reasons in the behalf of his Client, or answer the Objections of his adversary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*, i. to play the false Proctor. He that desists in his accusation, and lets his suit fall, is said *Tergiversari*. *Syle. in Orat. pro Mur.*

Calumnious (*calumniosus*) full of cavils, or false accusations, slanderous.

Calpdonian, of or belonging to *Scotland*, or to a Forest there, called *Calpdonia Sylva*.

Camail (Fr.) a Hood to cover the head in foul weather: also a blew or purple ornament, worn by Bishops above their Rochets, and reaching as low as the bent of the arm.

Cambio (Spa.) a Burse or Exchange; as the Royal Exchange in *London*.

Cambræ (from the British *Tum*, i. crooked, and *bræ*, a stick) a crooked stick, with notches on it, which Butchers use to hang Sheep or

Calves on, when they dress them.

Cambylan (from *Cambria*) belonging to *Wales*, Welch, Brittilh.

Camerade (Fr. and *Camerada* Span. from *Camera*, a Chamber,) a Tent, Chamber, or Cabin-fellow, or a fellow-Souldier.

Cameral (from *Camera*) belonging to a Chamber or Vault.

Cameration (*cameratio*) a vaulting or making an arch roof.

Camotse, crooked; as *Camotse-nosed*, hook-nosed; from the Brit. *Cam. i.* crooked; whence we also say *Camotse*, for crooked, overthwart, or clean contrary.

Camerate (*camero*) to vault, seil, or make an Arch or Roof.

Camellioner, to live by the aire, or in the fire, or change colour, as the *Camellion* is said to do.

Camisade, (from the Spa. *Camisa*, *i.* a shirt) a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy; So termed because the Souldiers that execute it, did commonly wear shirts over their armor, or take their Enemies in their Shirts.

Campfir (Lat.) a Banker, or Changer of Money.

Caniwall (Fr. *Campaigne*) a plain field, or a wide and level piece of ground. A word much used among souldiers, by whom the next *Cam-*

plain is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition of an Army, or its taking the field.

Campestral (*campestris*) of the plain or champion country or field.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, where the ancient *Romans* made use of all manly exercises, and the people often assembled to give their suffrages towards the election of Magistrates, &c. It was so called, because dedicated to *Mars*.

Campus sceleratus (Lat.) was the place where the Vestal Nuns, if they were defloured, suffered punishment; the field of execution.

Canary wine. So called, because it is made in the *Canary Islands*.

Cancer (Lat.) a crevice, or crab; also one of the Twelve Celestial Signs, so called for that as the Crab retrogrades or goes backward; so the Sun (being in that sign about mid-June) ascends no higher but recedes by degrees, and hastens towards *Capricorn*.

Candesc (*candescio*) to make white, clear, or pure.

Candidate (*candidati*) those that stand in election and sue for dignities of Magistracy, during which time, among the Romans they wore whiter and newer gowns than ordinary, that they might be the more easily seen and discerned;

ned; A word still in use in Universities; Also gallant young Gentlemen or Knights about the Emperors person, so called.

Candid (*candidus*) white, fair, clear; also fortunate, pure, innocent.

Candlemas-day (Sax. *Candel mæsse*) the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin (*2 Feb.*) so called from the many Candles hallowed and lighted in the Church on that day. The Dutch call it *Lichtmis*. Sax. *Diſt*.

Candor (Lat.) whiteness, brightness, purity, sincerity, without craft or malice.

Canel bone (*jugulus*) the Neck or Throat-bone.

Canthars. A barbarous kinde of people that eat mans flesh.

Canicular days (*dies caniculares*.) See *Dog-days*.

Canitudo (*canitudo*) hoariness, whiteness, gravity.

Canistler, an Instrument used in the racking of Wines.

Canon, (Gr.) Properly a Rule or line to make any thing straight, or to try the straightness of it. Hence Laws or Decrees for Church-Government are called *Canons*; and certain times of Prayer used by Church-men are called *Canonical hours* of Prayer, as *Matins*, *Laudes*, &c. And we call those *Canonical Books*, which are authentical Scripture.

Canonical (*canonicus*) according to Rule, or Order, received into the Canon, put into the Roll; Authentical.

Canonize (*canonizo*) to examine by Rule, to Register, to put in the rank and number: also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

Canor (Lat.) melody or sweet singing.

Canorous (*canorus*) loud, shrill, pleasant, loud singing.

Cantabrians (*Cantabri*) people of *Biscay* (formerly *Cantabria*) in *Spain*.

Cantation (*Cantatio*) singing or enchanting.

Cantabryze, to follow the custom or fashion of *Cambridge*, and it may be applied to *Biscay* in *Spain*, in Latin called *Cantabria*.

Cantharides (Lat.) certain flies of a bright shining green colour, breeding in the tops of Ash and Olive Trees beyond Sea. They are sometimes used by Physicians, to raise blisters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet must be cast away. The juice of them is poisonous.

Cantrille (*canicum*) a pleasant Song, a Ballad, a Rime.

Canillene (*cantileni*) a verse, a common speech or tale, a Song.

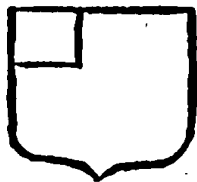
Cantrion (*cantio*) a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm.

Canting, is an affected peculiar kinde of speech used by some people, whereby they may understand themselves, yet not be understood by others, and is said to have taken origin from Mr. *Andrew Cant* an eminent Presbyterian Minister of *Scotland*, who lived the last Age, and was well gifted herein.

Canto (Ital.) a Song or Sonnet; also as *Canton*.

Canton (from the Greek, *κωνσταντινούπολις*), which is a corner properly of the eye; also an Hundred, Precinct, or Circuit of Territory, wherein there are divers good Towns and Villages: This word is proper to *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, which was divided or *Cantonized* about the year of Christ 1307. into 13 such *Cantons*.

It is also a term in Heraldry, and signifies as much as an Angle or Corner in a Coat of Arms, thus,



It possesseth for the most part the dexter point of the Scotcheon, and is the reward of a Prince given to an Earl.

Cantonize, To divide in-

to *Cantons*, quarters or corners.

Canto (Lat.) a finger or charmer.

Cantred or rather **Cantref** signifies an hundred Villages, being a British word compounded of the Adjective **Cant**, which signifies an Hundred, and **Tref**, a Town or Village. In *Wales* the Counties are divided into *Cantreds*, as in *England* into Hundreds. This word is used *An. 28 H. 8. c. 3.*

Canzonet (from the Ital. *Canzonetta*) a Song or Ditty.

Cap-a-pe (from the Lat. *caput* and *pes*) from head to foot; as when a Souldier is compleatly armed, we say he is armed *Cap-a-pe*. The Romans called such Souldiers *Capitales*.

Cap of Maintenance, (*pileus supportationis*) Pope *Fulius* sent to *Hen. 8.* and was solemnly received 19 May *An. 1514.* and is still carried before our Kings at great Solemnities. But *Hoveden p. 656.* makes mention of *Pilei Regii* at the Coronation of *Ric. 1.* --- *deinde venit Godefridus de Luci portans Pileum Regium, &c.*

Capacitate (from *capacitas*) made capable or fit to receive.

Capacity 2 (*capacitas*) an **Capacitise** 3 aptness to contain or receive.

Our Common Law allows the King two *Capacities*, a natural,

tural, and a politick; in the first he may purchase Lands to him and his Heirs; in the later to him and his Successors. And a Parson hath the like.

Cape (Fr. *cap*) that whereof Seamen speak in their Voyages, is some remarkable nook or elbow of Land, that shoots farther into the Sea, then any other near part of the Continent. In Spanish it is called *Cabo*, i. an end, *quasi*, the end or last of such a Land; as, *Cabo de Buena Esperanza*, The Cape of good hope, first found by *Vasco de Gama* a Portuguese.

Caparison (Fr. *caparasson*) trapping or furniture for a horse.

Capastles (*metrocomie*) are in streets, as Metropoles in Cities. *Spel.*

Capers (Fr. *Cappres*) a prickly plant almost like Brambles, growing in *Spain*, *Italy*, and other hot Countreys; the root whereof is much used in Physick, against obstructions of the Splene or Milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from *Spain*, preserved in pickle, and are commonly eaten with Mutton: they stir up the appetite, warm the stomach, and open the stoppings of the Liver and Milt. *Bull.* Also a kind of Ship, usually such as Pirates, and those who have Letters of Mart, man out to Sea; for robbery and depredation.

Capharnaüm, those of *Capharnaüm* in *Palestine*, who first doubted of the mystery of the blessed Sacrament.

Capl, Three chief Officers among the Venetians, to whom, and to the Senate, the Dukes Authority is in all things subject.

Capillary (*capillaris*) of, or like hair, hairy.

Capillature (*capillatura*) a frizzling of the hair, the bush of hair on the head.

Capistrare (*capistro*) to halter, muzzle, or tie.

Capillation (*capillatio*) hairiness, a making a thing hairy, or causing hair to grow.

Capital (*capitalis*) worthy of death, deadly, mortal, belonging to the head. The seven *capital* sins are, Pride, Covetousness, Lechery, Anger, Gluttony, Envy, and Sloth; and are called *capital*, because they are heads of many others, which proceed from them, as Rivers from their source.

Capitation (*capitatio*) a tribute paid by the head; Polemoney. *Br.*

Capite, was a tenure, when a man held Lands immediately of the King, as of his Crown, were it by Knights service, or in Soccage. *Brook. Tit. Ten. 46. 94.* This Tenure; those of Knights service and Soccage in chief, are now taken away, and all Tenures turned into Free and Common Soccage.

Soccage. By Stat. 12 Car. 2. c. 24.

Capitol (*capitolium*) an ancient Palace in Rome, so called, from the head of a man found there, when they digged to lay the foundation; *Arnobius* saith, his name was *Tolus*, and from *Caput* and *Tolus* came *Capitolium*. When *Brennus* and his Gauls overcame the Romans near the River *Allia* in Italy, Rome it self was forsaken of its chief strength; onely the *Capitol* was manned by *Minlius*, and saved from the fury of the Gauls, by the cackling of Geese, which awaked the Watch, &c.

Capitulare (*capitula*) to divide by Chapters or Heads; also to bargain or agree by Articles.

Capnomancy (*capnomantia*) a Divination by smoke arising from an Altar, whereon Incense or Poppey-seed is burnt.

Capouche (Fr. *Capouchon*, Lat. *Capitium*) a Coul, Hood, or Cover for the head, which Monks and Fryers use to wear.

Capouchins, or **Capuchines**, a Religious Order of Fryers, so called, of their Coule or *Capouch*, ordained by *Mat. Bisci* of *Ancona*. *Frier Lewis* his Companion obtained of the then Pope, the habit and rule of St. *Francis*, in the year 1526. In the space of 42 years they increased to

2240 associates, had 222 Monasteries, and were divided into 15 Provinces. They wear neither shirts nor breeches. *Cotgr.*

Capillary (*capillaris*) belonging to hair, hairy. *Capillary herbs*, are such as have hairy roots, like small strings. *Art of Glass.*

Capischio (from the Spa. *Capisch* *Scapricho*) an humour, a fancy, a toy in ones head, a giddy thought; hence *Capichious*, humorfome, fantastical, full of whimsies or toys, giddy-headed.

Capricorn (*Capricornus*) the Goat, or one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack; so named from the custom and nature of that Beast; for as the Goat commonly climbs up to the top of the steepest hills to seek his food; so the Sun (when in *Mid-December*) he enters the Tropick of *Capricorn*) ascends our Hemisphere. *Min.*

Capriculation (*caprificatio*) husbanding or dressing wilde Fig-trees, or other Trees.

Capriote (Fr.) a caper in dancing; also the leaping of a horse above ground, called by Horsemen, *The Goats Leap*.

Capitand, an Instrument to wind up things of great weight, a Crane.

Capitular (from *capsula*) pertaining to a little Coffer, Chest, or Casket.

Capitulated, locked or shut up in a Chest or Casket.

Captation

Captation (*captatio*) subtilty to get favour, a cunning endeavour to get a thing.

Captious (*captiosus*) full of craft, curious, hurtful, catching or taking hold of every little occasion to pick quarrels.

Caracol (from the Fr. *fair le Caracol*) to cast themselves into a ring, as souldiers do.

Captivity (*captivitas*) bondage.

Captivate (*captivo*) to take captive or prisoner.

Caracter. Vide *Character*.

Caraban, or **Karaban** (Fr. *Caravane*) a Convoy of Souldiers for the safety of Merchants that travel by Land. Also of late corruptly used with us, for a kind of Waggon to carry passengersto or from London.

Capuched (from the Fr. *Capuchon*, a Coul or Hood) hooded, or covered with a Coul or Hood. See *Capouche*.

Carbonado (Spa. *carbónada*, Lat. *carbonella*) a rasher or collop of Bacon, or any meat, smut with, or broiled on the coals: also a slash over the face, which fetcheth the flesh with it.

Carabel (Spa. *Caravola*) a kind of swift Bark, or Sea-vessel.

Carbuncle (*carbunculus*) has two significations; the one a precious stone, the other a dangerous borch or sore. *Car-*

buncle stone, is bright, of the colour of fire, and has many vertues, but chiefly prevails against the danger of infectious air. Some call a Ruby in perfection a *Carbuncle*; others say a Diamond of a red or fiery colour, is a *carbuncle*. *Carbuncle disease* is a borch, or ulcer, called otherwise by a Greek name *Anthrax*, caused of gross hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burns the skin; This Ulcer is ever accompanied with a Fever

Carceral (*carceralis*) of, or belonging to a prison.

Sea-Card (*charta marina*) is a Geographical description of coasts, with the true distances, heights, courses, and winds laid down in it; not describing any Inland, which belongs to Maps. Seamen use these Cards to instruct them in Navigation.

Cardial (*cardiscus*) of, or pertaining to the heart, cordial, comforting the heart.

Cardinal (*cardinalis*) a high dignity in the Church of Rome, whereof there are 70 in number, instituted by *P. Paschal* the first, viz. 50 *Cardinal Priests*, 14 *Cardinal Deacons*, and 6 *Cardinal Bishops*, *Minsh.* derives the word from *Cardo*, *inis*, the hook or hinge of a door: for as the door hangs or depends on the hinges, so the Church on the *Cardinals*. The word taken adjectively, is pertaining to a hook or hinge; also chief

chief or principal; the four *Cardinal Virtues* are, 1. *Prudence*. 2. *Temperance*. 3. *Justice*. 4. *Fortitude*. So called, because they are the principal foundations of a virtuous well-ordered life, and as it were the *hinges* on which all other Moral Virtues depend. The four principal Winds, *East, West, North, and South*, are also called *Cardinal Winds*.

Cardiognostick (Gr.) that knows the heart; an Attribute peculiar to God alone.

Care-cloth, according to the ancient use of the Church of *Syrum*, when there was a marriage before Mass, the parties kneel'd together, and had a fine linen cloth (called the *Care-cloth*) laid over their heads during the time of Mass, till they received the Benediction, and then were dismissed.

Careening. See *Carine*.

Carefor, or *Carsar*, a Market-place in *Oxford*, so called; from the Fr. *Quatrevoies*, i. e. four ways, for there four ways meet.

Careffe (Fr.) a cheering, cherishing, welcoming, making much of.

Caret (Lat.) *it wanteth*, is the name for this mark or circumflex (^) which is made in writing, where any thing is wanting, left out, or interlined; or to shew where an interlineation comes in.

Cargafon, or *Cargafon*,

(from the Span. *Carga*, a load) the freight or lading of a ship; or a Catalogue or Index thereof.

Carine (*carina*) the keel or bottom of a ship. Any kind of bringing a ship over to lie on one side to be trim'd, (she being on float) is called *Careening*, or *Carining*.

Carltn (*caritas*) dearth, scarcity, dearth.

Carh, is a quantity of wool, whereof 30 make a *Sarplar*. *An. 27 H. 6. c. 2.*

Carmafal, or *Carmafal*, a kind of Turkish ship or Galley.

Carmentle (had beginning and name at and from Mount *Carmelus* in *Syria*, where *Elias* the Prophet lived long solitary) a strict Order of Friars instituted by *Almericus* Bishop of *Antioch*, *An. 1122*. They followed *St. Basil*, and were reformed by the vertuous Spanish Virgin *St. Teresa*, who made them certain constitutions, confirmed by Pope *Pius* the Fourth *an. 1565. Heyl.*

Carminare (*carmino*) to card wooll, or hatchel flax, to sever the good from the bad.

Carnege (Fr.) flesh time, or the season wherein 'tis lawful to eat flesh: It is also a term of *Venery*, signifying that flesh which is given to the Dogs after Hunting.

Carnalitt, one that is devoted to carnalities, a carnal man.

Carnabal (Fr.) Shrovetide; also

also a licentious or dissolute season.

Carnel wood. The building of Ships first with their Timbers and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks, is called *Carnel-work*, to distinguish it from *Clinch-work*.

Carnise (*carnisco*) to quarter or cut in pieces, as the Hangman doth, to torment.

Carnous (*carnosus*) full of flesh, fleshy, gross, thick.

Carnivorous (*carnivorus*) that devoureth flesh.

Carnifrine (*carnificina*) the place of execution, or the office of a Hangman.

Carnogan (Brit.) a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin.

Carol, or *Carrol* (Sax. *Kyr-viole*) a Christmas Song, or Hymn in honour of our Saviour's birth; it comes from *Cantare*, i. to sing, and *Roll*, an Interjection, expressing joy; for heretofore in the burden of delightful songs, and when men were jocund, they were wont to sing *Wata, Wata*, as sometimes they now do, *Wep-dow, derry derry*. It was an ancient custom among the Christians in their Feasts, to bring every one into the midst, and incite him to sing unto God as well as he could, either out of holy Scriptures, or out of his own wit and invention. *Tert. lib. adv. Gentes. cap. 39.*

Carous. *Car*, in the old Teutonick, signified *all*; and *aus*, *out*; so that to drink

Carous, is, to drink all out: Hence by corruption, to drink *Carous*; and now we say to *Carous* it, i. e. to drink all out.

Carpathian-Sea (so called from an adjacent Island called *Carpathos*, now *Scarpanto*) a Sea lying between *Rhodes* and *Crete*.

Carnotrans, a sort of Hereticks so called.

Carrat (Fr. *carat*) among Goldsmiths and Mintmen is the third part of an ounce; among Jewellers or Stonecutters, but the 192 part; for eight of them make but one sterlin, and a sterlin is the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Three grains of *Assize*, or four grains of *Diamond* weight make a *carrat*. A fool of twenty five *carrats*, is an egregious fool, a fool beyond all proportion; the finest gold being but of four and twenty *carrats*, which is the essay, by which the fineness of the gold is known. *Cotgr.*

Carrick ? a ship of a great burthen; so called of the Italian word *carico*, or *carco*, a burthen or charge; you have this word *An. 2 R. 3. c. 4.* and *1 Jac. 33.*

Carrere (Fr.) the ring or circle where they run with great horses; also their course or full speed.

Carricate of Land (*carricata terra*) is a word much used in ancient Charters, and Land-evidences of this Nation, and

and signifies as much Land as may be tilled in a year by one Plough, it is also called in our ancient Laws *Hilda vel Hida terra*, and otherwise *Carue de terre*; now a Plough-land. *Carrucata*, is a made word from the French *Carrue*, a Plough.

Carrage. See *Cartouch*.

Cartel (Fr.) a Letter of Defence, or a Challenge for a (single) Combat. *Lo. Herbert* uses it often in his *Hen. 8*.

Cartesian, a follower of *Des-Cartes*, the modern fam'd Philosopher.

Carthusians, a Religious Order of Monks, instituted by *St. Bruno*, a native of *Collein*, who being a Parisian Doctor of Divinity, and a Canon of *Rheims*, abandoned the world, and with six Associates began his austere Heremetical course of life, on the *Carthusian* Mountains, in the Diocese of *Gratianopolis*, with the licence of *Hugh* then Bishop thereof; and from thence his Order took the name of *Carthusians*: he flourished in the time of Pope *Urban 2.* and died 1101. Those of his Rule have at this day near 100 Monasteries; they eat no flesh, never meet but on Sundays, labour with their hands, watch, pray, &c. their robe is white, with a short cape.

Cartilage, (*cartilago*) a gristle; Physicians define it to be a similiary part, dry and

hard, yet not so as a bone; flexible, which a bone is not; framed to stay the soft parts, and to repel the injuries of external hard bodies. *Reads Anat.*

Cartilagineous (*cartilagineus*) of a gristle, or full of gristles.

Carrouche (Fr.) a charge of powder and shot ready made up in a paper; we corruptly call it a *cartage*. Also a roll in Architecture.

Cartel, a kind of Ship.

Caspian Sea, (*Mare Caspium*) a Sea near *Hyrkania*, that hath no passage into any other Sea, but is a huge Lake, and neither ebbs nor flows. Therefore *Sir Philip Sidney* (to note that he persifted always one) depainted out this Sea, surrounded with his shoars, and over it this Motto, *Sine refluxu*, for his Devise.

Casse-mare, (Fr.) a loophole in a fortified wall to shoot out at, or in fortification, a place in a ditch, out of which to plague the assailants.

Cassation (from *casso*) a quashing, annulling, or making void.

Cassian-well; a fountain at the foot of *Parnassus*, sacred to the Muses; taking name of *Cassalia* a Virgin, who (as Poets fain) flying from the lecherous god *Apollo*, fell down headlong, and was turned into this fountain. *Rider*.

Castaners (from the Lat. *Castanea* a Chestnut, which they

they resemble) Snappers which Dancers keep time with in dancing *Sarabands*.

Castifical (*castificus*) making chaste, pure, or continent.

Castigate (*castigo*) to chastise, correct, reprove, or punish.

Castleward, is an imposition laid upon such Subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, towards the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle, *Mag. Char. c. 20. & An. 32 H. 8. c. 48*. It is used sometimes for the very circuit it self; which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service, as in *Stow's Annals* p. 632.

Castrate (*castro*) to geld, to cut off or mangle, to take away the strength.

Caurenian (*caurenensis*) of a Camp or Army, that pertains to an Host or War.

Casult (from *casus*) one that writes, or is well seen in cases of conscience.

Casute, or Planet (*casula*) the upper Vestment wherewith the Priest is attired when he says Mass, resembling the purple robe of derision, which the Souldiers put on our Savior, saying, *Hail King of the Jews. Tr. of Mass.*

Cata-baptist (Gr.) one that abuseth or depraves, or is an adversary to the Sacrament of Baptism. A *Catabaptist* may sometimes be no *Anabaptist*, such was *Leo Capronymus*, who defiled the Font at his *Bap-*

tism, yet was not Christened again, but every *Anabaptist* is necessarily a *Catabaptist*, for the iteration of that Sacrament is an abuse and pollution of it. *Dippers dip*.

Catachrestical ? from *ca-*
Catachrestique (*cachresis*) abusive, as when one word is improperly put for another.

Cataclysm (*cataclysmus*) a general flood, or deluge, a great showre of rain. *Mr. Evelyn*.

Catadoup (*catadupa*) a cataract, or great fall of water.

Catadrome (*catadromus*) a place where they run with Horses for prize; a Tilt-yard. An Engine which Builders use like a Crane, in lifting up or putting down any great weight.

Cataglossism (Gr.) a kissing with the tongue. *Cotgr*.

Catagmatical (*catagmaticus*) belonging to broken bones; or to the healing or closing such bones.

Catagraph (*catagraphe*) the first draught or delineation of a Picture.

Cataloguize (from *catalogus*) to insert into a Catalogue, to inroll.

Catais ? In our Law it
Charrels ? comprehends all goods movable and immovable, but such as are in the nature of a Free-hold or parcel thereof. Howbeit *Kitchin* saith, That ready money is not accounted any goods, or charrels, nor Hawks nor Hounds.

Cata-

Catalepsie (*catalepsis*) occupation, deprehension, knowledge: Also a Disease in the head, occasioned by a distemper of the brain.

Catamidiare (*catamidio*) to put one to open shame, and punishment for some notorious offence, to scorn, to defame.

Catamire (*catamirus*) a Boy hired to be abused contrary to nature, a *Ganymede*.

Cataphysick, Against Nature.

Cataphor (*cataphora*) a deep or dead sleep.

Cataphrygians. A Sect of Hereticks that lived in the time of Pope *Soter*, and the Emperor *Commodus* about the year of Christ 181. they bore that name because their Arch-leaders *Montanus* and *Apelles* were of the Country *Phrygia*; they erred about Baptism, rejecting the Form that Christ and his Apostles used; they baptized their dead, held two Marriages as bad as fornication, with other wicked Tenets.

Cataplastm (*cataplastma*) properly a medicine or poultice made of divers herbs either bruised or boiled in water, and so applied outwardly to the body: If there be oyl added after the decoction, it is not then called a *Cataplastm*, but an *Emplaster*.

Catapult (*catapulta*) an ancient Warlike Engine to shoot Darts or great Arrows afar off; and by this name was called not onely the In-

strument it self, but the Arrow or whatsoever was shot out of it; as *Turneb.* writes *cap. 1.* This Engine was also called *Balista*.

Cataract (*cataracta*) a Portcullis; a great fall of water from an high place; also a distillation of humors out of the eyes, a Flood-gate.

Catarrhe (*catarrhus*) a Rheum or distillation of waterish humors out of the head into the mouth, throat, or eyes, caused by a cold, and sometimes hot distemperature of the brain.

Catassasis (Gr.) the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. Tragedies and Comedies have four principal parts in respect of the matter treated of. 1. *Protasis*. 2. *Epitasis*. 3. *Catastasis*. 4. *Catastrophe*.

Catastrophe (Gr.) a subversion, the end, or last part of a Comedy, or any other thing: a sudden alteration, the conclusion or shutting up a matter, or the inclination to the end, as *Vita humana catastrophe*, the end of a mans life.

Catechetical (from *catechesis*) pertaining to an Instruction, by mouth or book.

Catechize (*catechizo*) to inform or instruct.

Catechumen (*catecumenus*) one lately taught and catechized by mouth; or one that is catechized, but hath not received the Communion.

Cate-

Categorem (*categorema*) that part of a Proposition which is predicated of the other.

Categorematical, See *Syn-categorematical*.

Category (*categoria*) properly an accusation. It is also a term in Logick, being the same with Predicament. See *Predicament*.

Categorical (*categoricus*) plain, authentick, already resolved on, absolute.

Catenate (*cateno*) to link, chain, or tie.

Catharians, were a branch of the *Novatian* Hereticks that lived in the third Age after Christ. They took the name *Cathari* from the Greek word *καθαρος* (which signifies clean or pure) by reason of the cleanliness and purity they challenged to themselves, saying they were altogether pure from sin, and therefore omitted that clause in the Lords Prayer, *Forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive, &c.* They denied Original Sin, and the necessity of Baptism, with other Heretical doctrines.

Cathartick (so called from the Greek *καθαρισω* i. to purge from certain execrable cleanings or purgings which they used) a branch of the *Minichean* Hereticks that appeared first to the world in the time of Pope *Felix* the first; and of *Aurelian* the Emperor, about the year of Christ 297. They rejected the Sacraments of the Church, held Oaths to be un-

lawful, and forbidden Christians in all cases, &c. with other such mad positions.

Cathartickal (*catharticus*) pertaining to a purgative, or evacutive medicine; which medicines are called *Catharticks*.

Cathedrat (from *cathedra*) of or belonging to a chair.

Cathedral Church, so called from the Bishops Chair in every such Church, whatsoever City gives title to a Bishop, there only is a *Cathedral Church*, as at *York*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, &c. but none at *Shrewsbury*, *Northampton*, &c.

Cathedrations (*cathedrarius*) of or belonging to a Chair or Seat.

Catheres, a Chyrurgions Instrument to search a wound or the bladder, a squirt.

Catholicism (*catholicismus*) generality or universality, or the Orthodox Faith of the Catholick Church.

Catholicon (Gr.) a certain composition in Physick; so termed, because it purgeth all kind of humors.

Catholick King, a Title peculiar to the King of *Spain*; as *Most Christian*, to *France*; and *Defender of the Faith*, to *England*.

Alphonso the first of *Oviedo*, had this Title for his sanctity; with him it died, and was revived in *Alphonso* the great, the Twelfth of *Leon*, and *Oviedo*, by the Grant of Pope *John VIII.* after it lay dead

till the days of *Ferdinand* the great, who re-obtained this Title from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, because he procured the Moors to be baptized, banished the Jews, and in part converted the *Americans* to Christianity. *Hist of Spain*.

Campelation, The being or becoming a Catholic.

Campitudo, Professors of the Opticks, or Art Speculative.

Campitropia, Books treating of Glass, of which *Shottus* wrote several.

Campitromantic (*campitromantia*) divination by vision in a Glass.

Ca arcade (Fr.) a riding; a show or troop of horsemen.

Cavaler (Fr.) } a Knight
Cavaler (Sp.) } or Gentleman serving on horseback, a man of Arms.

Cavaler (Sp. *cavaleria*) Fr. *cavallerie*) Horsemen in an Army, Knighthood, Horsemanship.

Cavear or *Tchear*, a strange meat like black Soap, made upon the River *Volga* in *Russia*, out of a fish called *Bellengina*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Severig*, and the *Sterlidy*, and thence transported to *England*, and other Countreys. 2 Part of *Treat. &c.*

Caveat (from *caveo*) let him take heed; But it is commonly used as a substantive, for a warning or admonition; And so among the Proctors, when a person is dead, and a competition ariseth for the Executor-

ship, or Administratorship, he that is concerned enters a *Caveat*, to prevent or admonish others from intermeddling, at least till the party who puts in the *Caveat* be heard.

Caverne (*caverna*) a cave, den, or hollow place.

Cavesan or *Caverhin* (Fr. *Cavesanne*) a false rein, or head-strain (commonly of silk) to lead, or hold a horse by.

Cauf, a little trunk or chest with holes in it, wherein Fishermen keep Fish alive in the water, ready for use.

Cavillation (*cavillatio*) a mock or jest, a subtil allegation, a forged cavil, a wrangling.

Cavity (*cavitas*) hollowness, emptiness.

Caulking a Ship, is the driving of Ockham, spun hair, and the like into all the Seams, rends and trencels of the Ship, without which 'tis impossible for her to swim and keep out water.

Caulphe. See *Coffa*.

Couponate (*cauponor*) to sell wine or other victuals, to sell for money or gain; to couponate a war, is to make war for money.

Caurines (otherwise called *Lumbards*) were Italians by birth, and came into *England* in the year 1235. terming themselves the Popes Merchants, driving no other trade than letting out money, great Banks whereof they brought over into *England*, dif-

differing little from Jews, save that they were more merciless to their debtors. Some will have them called *Caurfines*, *quasi causa ursini*, so bearish, and cruel in their causes, others *Caurfini*, *quasi Corrasini*, from scraping all together. *Fuller*, l. 3. p. 59, 61.

Causway, is well-known to be a way paved with flint or stone, from the Fr. *Caillocux*, i. flinty; and I have been informed that *Caux* in old French signified a flint, now *Caillon*.

Causality } (*causatio*) an
Causation } excuse, esloyning or pretence.

Causal, that contains or expresses the cause of a thing; In Grammar these are Conjunctions causal, *nam*, *quia*, &c.

Causidick (*causidicus*) a Lawyer, a Pleader, an Advocate or Councillor, which may also be taken adjectively.

Caulster (*causticus*) apt to burn or scald; also a medicine that burneth, and is used when a disease cannot otherwise be mastered. *Bull*.

Cautere (*cautela*) a provision, or taking heed, an assurance.

Cautelans (from *cautela*) circumspect, wary, advised.

Cauterie (*cauterium*) a hot iron, or searing iron, which is by Physicians called an *Annual Cauterie*; and a *potential Cauterie* is that which is without fire and iron, but hath partly like strength, as *Un-*

guentum Egyptiacum, &c. *Cauterism* (*cauterismus*) a cutting, burning, or searing the body for an inflammation or swelling.

Cauterize (*cauterizo*) to burn, stop up or sear with hot irons, ointments or medicines.

Cautional } (*cautionalis*)
Cautionalary } pertaining to caution, pledge, or wariness.

Cautionary, or Pledge Towns, are such as are pawned or given in assurance for money, or fulfilling of Covenants or Articles agreed on.

Cautoz (Lat.) he that foreseeth, or bewareth.

Caper (Fr.) a quire of written paper, a piece of a written book, divided into equal parts. *Lustr. Ludov.*

Cazimarr. See *Casemate*.

Cecity (*cecitas*) blindness.

Cecutienty, (from *cecutio*) a waxing blind, dimness of sight, purblindness, half blindness. *Bro*.

Cedent (*cedens*) giving place, departing, yielding.

Celature (*calatura*) the art of engraving.

Celebrity (*celebritas*) a solemn Assembly of great Personages, famousness, greatness in the world, renown.

Celibrate. See *Celibate*.

Celebrare (*celebro*) to frequent, to solemnize with an Assembly of men, to make famous: Also to keep a Festival day, or other time with great solemnity.

Celeritudo (from *celeritudo*) swift-footed, nimble-heeled.

Celeritas (*celeritas*) quickness, speed, haste.

Celestis (from *caelestis*) to make celestial, heavenly, or excellent. *Vul. Er.*

Celestines. An Order of Friars, instituted by one *Peter a Samnate*, born in the year 1215. He always wore a Chain of Iron next his flesh, and over that a shirt of hair. Pope Gregory the Eleventh confirmed this Rule: They follow St. Bennet, and took name from the said *Peter*, who for his sanctity was chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the Fifth. *Heyl.*

Celsus (*celsitudo*) loftiness, haughtiness, nobleness, highness.

Celostoma (*celostomia*) when one speaks hollow in the mouth.

Celt (*Celta*) one born in Gaul, a part of France.

Celtique (*Celticus*) pertaining to the people of Gaul.

Cement, or **Ciment** (*cementum*) a strong and cleaving Mortar, made for the most part of Tiles, Potshards, Glass, Flint, dross of Iron, &c. beaten all to dust, and incorporated with Lime, Oyl, Grease, Rozen, and Water. Hence

Cemented, made or wrought with such Mortar, souldred, or pieced together.

Cemeterp (Lat. *Cemeterium*) a Church-yard.

Cenatic (*cenaticus*) pertaining to a supper.

Cenotaph (*Cenotaphium*) an empty funeral Monument or Tomb, erected for the honour of the Dead, wherein neither their Corps nor Reliques are deposited; in imitation of which, *Hercules* are set up in Churches, commonly on the Anniversary day. *Wear. fol. 32.*

Cene (*cena*) a Supper or Feast. *Cressy.*

Cenosis (*cenosis*) foulness, or filthiness.

Cense (*census*) a censing, mustering, or valuing the people. When the Roman Commonwealth flourished, the City of Rome contained 46,000 men, able to bear Arms, free Denizens, and such as were inrolled into *Cense*, besides Servants, Women, and Children. *Heyl.*

Cension (*censio*) a punishment or censure of condemnation done by the Censor, an advice, or opinion.

Censer (*thuribulum*) a vessel belonging to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, wherein the Priest did burn incense before our Lord in the old Law, Rev. 8. 3. which vessel, and the use of it in some sort, is still continued by the Roman Catholics in their Churches upon Festival days, &c. A perfuming-pan.

Censor

Censor (Lat.) a Master of Discipline, a Judge or Reformer of manners, one that values, musters, or taxeth. The Office of the Censors among the ancient Romans, was chiefly to value mens estates, that accordingly every man might be taxed for the Wars; to censure ill manners, punish misdemeanors, depose Senators, and put men from a more honourable Tribe to a lower: Also to Demise unto certain Farmers, called *Publicans*, the publick Profits of the City for a Rent, and to put forth the City-works to them to be undertaken at a price.

Censorious (*censorius*) pertaining to the Censor, severe, grave.

Centaur (*Centauri*) people of *Thessaly*, who first devised to break horses for war; whence they being seen by other people on horseback, were supposed to be but one creature which had the upper part of his body like a man, and the nether like a horse. This was in the time of the War between the *Thessalians* and the *Lapithae*, Anno Mundi 2724. Or (as *Servius* declares) when some young *Thessalians* on horseback were beheld afar off, while their horses watered, that is, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by their first spectators, to be but one animal, and answer-

able hereunto have their pictures been drawn ever since.

Centenary (*centenarium*) that which contains an hundred years, or an hundred pound weight.

Centre (*centrum*) the point in the midst of any round thing, the inward middle part of a Globe. The Earth is called the Centre of the world, because it is in the midst thereof.

Centurated (*quasi centum habens oculos*) that hath 100 eyes; *Feltham*, in his *Resolves*, useth this word, as an Epithete for *Argus*.

Centon (*cento*) a garment patched up of many shreds, and divers colours; a work compiled of many fragments, a mangle mangle of many matters in one book, a Rapfody.

Central (*centralis*) pertaining to the centre, situate in the very midst.

Centuple (*centuplex*) a hundred-fold.

Centurated, made or increased an hundred-fold.

Century (*centuria*) a band of a hundred footmen, the number of 100, an age containing an hundred years. Among the ancient Romans *Centuries* were the ranges and degrees of men according to their worth, as they were assessed and inrolled by the *Censors*.

Centuriate (*centurio*) to divide by hundred; to di-

I 3

tribute

tribute into hands.

Centurists, Four German Writers of the Ecclesiastical History, who divided their works into hundreds of years, and called them *Centuries*.

Centurion (*centurio*) a Captain over an hundred footmen.

Cephalonomanch (Gr.) Divination by an Asses head broiled on coals. *Coigr.*

Cephalique (*cephalicus*) belonging to, or good for the head.

Cepi Cozrus (*i. e.* I have taken the body) is a return made by the Sheriff, that

upon an *Exigend.* or other Writ, he hath taken the body of the party. *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 28.*

Cepphick (*cepphicus*) very light, trifling, of no estimation.

Ceramite (*ceramites*) a precious stone of the colour of Tyle.

Ceratine (*Ceratinus*) as *Ceratine* arguments, sophistical and intricate arguments.

Cerberus, a Dog with three heads, feigned to be Porter of Hell gates. By the three heads are signified three Ages, by which death devours man, *viz.* Infancy, Youth, & old Age. *Rid.*

*Cerberus hac ingens latratu regna trifuauri
Personat, idverso recubans immanis in antro. Virg.*

Cerdoniste, or **Cerdoniant**, a sect of ancient Hereticks, so called from *Cerdo* their first Father, who taught two contrary principles to be in the cause of every thing, a good God, and a bad; under the bad he ranked *Moses* and the Prophets, under the good he comprehended Christ, and the teachers of the Gospel, *&c.* he was the Master of *Marcion* the Heretick, and lived about the year of Christ 150. *Rider.*

Cereal (*cerealis*) pertaining to corn, or food, or to *Ceres* the Goddess of Harvest.

Cerebrifit (*cerebrofitas*) brain-sickness, hair-brain'dness.

Ceremonial (*ceremoniale*)

a Book of Ceremonies, Rites, or Customes, as that of the Roman Church.

Ceromancy (*ceromantia*) Divination, or Soothsaying by wax put into water.

Ceromarick (*Ceromaticus*) anointed with oyl, as Wrestlers were wont to be.

Cerinthians, so called from *Cerintus* an Heretick, who taught, that Christ at his coming again should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures: he denied all the Scripture, onely *Matthew* excepted, and lived about the year of Christ 97. *Rider.*

Ceroterarie (*ceroterarius*) he that has the care or custody of the Wax-candles in a Monastery; also the candle-stick or candle-maker.

Cerore (*cerorum*) a plaister made of Oyls, Turpentine, and Wax, a Searcloth.

Cerramina (*certamino*) to contend or strive, to be at variance.

Cerritorat, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an interior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, that conscionable justice may be ministred, upon complaint made by Bill, that the party seeking the said Writ, hath received hard dealing in the said Court. See the divers forms and uses of this in *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 242.*

Cervine (*cervinus*) belonging to an Hart, of the colour of an Hart, tawny.

Ceruleated (from *ceruleus*) painted, or done with blew or azure, sky-coloured. *Herb. Tr.*

Ceruse (*cerussa*) white lead: of en used by Chirurgeons in Oyntmen's and Plaisters. It is with Painters a principal white colour; and hath been and still is much used by women in painting their faces, whom *Martial* in his merry vein, scoffeth, saying,

Cerussata timet Sabella solom.

Ceruse differs from *Lithargy* (called also White-lead) for this is made of the grossest Lead, as it is in the Mine, that of Lead refined out of the

Mine. *Coigr.* See *Lithargy*.

Cesariated (*caesariatus*) which hath or weareth long hair.

Cessant (*cessans*) that doth nothing, that prolongs the time, lingring.

Cessation (*cessatio*) slackness, idleness, rest, loitering. A cessation of Arms is, when both sides are agreed that no act of hostility shall be committed, during a certain time.

Cessation (from *cesso*) aptness to cease or give over.

Cession (*cessio*) a giving up or ceasing, a yielding or giving over. *Bac.*

Cessur (*La.*) a loiterer, an idle fellow.

Cest (*cestus*) a marriage-girdle full of studs, wherewith the Husband girderh his Wife at the Wedding, and which he loosed again the first night.

Cesurave (*caesuratus*) cut or notched.

Cetaceous ? (*cetarius*) Cetaceous } belonging to Whales, or such like great fishes.

Chia, is a leaf of a Tree in *China*, about the bigness of a Mistle, which being dried in iron sives over the fire, and then cast into warm water, serves for their ordinary drink. *Hist. of China, f. 12.*

Chang-dili (from the Fr. *Chauf.*) *i. e.* hot: well known.

Chagrin (Fr.) cark, melancholy, heaviness, anxiety, anguish of mind; also a disease coming by melancholly.

I 4 Chaire.

Chalrographer (*chalcographus*) a Printer, or one that engraves in brass.

Chalrographer, the Art of engraving, of which, see a Book called *Sculptura*, written by Mr. Evelyn.

Chaldean-Art (*Ars Chaldaea*) Fortune-telling, or Figure-finging. So called, for that the *Chaldeans* were much addicted to Judicial Astrology. Hence to *Chaldeſe*, to cast Nativities, or tell Fortunes. *Hudibras*.

Chaldron, or Chalder of Coals, contains thirty six Bushels heap'd.

Chalypete (*chalybeus*) of or belonging to steel or iron.

Chalybeic Water (in the Physical Dialect) is that water wherewith hot steel or iron has been extinguished.

Chamelionize, To live by the Air, as the *Chamelion* is said to do, or to change colour, as that beast doth, who is said to turn himself into all colours, saving white and red.

Chamfer, a small gutter or furrow made by Art upon some pillar of stone, or timber; called also a *Rebate*.

Chamfered, chanelled, or made hollow, guttered.

Chamberdane, or **Chambersdane**, were Irish begging Priests, banished England, 1 Hen. 5. c. 7, 8.

Chamfer, or **Chamfer**, a kind of fluff intermix'd with *Chamois*, or Came's hair, and therefore so called.

Chamois, a Wild-goat, or *Shamois*, the skin thereof dressed, is called ordinarily *Shamois Leather*.

Champarty (from the Fr. *Cham-parti*, i. e. the field or land divided, between him that has the Title, and the *Champerter*, who maintains the Suit) signifies in our Law a maintenance of any man in his Suit depending, upon condition to have part of the thing (be it Lands or Goods) when it is recovered. *Fist. nat. br. fol. 171.* and for this the party is to be fined by the *Stat. 33 Edw. 1. Lamb. 441.*

Champortors, are those that move Pleas or Suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own procurement, or by others, and pursue them at their proper costs, to have part of the land in variance, or part of the gain. *An. 33 E. 1. Stat. 2. in fine.*

Chantron, the name of an Italian Coin, worth about *xx d.*

Chanterle (Fr. from the Lat. *canto*, to sing) was a Chapel (commonly annexed to some Parochial or Cathedral Church) endowed with Lands, or other yearly Revenues for the maintenance of one or more Priests, daily to sing Mass for the Souls of the Donors, or such others as they did appoint. *37 Hen. 8. 4. 1 Edw. 6. 14.* Of these *Chanteries*, there were forty seven within St.

St. Paul's Church, London. See Mr. Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* l. 6. f. 357.

Chanticleer (Fr.) one that sings clear, a Cock.

Chaomancy, a kind of Divination by the Air.

*Unus erat toto natura vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere Chaos* —

And Metaphorically, any thing without a shape, a general confusion.

Chaperon (Fr.) a French Hood (for a woman) also any Hood or Bonnet; mentioned in the *Stat. 1 R. 2. 7.* And among Heraulds. it is that little Escutcheon which is fixed in the fore-head of the Horses that draw the Herse.

Chapin (Span.) shoes with high cork, or wooden soles.

Chaplet (Fr. *Chapelet*) a Wreath, Garland, or Attire for the head, made of Gold, Pearl, or other costly, or curious stuff, used to be fastned behind in manner of a folded Roul or Garland.

Chapter (*Capitulum*) signifies in the Common and Canon Law (whence it is borrowed) *Congregationem Clericorum in Ecclesia Cathedrali, conventuali, regulari vel collegiata*; why this collegiate company should be called a *Chapter* (i. e. a little head of the Canonists) is, for that this Company or Corporation is

Chaos (Gr.) a huge immense and formless mass, the rude and undigested first heap of natural elements; the world so called before it was formed, as in *Ovid*,

a kind of Head, not onely to rule and govern the Diocess, in the vacancy of the Bishoprick, but also in many things to advise the Bishop when the See is full.

Character (Gr.) a mark, sign, seal, or print of any thing, a Branding-iron, a letter or figure. A Character in Chronology, is a certain note whereby an infallible judgment is made of the time proposed. *Greg.*

The Printers Characters, or names of their several sorts of Letters, are, 1. *Pearl*, which is the least, 2. *Non-Parcel*, 3. *Breviar*, 4. *Minion*, 5. *Long-Primer*, 6. *Small Pica*, 7. *Pica*, 8. *English Roman*, 9. *Great Primer*, 10. *Double Pica*, 11. *Small Canon*, 12. *Fat Canon*, 13. *Capitals*. And all these, except the first, and four last, have an *English* or black Letter corresponding.

Characteristike, pertaining to a character, mark, sign, or figure.

Characterize (*characterizo*) to note, mark, or describe. To write in Short-hand, or in cha-

characters. See *Brachygraphy*.

Charientism (*charientismus*) pleasantness, good grace in speaking. It is a Trope or manner of speaking which mitigates hard matters with pleasant words.

Charivari (Fr. *Charivaris*) publick defamation, or traducing of another.

Charlatan (Fr.) a Mountebank a coufening Drugfeller, a pratling Quackfalver. See *Mountebank*.

Charlatanery (Fr.) coufening, or gulling speech, cogging, lying, extreme commendation of a trifle, thereby to make it more faleable.

Charles (in the ancient Teutonick, from whence this name takes original) was first *Rare-del*, whereof by abbreviation it became *Charles*, now in the modern Teutonick it is *Karl*. *Karl* did signifie *all*, and *edel*, or *ethel*, *noble*; so that *Charles* signifies *all*, or *wholly noble*. In the old Saxon it was *Carol*. *Verst*.

Charles-wain, certain Stars winding about the North Pole of the world, in fashion like four wheels, and horses drawing it. *Bull*.

Charmer (one that useth conjurations) is said to be he that speaks words of a strange language, without sense; that if one say so or so to a Serpent, it cannot hurt him. He that whispers over a wound, or reads over an Infant, that it may not be frightened, or lays the

Bible on a child, that it may sleep, &c. *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 175.

Charnel-house (Fr. *Charneir*) a place wherein the skulls and bones of the dead are laid.

Charon's-boar, Poetically thus. *Charon* is feigned to be the Ferry-man of Hell, that carries the souls of the dead in a boat over three Rivers, *Acheron*, *Styx*, and *Cocytus*.

Chart (*charta*) paper, parchment, or any thing to write on. Also a writing or written deed.

Chartel. See *Cartel*.

Charter (Fr. *chartres*, i. *instrumenta*) it is taken in Law for written evidence of things done between man and man, which *Briton* in his 39 chapter divides into *Charters* of the King, and *Charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the King are those whereby the King passeth any Grant to any person or more, or to any Body politic, as a Charter of Exemption, that a man shall not be empannelled upon any Jury, &c. *Cowel*.

Charterland (*terra per chartam*) is such as a man holds by charter, that is, by evidence in writing, otherwise called Free-hold. *An. 19 H. 7. c. 13.* and *Kitch. fol. 86.*

Charter-partie, is an Indenture of Covenants and Agreements made between Merchants and Marriners concerning their Sea-affairs. *Stat. 32 H. 8. 14.*

Charphditis

Charphditis. A Gulph, or Whirl-pit on *Sicily* side of the narrow Seas, between *Sicily* and *Italy*, which violently attracting all Vessels that come too nigh it, devour them, and casts up their wrecks at the shoar of *Tauronia*, not far from *Catana*. Opposite to this in *Italy* stands the dangerous

Rock *Scilla*, at whose foot many little Rocks shoot out, on which the waters strongly beating, make that noise which the Poets feign to be the barking of Dogs. This passage between these two being to unskilful Mariners, exceeding perillous, gave rise to the Proverb,

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim.

Chasmatical (*chasmaticus*) pertaining to a chasm; which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament.

Castellane or **Castellaine**, (*castellanus*) the Governor or Constable of a Castle.

Chasuble (Fr.) a fashion of Vestment or Cope, that's open onely in the sides, and is worn at Mass, both by the Priest (who hath it round) and his assistant Deacon, and Sub-Deacon, who have it square in the bottom. *Cotg.*

Charharist. See *Catharist*.

Charrels. See *Catals*.

Chauldron. See *Chaldron*.

Chaunce-murder, Is the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. See *Man-slaughter*.

Chantepleure (Fr.) One that sings and weeps in the same breath.

Chapside, the famous London street is so called, from the Sax. *Chapan*, i. to traffick, buy or sell, hence also comes to *cheapen*.

Cher (from the Fr. *chair*)

i. meat) as good cheer, i. is good victuals.

Chenx (Lat. *chanix*) a measure containing a *Sextary* and half, or about two pints and a quarter.

Chersonese (*chersonesus*, the same with *pen-Insula*) a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by water, is joyned to the firm land by some little *Isthmus* or narrow neck of land, as *Peloponnesus*, *Taurica* and *Peruana*. *Heyl*.

Cherub 2 (Heb. i. e. full) **Cherubin** 3 (Heb. i. e. full of knowledge) the second of the Nine Quires or Ranks of Angels mentioned in Scripture; so called of their sublime knowledge or illuminated understanding. In Scripture God is said to sit on the *Cherubims*, because he over-reaches and is above all understanding. They also are said to bear and draw his Chariot; to signifie all his proceedings to be according to wisdom, and to be full of eyes, to certify God's knowledge to penetrate

trate into all secretes, and lay all open before him. They are set forth only with heads and wings, without bodies: whereby is notified, that greatest understanding is found in spiritual and incorporeal creatures, and that over-great corporal cares are impediments to profound knowledge. *Tr. of Maff.*

Chesler, so they call a small Castle, or place fortified in *Northumberland*.

Chesuble. See **Chasuble**.

Chesler, A vermin commonly lying under Stones or Tyles.

Cheslante (Fr.) an Agreement or composition made, an end or order set down between a Creditor and a Debtor; sometimes taken for gain or booty, *Lo. Bac.* in his *H. 7.* This word is used for bargaining. *An. 37 H. 8. cap. 9. & 13 Eliz. cap. 5. & 8.*

Cherberel-Leather. *Minshew* says it comes from the Fr. *Cheureul*, i. a Wild Goat, of whose skin it is made. But others hold it takes denomination from the River *Chermel* or *Chervel*, in Latin *Chervellus*, running on the East side of *Oxford*, the water whereof is famous for tawing or dressing Leather; then which, no Leather in the world is more soft, white and delicate. *Doctor Pitt in his Description of Oxford.*

Cherons (Fr. *Chevron*) strong rafters that meet at the top of the house, to hold up

the Tyles and covering. Also a term in Heraldry, where a *Chevron* is formed of a two-fold line, Spire-wise or Pyramidal, the foundation being in the dexter and sinister base points of the *Escutcheon*, and the acute Angle neer the top. *Guillim.*

Chibbol (*capulo*) a little Onyon.

Chicanerie (Fr.) wrangling, pettifogging, litigious or crafty pleading, the perplexing of a cause with tricks or impertinent words.

Childermas-day. See *Innocents day*.

Chilad (*chiliad*, *adi*) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch (*chiliarchus*) a Collonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men.

Chilists (*chilistas*) certain hereticks, who hold that Christ shall reign corporally, and his Saints with him, in a fulness of wordly contents here on earth for a thousand years after the general Resurrection. and then give the hundred fold of what his Saints had forsaken in this world for his sake, according to his Promise in the Gospel. The first Broachers of this Opinion are thought to be *Cerintus*, and *Papias*, St. John the Evangelists Disciple, who lived about the year of Christ 100. They are also called *Millenarians*. This Heresie some of our Fifth-Monarchy-men did of late pretend to revive in England.

Chilo-

Chilonick, or **Chilonian**, (*chilonicus*) brief, succinct, compendious; from one of the Grecian wise men *Chilo*, who in all his speeches and writings was very brief.

Chiltern (Sax. *Chiltern*, i. *locus gelidus*) the hilly part of *Buckinghamshire*, so called, because more cold than the Valleys. Hence also that for cold. Though *Camden* derives it from *Chilt* or *Chilt*, i.

*Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus hircum,
Pecus & ora Lææ, Caudam Serpentis habebat.*

Chimer' her mid-parts from a Goat did take,
From Lyon head and breast; tail from a Snake.

This Mountain was made habitable by *Bellerophon*, who is therefore feigned to have killed the Monster *Chimæra*: Hence *Chimæra* is metaphorically taken for a strange fancy, a Cattle in the Air, an idle conceit. *Chimæra* was also the name of a ship, for so *Virgil* (*l. 5. Æneid.*) calls one of the greatest ships of *Æneas*.

Chimerical (from *Chimæra*) imaginary, phantastical, that never was, nor ever will be.

Chimnage (from the Fr. *Chemin*, i. a way, passage, or rode) a Law-term, signifying a Toll for Wayfarage or passage through a Forest. *Manswood. part. 1. of his For. Laws fol. 86.*

Chiragrat (from *Chiragra*) that hath the Gout in the fingers or hands.

chalk in Old English.

Chimæra, A hill in the South part of the Province of *Lycaonia*, in the top whereof Lyons roared; in the middle Goats grazed; and in the lower parts Serpents lurked. Hence *Chimæra* is feigned by the Poets to be a Monster, having the head of a Lyon, the body of a Goat, the tail of a Serpent. *Ovid.*

Chirograph (*chirographum*) a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an obligation or handwriting.

Chirographer (*chirographus*) an Officer in the Common Bench that engrosseth Fines in that Court acknowledged into a perpetual Record, &c.

Chirologist (*chirologus*) a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand.

Chirromancer (*chirromantes*) a Palmester; or one that tells fortunes by the lines of the hand.

Chirromancy (*chirromantis*) Palmistry, a kind of Divination practised by looking on the lines or marks of the fingers and hands; an Art still in use, among Fortune-tellers, Egyptian.

Egyptians and Juglers. And is (according to my Lord Bacon) a meer Imposture. *Chiromancy*, according to *Paracelsus*, treats not of the lineaments of the hands only, but also of the whole body, and not only of men, but of all natural things. Of which we read *Dr. Rothmans Treatise* translated into English 1652.

Chiromantical, pertaining to *Chiromancy*. Br.

Chironomer (*chironomus*) one that teacheth to use gestures with the hands, either in dancing, pleading, &c. a Morrice-dancer.

Chirp-face (Fr. *Chiche-fice*) a wretched fellow; one out of whose Nose hunger drops.

Chibatry (Fr. *Chevalerie*) in Lat. *servitium militare* signifies in Law a tenure of Land by Knight-service; which is taken away by Act 12 Car. 2. c. 24. *Chivalry* is otherwise taken for Knighthood, or the knowledge of a Knight or noble person in feats of Arms; also valour, prowess.

Chlois, The Goddess of Flowers, called also *Flora*.

Cholate, a kind of compound drink, which we have from the Indians; the principal ingredient, is a fruit called *Cacao*, which is about the bigness of a great black fig, &c. See a Treatise of it, printed by Jo. Oker 1640.

Chorus (Lat.) a Company of Singers or Dancers, a Quire. The singing or musick be-

tween every Act in a Tragedy or Comedy. In a Comedy there are four Accessory parts, viz. 1. The Argument. 2. Prologue. 3. Chorus. 4. Mimick. Of all which, the Tragedy hath only the Chorus. Of these see more in Mr. *Godwins Anthology* ch. de Ludis.

Choral (*choralis*) belonging to the Chorus or Quire; As *Vicars Choral*.

Chorambique (*chorambus*) a foot in Meeter, having the first and last syllable long and two middle short, as *scabilibus*.

Chorister. See *Quirister*.

Chorographer (*chorographus*) a describer of Countries and Regions.

Chorographia (*chorographia*) a Description of any whole Region, Kingdom or Nation; and is two fold; 1. Ancient, by Tribes and Families, as *Germany* was divided between the *Chatti*, *Cherusci*, *Suevi*, *Tuſteri*, &c. 2. Modern into Shires and Provinces, as *Germany* now is into *Francia*, *Saxony*, *Suevia*, *Bavaria*, &c.

Chowse, to deceive, or impose on; perhaps from the Fr. *Gausser*, *illudere*.

Chistone (*αχισον*) signifies properly the white cloth, which is set by the Minister of Baptism upon the head of a Child newly anointed with Chrism at his Baptism: Now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon

on a child newly Christened, in token of his Baptism; wherewith the women use to shroud the child, if dying within the moneth; otherwise it is usually brought to Church at the day of Purification. *Chrisoms* in the Bills of Mortality are such children as die within the moneth of birth, because during that time they use to wear the Chrism-cloth. And in some parts of *England*, a Calf kill'd before it is a moneth old, is call'd a *Chrysom-Calf*.

Chrysm (*chrisma*) a kind of hallowed ointment used by Roman Catholics in the Sacrament of Baptism, and for certain other Unctions. And is composed of Oyl and Balm.

Chrysmatory (from *chrisma*) a vessel wherein that Oyl was kept, wherewith Kings were wont to be anointed at their Coronation, or wherein the holy Oyl called *Chrysm* is kept.

Christianism (*christianismus*) Christianity, the being or profession of a Christian.

INVICto fortIs CeCIDI: BralsIs AChILLI,
IVnglVr & tanto Digna pVella VIro.

Chronographer (*Chronographus*) a Writer of Chronicles or Annals.

Chronography (*Chronographia*) the writing of Annals, or description of time.

Chronology (*Chronologia*) a speaking of times, or the Art of numbring the years

Chromatich (*chromaticus*) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth; also pleasant or delightful; as *Chromatich Musick*, pleasant Musick, composed much of discords, to render it more delightful. But *Chromaticum melos ab antiquis dicebatur una ex tribus musica partibus, quae ob nimiam molliem infamia nota non caruit*.

Chronical (*chronicus*) temporal, or returning at a certain time.

Chronical diseases, are such as come at certain times by fits, and have some intermission.

Chronogram (from the Gr. *chronos*, i.e. *tempus*, and *Gramma*, *Litera*) is a kind of Sentence or Verse, in which the figurative Letters do promiscuously make up the year of our Lord; which Letters are usually, for distinction, printed in a different Character. As upon Duke *Bernard of Weymer*, his taking *Brissack* in the year 1638. thus.

from the beginning of the world. *Heylyn* saith, *Chronologies* are onely bare supputations of the times, without any regard of the Acts then happening; such are the *Chronologies* of *Funccius*, *Scaliger*, and *Melvicus*.

Chronologer (*chronologus*)
he

he that computes times, a writer of Chronicles.

Chronologistre, Books treating of Chronology.

Chrysocol (*Chrysocola*) a kind of Mineral, found like sand in veins of brasse, silver or gold; one kind of it is called *Borax*, or green earth, wherewith Goldsmiths solder gold.

Chrysolite (*chrysolithus*) a kind of Jasper, of a Gold colour.

Chrysopase (Fr.) a precious stone, that yields a golden lustre.

Church-wardens (*Ecclesi- arum Gardiani seu Custodes*) are Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the Minister and Parishioners, according to the custom of every several place, to look to the Church, Church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of their Parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or Censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. They are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. See *Lambert* in his Pamphlet of the duty of *Churchwardens*.

Churle (Sax. *Geogle*) a Countrey Clown, a Bumkin; in the North a *Carle*.

Chyle (*chylus*) the white juyce of digested meat, the matter whereof our blood is made. The word originally signifies a juyce concocted by heat unto a consistence that

holds both of moisture and driness. *Cor.*

Chylifactory (from *chylus* and *factus*) that makes or causeth the white juyce coming of the meat digested in the stomach. *Vul. Er.*

Chylification, a making or causing that white juyce in the stomach.

Chymick, or **Chymist** and **Chymistrey**. See *Alchemy*.

Chymere. See *Taberd*.

Cybarious (*cibarius*) pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten.

Ciboire (Fr.) a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholics.

Cibosire (*cibositas*) plenty of victuals, store of food.

Cicatrice (*cicatrix*) a token, a scar of a wound, skin brod upon a wound or sore.

Ciceronist (from *Cicero*) learned, or eloquent, as *Cicero* was.

Cicurate (*cicuro*) to tame or make tame. *Br.*

Cierge (Fr.) a big Wax candle.

Cisterie, or **Sisterie**, Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or Posts, and made like cloth, or leaves turning divers ways. See *Silery* and *Drapery*.

Cilicie (*cilicium*) a cloth or garment made of hair.

Cilicious (*cilicius*) pertaining to hair or woollen cloth. *Br.*

Cissa gratie, was a Chest in *Litchfield* Church, wherein the money given to charitable uses was deposited.

Cymbal

Cymbal. See *Cymbal*.

Cimeliark (*cimeliarchum*) a Jewel-house; also a Vestry in a Church.

Ciment. See *Cement*.

Cymisse, A noisom little worm fiat and red, which raiseth wheals where it bites: if it be broken it yields a stinking smell. *Bull.*

Cimmererre (Fr.) a crooked sword. See *Scymitar*.

*Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu;
Mons cavus, &c. Metam. l. 11.*

Cincture (*cinctura*) a girding.

Cindallism (*cindalismus*) a Play that Boys use to fling at a heap of dust, dust-point.

Cinesaction (*cinesactio*) a reducing into, or burning unto ashes.

Cinesp (*cinesacio*) to bring to ashes.

Ciniph (Lat.) a Gnat.

Cinerulent (*cinerulentus*) full of ashes.

Cinnaber or **Cinoper** (*cinnabaris*) Vermillion, or Red

Cimmerian, That sees no Sun, or lives without the light of the Sun, obscure, dark, from *Cimmerii* a people of Italy, dwelling in a Valley near the Mountain *Fauslype*, so environed with Hills, that the Sun never comes to it. Hence the Proverb *Cimmerian darkness*, where *Ovid* placeth the Palace of *Somnus*.

Lead, is either natural (a soft, red, and heavy stone found in Mines) or artificial (the more common and better coloured) made of calcinated Sulphur and Quicksilver. The Paynims used to paint their Idols therewith, and themselves in publick Feasts and Solemnities, as we read, *Camillus*, when he triumphed in Rome, was painted with Vermillion. So *Virgil* speaking in his tenth Eclogue of the Shepherds god *Pan*, saith,

*Pan Deus Arcadiae venit, quem vidimus ipsi
Sanguineis ebuli baccis minoque rubentem.*

Pan, the Arcadian god, we saw, appear
With bloody berries stain'd and *Cinoper*.

Cinque Ports (Fr.) five Ports or Havens which lie towards France in the East of England, viz. *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, for *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are but

limbs or members belonging to *Hastings*, as likewise *Lid* and old *Rumney* are limbs of the Port of new *Rumney*, and not distinct Ports by themselves. The Inhabitants of

K

these

these *Cinque Ports* and of their members, enjoy divers Privileges above the rest of the Commons of that Countrey. They pay no Subsidies; Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Liberties; their Majors have the credit of carrying the Canopy over the King or Queen at their Coronation. And for their greater dignity, they are placed then at a Table on the right hand of the King. See the first institution of these Cinque Ports, and of the Lord Warden, in *Camden's Brit. fol. 230.*

Cion, Ston, or Stron (Fr.) a Plant, a young Shoot, a Sprig growing out of the root or stock of a Tree. And by a metaphor, a child or youth.

Cipher (*cipha*) a figure or number, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are the figures, and (o) a cipher in Arithmetick, which (o) of it self is of no value, but encreaseeth the value of other figures to which it is joyned. Hence 'tis we use to say that person stands for a *cipher*, who being in company of others, neither speaks nor acts as they do.

There is also a kind of writing, which we call by Ciphers or Characters, whereof every exercised Statesman hath peculiar to himself, and which was invented by *J. Caesar*, when he first began to think of the Roman Monarchy, and was by him in his Letters to

his more private and retired friends, used, that if by misfortune they should be intercepted, the contents of them should not be understood; *ne obvia literarum lectio cuius esset. Heyl.*

Of these there are many kinds, as Cyphers simple; cyphers intermixt with Nulles or non-significant characters: cyphers of double letters under one character; wheel-cyphers, kay-cyphers; cyphers of words, cyphers of actions and others; *Bac. Adv. of Learning. pag. 264.*

Circensal, belonging to the *Cirques*, or to the Plays called *Circenses*, there exhibited.

Circinate (*circino*) to make a circle, to compass, or turn round.

Circination (*circinatio*) a circling or turning round.

Circuition (*Circuitio*) a

or compassing or going about;

also a circumstance far-fetched.

Circular (*circularis*) pertaining to a circle.

Circulate (*circulo*) to compass about, to environ.

Circulation, Properly an incircling or environing: also a subliming or extraction of Waters or Oyl by Limbeck; so termed because the vapor before it is resolved, seems to go round, or circle-wise.

Circum (a Proposition often compounded with other words) signifies about, round about.

about, of all sides or parts. As *Circumaggerate* (*circumaggero*) to heap, or cast a heap about.

Circumambulate (*circumambulo*) to walk round about.

The Circumambient air doth make us all To be but one bare individual.

Circumbulbagination, circular motion, going round, wheeling about. *Cotgr.*

Circumcellatus, the rigid sort of *Donatists*, as the *Religists* were the moderate; so called, *quia circum cellas vagantur. St. Aug. in Psal 32.*

Circumcession (*circumcessio*) a giving up, or ceasing round about; a general yielding.

Circumcinct (*circumcinctus*) compassed or girt about.

Circumcision (*circumcisio*) a cutting about, or making incision. And to speak more properly, it is a cutting away a part of the prepuce and double skin, which covered the head, or extremity of *Virga virilis*, which was performed with a sharp cutting stone, and not with any knife of iron Steele, &c. It was a Ceremony prescribed by God to *Abraham* and his posterity, heirs of the divine promises, (*Gen. 17.*) and commanded to be observed by them, under pain of death, as a sign and seal of the Covenant betwixt God and them, and as a distinctive mark of them from all other people.

Circumambient (from *circum* and *ambio*) environing or encompassing about, or on all sides. *Sir John Suckling* useth it thus.

This Ceremony was to be fulfilled in their Male-Children on the eighth day after their Nativity, but was no more used after the Resurrection and Ascension of our Lord *Jesus*.

Circumferentor, an Instrument that Surveyors use.

A *Circumflex* is this mark (^) which is used over the Letter (á) when one syllable is cut off by the figure *syncope*, As *Amásti*, for *Amavísti*; and it denotes the Ablative Case of the first Declension, as *muſá*.

Circumflexion (*circumflexio*) a bowing or bending round about.

Circumfluent ? (*circum-*

fluens) that flows and runs about, or that is flowed about.

Circumfodient (*circumfodiens*) that digs or entrenches about.

Circumfozaneous (*circumfor-neus*) that haunts Markets, to deceive, that loyters idly in or about Markets.

Circumfulgent (*circumfulgens*) shining about or on all sides.

Circumfusion (*circumfusio*)

so) a sprinkling or pouring about.

Circumprator (*circumgyratio*) a turning, or wheeling round about, a dizziness. *Plutarchs Morals*.

Circumjacent (*circumjacens*) lying about or on all sides.

Circumcession (from *circum* and *incedo*) a going or walking round about; among Divines it signifies the reciprocal being of the Persons of the blessed Trinity in each other.

Circumlitio (*circumlitio*) an anointing about; also a polishing.

Circumlocution (*circumlocutio*) an uttering of that in many words, which might be said in fewer.

Circumplike (*circumplike*) to fold or wind about, to roll or wrap about.

Circumposition (*circumpositio*) a putting or laying about. It is a term among Gardiners, when the mould is born up to the bough of a tree or plant which is intended to be taken off. And in *laying* the bough is to be depressed into the mould.

Circumrotation (*circumrotation*) the going about of a wheel. *Greg.*

Circumscription (*circumscription*) written or drawn about with a line; also deceived or disanulled.

Circumstantiare (from *circumsto*) to cause a standing about, to do or perform any

thing with its circumstances.

Circumstantibus (a Law term) signifies those that stand about for supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any impannelled appear not, or appearing, are challenged by either party) by adding to them so many other of those that are present, or *standing by*, as will serve the turn. See *Anno 35 Hen. 8. cap. 6.* and *5 Eliz. cap. 25.*

Circumstation (*circumstation*) a standing round about.

Circumvallation (*circumvallatio*) a trenching about or enclosing.

Circumvest (*circumvestigio*) to cloth round about, to garnish.

Circumbent (*circumvenio*) to compass about, to deceive craftily.

Circumbolate (*circumvolo*) to fly about.

Circumvolve (*circumvolvo*) to roll, or wrap round about.

Circundare (*circundo*) to compass about, to enclose.

Circundolate (*circundolo*) to chip, cut, or hew about.

Circunduction (*circunductio*) a leading about; also a deceit or guile.

Circumligate (*circumligo*) to tie or bind about.

Circumsonare (*circumsono*) to make a sound on all Parts, to be heard on every side, to ring about.

Circumspicuous (*circumspicuous*) which may be seen on all sides.

Cir-

Circumbagant (*circumbagus*) that wandreth about.

Circumbet on (*circumbetio*) a carrying or conveying about.

Cirque (*circus*) a round Place or List at Rome, where people sat to behold Tourniing, Coursing, Juggling, and such like publick Exercises, first instituted in *Tarquinius Priscus* his Reign. See *Sand's Travels*, fol. 297.

Cirralis (from *cirrus*) belonging to curled hair, or to any hairy substance.

Cisalpine (*cisalpinus*) of or pertaining to Lombardy.

Cistern (*cisterna*) a vessel set in the ground, wherein they gather rain water to keep, any hallow vault.

Cistercianz, a religious Order of Monks instituted about the year of Christ 1088. under Pope *Urban* the Second, by *Robert*, Abbot of the famous Monastery of *Cîteaux* in Burgundy, whence the Observers of that Institute were called *Cisterciens*. Into that Monastery, entred afterward one *Bernard*, a Burgundian, who proved so strict an Observer of Monastical Discipline, and so eminent in Sanctity and Learning, that the Regulars of the aforesaid Institute took their Appellation from him, and were called *Bernardines*, and so are at this day sometimes called by the one name, sometimes by the other. Their uppermost Robe

is white and large, they eat no flesh, they follow in part Saint *Benedict's* Rule. Of these we had several Monasteries in England, as *Rivaux*, *Garradon*, *Woburn*, &c.

Citation (*citatio*) a summoning to appear, a calling into Law, an Arrest.

Citherean *etc.* See *Cythrean*.

Citharist (*citharista*) he that plays on a Harp, a Harper.

Citharize (*citharizo*) to play on the harp.

Citrean ? (*citreus*) which Citrine hath the colour of a Citron, yellow colour, of or belonging to a Citron.

Citrination, perfect digestion, or the colour proving the Philosophers Stone.

Citradel (Ital. *Cittadella*) a Castle, or Fortrefs of a City, either to awe or defend it.

Civet (Fr. *civette*) a sweet substance like Musk; some say it is the dung of the beast *Hycen*; Others, that it is engendered in the skin of the testicles of a beast, much like a *Feyne*, some calling them *Cats*. Others say, 'tis only the excrement of sweat of the *Civet-Cat*.

Civic (*civicus*) pertaining to the City. The *Civic Crown* was made of Oken Boughs, and bestowed only upon him, who had saved a Citizens life; though in process of time it was also bestowed on the Lord General, if he spared a *Roman* Citizen, when he had power to kill him.

Clan, a Family, or Tribe in Scotland, so called.

Clancularious } (*clancu-*
Clancular } *larius*) se-
cret or unknown.

Clandestine (*clandestinus*) secret, hidden, private.

Clango (Lat.) the sound of a Trumpet, the cry of an Eagle or other bird.

Clarentius } A King at
Clarentius } Arms, in de-
gree second to *Garret*, and was ordained by *Edward 4.* for he, attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the death of *George* his brother, whom he put to death for aspiring the Crown, made the Herald that properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and called him *Clarentius*; His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all Knights and Esquires through the Realm, on the South-side of *Trent*. *Pol. Vir.* See *Harald*.

Claricozds, instruments so called.

Clartymbal. See *Clave-cymbal*.

Clarigation (*clarigatio*) a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war, &c. See *Reprizal*.

Claron (Fr. *Clairon*) a kind of small streight mouthed, and shrill-sounding Trumpet, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one.

Clarifie (*clarifico*) to make clear or fair.

Clarisonent (*clarisonus*)

sounding clear, loud or shrill.

Classe (*classis*) a Ship, or Navy, an order, or distribution of people according to their several Degrees. In Schools (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars.

Classical (*classicus*) pertaining to a Ship, or belonging to a form or degree, approved.

Servius Tullus caused a general valuation of every Citizens estate throughout *Rome*, to be taken upon Record, with their age; and according to their estates and age, he divided the *Romans* into six great Armies or Bands which he called *Classes*; The valuation of those in the first *Classe*, was not under two hundred pounds, and they alone by way of excellency, were termed *Classici*: And hence figuratively, are our best, and most approved Authors, viz. such as are of good credit and authority in the Schools, termed *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. *Godwin*.

Claudicate (*claudico*) to halt, to be lame or feeble, to fail.

Clauditry (*clauditas*) lameness.

Clavecymbal (*clavecymbalum*) a pair of Virginals, or Claricords; so called, because the strings are wrested up with *Clavh*, a Key. *Min*.

Clavicularious (*clavicularius*) pertaining to a Key.

Clav-

Clavigerous (*claviger*) that bears or keeps keys.

Claustiral (*claustralis*) of or pertaining to a Cloister or close place.

Clementines, part of the Canon-Law, so called from Pope *Clement* the third, who compiled it, and was published about the year 1308.

Clinge (Old Engl.) where the Cat is a killing, the Court is full clinge (says *Pierce Ploughman*) i. where the King is a Child, the Court is full of factions and disorder.

Clepid (Sax.) called, named.

Clepsydre (*clepsydra*) a Water-Dyal, a Vessel that measureth hours by the running of Water thereout, also a Gardiners Watering pot, an Hour-glass.

Cleromaney (*cleromania*) divination by lots.

Clickers (Fr. *Clicquets*) flat bones wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made by children. *Cor*.

Cliental (*clientalis*) of, or belonging to a Client.

Clientele (*clientela*) a multitude of Clients: Also safeguard or protection.

Climaster (*climastera*) an account or reckoning made by degrees; the perillous time of mans life at every seven or nine years end; Some have hereby divided the Age of mans life in this manner; The seventh year they reckon dangerous, and by this ac-

count the 14, 21, 28, 35, &c. are *Climasterical years*; likewise the ninth year is esteemed equally dangerous, and so the 18, 27, 36, &c. and 81, especially, which is nine times nine. But the most dangerous and *Climasterical year* is, at the age of 63, because both accounts meet in this number, namely, seven times nine, and nine times seven. See a Learned Discourse of these *Climasterical years*, in *Dr. Brown's Vulgar Errors*, fol. 228.

Climasterical } (*climaste-*
Climasterical } *ricus*) of, or pertaining to *Climaster*, *supra*.

Cliff is properly a broken mountain on the Sea side, and comes from our Verb to *cleave*; for that it seems to our view, as cleft or cloven from the part that sometimes belonged to it. It is also a term in Musick. In the Gam-ut are contained three Septenaries of Letters, viz. G. A. B. C. D. E. F. These seven Letters are set at the beginning of each Rule and space, and are called the seven Cliffs or Cleaves.

Climare } (*clima*) a term or in Cosmography,

Ctime } and signifies a space of the earth comprehended between two parallels, or three lesser innominate Circles. They serve to distinguish the length and brevity of the dayes in all places. For under the *Equator*, the days are of

just length of twelve hours, but after in every Clime they increase the length of half an hour; so that there are numbered forty eight parallels, or twenty four *Climates*, before the dayes extend to twenty four hours length, which once attained, they increase by weeks and moneths, till they come to the length of half a year: We therefore are to reckon twenty four *Climates* Northward, and as many Southward, *Heyl.*

Clinopale (*clinopale*) over much use of Lechery, or wrestling in the bed.

Clito, an addition antiently given to none, but of the Blood Royal. *Miltons Hist.*

Clota (Lat.) the Channel or Sink of a Town, whereby all filthy things pass; An House of Office: Also the paunch of a Glutton, Hence.

Clotal, pertaining to such filth,

Clotlier (Fr.) a Bel-Tower, or Steeple.

Clothie, one of the three Destinies. See *Lachesis*.

Cloue is the 32 part of a weight of Cheese, *i.* eight Pound. *An. 6 H. 6. c. 8.*

Cluniarke (*cluniacenses*) religious persons of the Order of St. *Benedict*, but reformed by *Odo*, Abbot of *Cluni* in *Burgundy* (who lived *An. Dom. 913.*) and thence took name; of these we had a Convent at *Barnstable* and elsewhere in *England*.

Clusiba (*clusus*) shut up, compassed.

Clysterise (from *Clyster*, *cris*) to give a Clyster, to purge or wash, to convey by Clyster up into the guts.

Coacervation (*coacervatio*) heaping or gathering together. *Bac.*

Coacervare, To heap together.

Coactio (*coactio*) heaping together, a compulsion or constraining.

Coadjutor (Lat.) a Fellow-helper, one that labors in the same affair with another.

Coadjutare (*coadjuvo*) to help or assist together.

Coadunation (from *coaduno*) a gathering, assembling, uniting or joyning together.

Coagitate (*coagito*) to move or stir together.

Coagmentation (*coagmentation*) joyning or gluing together.

Coagulate (*coagulo*) to joyn or congeal together, to gather into a cream or curd, to make what was thin, thick.

Coaleste (*coalesco*) to grow together, to close again, to increase.

Coalition (*coalitio*) a nourishing or increasing together.

Coangulation, a making one thing strait with another, a making narrow.

Coartate (*coarcto*) to strain, to gather a matter into few words, to shorten.

Coastation (*coastatio*) a planking boards, a boarding or joyning a floor. *Cork-*

Cork-on-hoop; Our Ancestors call'd that the *Cock*, which we call a *Spigget*, or perhaps they used such *Cocks* in their Vessels, as are still retained in Water-pipes; the *Cock* being taken out, and laid on the hoop of the Vessel, they used to drink up the Ale as it ran out without intermission, (in *Staffordshire* now call'd *Stunning* a Barrel of Ale) and then they were *Cock-on-hoop*, *i.* at the height of mirth and jollity, a saying still retained.

Coration (*coxatio*) the croaking of Frogs or Toads. *Dr. Featly* in his *Dinner*.

Cortinean (*coccineus*) died into scarlet, or crimson colour.

Cortible (*coctibilis*) ease to be sod or boiled.

Corbineal (Lat. *Coccus*, or Spa. *Cochinilla*)

Cuchanel (*la*) a kind of dust or grain, wherewith to die the Crimson or Scarlet colour; it is a little worm breeding in a certain Shrub, which they call Holy-Oke, or Dwarf-Oke, and is found in *Cephalonia* and other places; on the leaves whereof there ariseth a tumor, like a blister, which they gather, and rub out of it a certain red dust, that converts (after a while) into worms, which they kill with wine (as is reported) when they begin to quicken. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Corker, is a Seal pertaining to the Custom-house. *Al-*

so a Scrawl of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, is a warrant that their Merchandize is customed. *An. 11 H. 6. cap. 16.* This word is also used for a distinction of Bread in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made *An. 51 H. 3.* where you have mention of Bread Cocker, Wastel-bread, Bread of Trete, and Bread of Common Wheat. *Cowel.*

Corkle-stairs (*cochlea*) a pair of winding stairs. *Sir H. W.*

Corkleary, pertaining to such stairs; crooked. *Dr. Br.*

Corkney } applied only
or } to one born
Corkneigh } within the
sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the City of *London*, which term came first (according to *Minshew*) out of this Tale; A Citizens son riding with his Father out of *London* into the Countrey, and being utterly ignorant how corn grew, or Cattel increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what he did? His Father answered, the Horse doth *neigh*: riding farther, the Son heard a Cock crow, and said, doth the *Cock* *neigh* too? Hence by way of jeer he was called *Cockneigh*. *Min.*

A *Cockney*, according to some, is a Child that sucks long: But *Erasmus* takes it for

for a Child wantonly brought up, and calls it in Lat. *Mammothreptus*.

Camden takes the Etymology of *Cockney*, from the River *Thamesis*, which runs by *London*, and was of old time called *Cockney*. Others say, the little Brook which runs by *Turn-hole* or *Turn-mil street*, was anciently so called.

Cottion (*coctio*) a seething, boiling or digesting.

Cottive (*coctivus*) sodden, easie boiled, soon ripe.

Code (*codex*) a Volume containing divers books, more particularly, a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one *Code* or *Codice*, by *Justinian* the Emperor, it being before in three, which is therefore called *Justinian's Code*.

Codebet (Fr.) a kind of course French Hat so called, from a Town of that Name in *Normandy*, where they are made.

Codicill (*codicillus*) a diminutive of *Code* or *Codex* a little Book, a Schedule or Supplement to a Will, also a Letter Missive. Writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a great Will, and a Codicil a little one, and compare a Testament to a Ship, and the Codicil to a Boat tied to the Ship. *Codicils* are used as additions annexed to the Testament, when any thing is omitted which the Testator would add, or any thing

put in which he would retract. A Codicil is the same with a Testament, but that it is without an Executor. See *Swinnburns Treat. of Wills* p. 1. sect. 5.

Codiniack (Fr. *Corignac*.) conserve or Marmolade of Quinces.

Coemprison (*coemptio*) a buying together. See *Coemprisonal*.

Coemprisonal (*coemprisonalis*) which is often in buying, or a buying together. Among the Romans, *Coemprionales senes*, were those old men, in whose tuition and authority, men by their last Will and Testament left their Widows or Daughters, and without whom they might not pass in *Dominium virorum per coemptionem*, i. be married, according to the Ceremony called *Coemption*, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another. *Livie*. See more of this in *Godwins Anthology*, chap. de *Nuptiis*, &c.

Coertible (*coercibilis*) which may be bridled or restrained.

Coerrion (*coertio*) restraint, keeping in order and subjection, punishing.

Coetaneous (*coetaneus*) which is of the same time and age.

Coeternal (*coeternus*) of the same eternity, lasting together for eternity, equally eternal.

Coeval (from *con* and *ævum*) that are of the same age or time.

Coiti-

Cogitative (*cogitativus*) musing, pensive, full of thoughts.

Coffa, or *Cauphe*, a kind of drink among the Turks and Persians (and of late introduced among us) which is black, thick, and bitter distilled from Berries of that nature, and name, thought good and very wholesome: they say it expels melancholly, purges chollar, begets mirth, and an excellent concoction. *Herb. Tr.* 150. *Nat. hist.* 155.

Cognition (*cognitio*) knowledge, judgment, examination of things.

Cognominal (*cognominis*) that hath one and the same name or sir-name.

Cognoscible (from *cognosco*) that may be known or enquired into; knowable.

Coherente (*coherentia*) a joining together, a loving or agreeing with each other.

Cohibency (*cohibentia*) a keeping under or restraining.

Cohibition (*cohibitio*) a letting or forbidding to do.

Cognizance } (*cognitio*, i. or knowledge)

Cognisance } in Law is diversly taken; sometimes it signifies an acknowledgment of a Fine, or confession of a thing done: as also to make *Cognizance* of taking a distress; sometime, as an audience or hearing a thing judicially, as to take *Cognizance*; sometime a power or jurisdiction; as *Cognizance* of Plea, is an ability to

call a Cause or Plea out of another Court, which no one can do but the King, or Supreme Magistrate, except he can shew Charters for it. *Manw. part 1. p. 68.* See the *New Book of Entries, Verbo, Conusance*.

Cognizance is also a badge of Arms upon a Serving-man, or Water-man's sleeve, whereby he is discerned to belong to this or that Noble or Gentleman.

Cognoscit (from *cognosco*) that knoweth, or may be known or enquired.

Cohesion (*cohesio*) a sticking, or cleaving to, or together.

Cohort (*cohors*) a Band of Souldiers, any company of men whatsoever.

Cohort was ordinarily a Band of 5000 Souldiers, though once or twice in *Livie* we read of *Quadragenarie Cohortes*. See *Legion*.

Cohortation (*cohortatio*) an exhortation, perswading, or encouraging.

Coincident (*coincidens*) that happens at the same time.

Coincidence, a happening at the same time.

Coinra (*uncones*) corners of a wall. Hence in some parts of *England*, *Coining* a house or barn, is the laying the corners or foundations with Brick or Stone, when the structure is of Timber.

Coinquinate (*conquinio*) soil or stain, to defile or defame.

Coition (*coitio*) an assembly,

bly, confederacy, or commotion; also carnal copulation.

Colaphize (*colaphizo*) to buffet or beat with the fist.

Collabefaction (*collabefactio*) a destroying, wasting, or decaying.

Collachrymare (*collachrymo*) to weep or lament with others.

Collactaneous (*collactaneus*) that is nursed with the same milk.

Collapsed (*collapsus*) slid, fallen down, discouraged.

Collaqueare (*collaqueo*) to entangle together.

Collateral (*collateralis*) not direct, on the one side, joyning to, or coming from the same side. Every degree of Kindred is either *right lineal*, or *collateral*. The *right lineal*, is that which comes from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so still right downward. *Collateral* is that which comes side-ways, as first, between Brothers and Sisters, then between their Children, &c. Also Uncles, Aunts, and all Cousins are contained under this term, *Collateral kindred*.

Collateral assurance, is that which is made over and beside the Deed it self. For example, if a man covenant with another, and enter Bond for the performance of his Covenant, the Bond is termed *Collateral assurance*; because it is external, and without the nature and essence of the Covenant.

Collaterare (*collatero*) to joyn side by side.

Collation (*collatio*) a joyning or coping, a benevolence of many; also a short banquet or repast.

Collation of a Benefice, signifies the bestowing a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his own Gift or Patronage.

Book-binders and Sellers also use the word in another sense; as, to *Collation a Book*, is to look diligently by the Signature-letters at the bottom of the page, if no sheet be wanting, or too much.

Collatitious (*collatitius*) done by conference or contribution of many.

Collatibe (*collativum* subst.) a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

Collatibe (*adjectively*) conferred together, made large, mutual.

Collaud (*collaudo*) to praise with others, to speak well of.

Collect (*collectum*) that which is gathered together; and more particularly, it is the Priest's Prayer in the Mass, so called, because it *collects* and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voice: or because it is a *collection* and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day: It is also used in the like sense in the Common-Prayer-Book.

Collectaneous (*collectaneus*) gathered

gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or no-teth out of divers works.

Collectitious (*collectitius*) gathered of all or many sorts.

Collectibe (*collectivus*) that is gathered together into one.

Collegur (*collega*) a companion, or co-partner in Office.

Collegate (*collego*) to send together.

Collegiaries (*collegiarii*) that are of the same College.

Collier-days, are certain Festival days at Court; so called, because on those days the King and Knights of the Garter wear their *Collars* of SS.

Coller (Fr.) the throat or fore-part of the neck; It is also that part of a Ring or Jewel, wherein the stone is set. See *Bezil*.

Collide (*collido*) to knock or bruise together.

Colligate (*colligo*) to tie or gather together, to comprehend or wrap up.

Colligence, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together.

Collimare (*collimo*) to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark.

Collineate (*collineo*) to level at, or hit the mark.

Colliquation (*colliquatio*) a melting or dissolving, a consumption of the radical humour or substance of the body.

Collision (*collisio*) a breaking, bruising, or dashing together. *Collision* of a Vowel is the contracting two Vowels into one.

Collistrigatred (from *collistrigium*) pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory.

Collirigant (from *con* and *litigo*) wrangling or going to Law together.

Colloquy (*colloquium*) talk that men have together, a conference.

Collustation (*collustatio*) a wrestling or contending together. *Hist. of Iron Age*.

Collusion (*collusio*) a playing together, deceit or cosenage. When an Action at Law is brought against one by his own agreement to defraud a third person, we call it *Collusion*.

Collyre ? (*collyrium*) a Collyrie } physical term, signifying any medicine for the eyes, most commonly applied in a liquid form.

Colob (*colobium*) a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Ancients, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

Coloferos, A sort of Grecian Monks and Nuns, so called, whereof you may read in *Sands* his Travels, p. 81, 82.

Colon (Gr.) a mark commonly used in the middle of a Sentence, and is made with two pricks thus (:) See *Semicolon*.

Colonte (*colonia*) the Romans (when their City was too full of inhabitants) used to withdraw a certain number to dwell in some other place, built with houses to their lands; which number so withdrawn,

drawn, as also the place to which they were sent, was, and still is call'd by this name. Also a Grange or Farm where Husbandry is kept.

Cotloquintida, a kind of wild Gourd, which the Persians name, *Gall of the Earth*, because it destroys all herbs near which it grows. It is often used in Physick, to purge slimy gross humours from the sinews and joynts. *Bul.*

Colosse (*colossus*) a great Image or Statue made for the honour of any person; as in *Rhodes* there was one 70 cubits high, made by *Chares* of *Lindum* in twelve years space, to the honour of the Sun. This *Colossus* was made in the Image of a man, the Thumb of which few men could fathom. The brass of this Statue was so much, that when *Mnani*, General of *Caliph Osman*, united *Rhodes* to the *Mahometan Empire*, it loaded 900 Camels. *Heyl.* We read also of a Statue of *Nero*, which was a hundred foot high. But above all, that of *Mercury*, made at *Auvergne*, containing four hundred foot in height, and of inestimable value. 2. *Part. Treasf.*

Cotlostration (*colostratio*) a disease or indisposition in the stomach of young ones, caused by sucking the Beestings, or first milk that comes from the Teat.

Colubriferous (*colubrifer*) that bears or brings forth Snakes or Serpents.

Columbar (*columbarium*) a Pigeon-house, or Culver-hole.

Columbine (*columbinus*) Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

Columity (*columitas*) safety, soundness, health.

Column (*columna*) a round pillar or post: also when a page or side of a leaf written or printed, is divided into two or more parts along the Paper, as this page is divided into two, those parts or divisions are called *Colums*.

Columinary-Tribute (*columinarium*) a tribute that was exacted for every pillar that held up the house.

Colures (*coluri*) two great moveable-Circles, passing thorough both the Poles of the World, crossing one another with right Spherical Angles: So that like an Apple cut into four quarters, they divide the whole Sphere into equal parts: the one passeth through the Equinoctial Points and Poles, and is called the *Equinoctial Colure*; the other through the Solstitial points, and is called the *Solstitial Colure*. *Peacchan.*

Comatua, a strict Order of Friars, begun in *Italy*, Anno 1012. by *Remoald* of *Ravenna*; their first Monastery was built near *Arezzo* in the Dutchy of *Florence*, by one *Comald*, hence their name: their Robe is white, they follow the Rule of *S. Benedict*. *Grimston.*

Comark (*Comarchus*) an Earl,

Earl, a Governour of a Town or City.

Combination (*combinatio*) a coupling together, a setting together in order: but it is most commonly taken for a practise between two or more for some evil deed.

Combinational Churches, are the Independant Churches, by some so stiled.

Combustion (*combustio*) a burning or consuming with fire.

Combustible (*combustibilis*) soon fired, easie to be burnt.

Comedy (*Comædia*) a Play or Interlude. It is a kind of Fable, representing, as in a Mirror, the similitude of a civil and private life, beginning for the most part with some troubles, but ending with agreement or joy. These Plays are called *Comædia*, from *Κωμῶν*, which signifies Villages, because *Comedians* did go up and down the Countrey, acting those *Comedies* in the Villages as they passed along. *Godwin.* See *Tragedy*.

Comediographer (*Comædiographus*) a Comical Poet, or Writer of Comedies.

Comelling (*Sax.*) a Stranger, or New-comer.

Comessation (*comessatio*) a late Supper, inordinate, or riotous eating; *Johannes Tislinus* saith, it is a Bever taken after supper, or a night-drinking.

Comestion (*comestio*) an eating or devouring.

Comestible (from *comedo*)

eatable, fit to be eaten.

Comet (*Cometa*) a blazing Star. It is properly a great quantity of exhalations, hot and dry, fat and clammy, hard, compact, like a great lump of pitch, which, by the heat and attractive vertue of the Sun and Stars, is drawn up from the Earth into the highest Region of the Air, where, being near the Element of Fire, it is inflamed, and appears like a Star, with a blazing tail, and sometime is moved after the motion of the Air, which is circular; but it never goes down out of the compass of sight (though it be not seen in the day-time for the brightness of the Sun) but still burns till all the matter be consumed. *Goodly Gallery.*

Comital (*comicus*) pertaining to, or which is handled in *Comedies*: also pleasant or merry. The ancient Grecians and Romans had four sorts of Stage-plays, viz. *Mymical*, *Satyrical*, *Tragical*, and *Comical*. Of which, see more in *Godwin's Anthologie*, cap. de *Ludis*.

Comities (*comitia*) were the solemn Assemblies of the people at *Rome*, lawfully summoned by the Magistrates, to chuse Officers, to enact new Laws, or cancel old by their voices.

Cominus pugnatō (Lat.) one that fights near at hand, or hand to hand. *Lo. Brook.*

Comity (*comitas*) gentleness, courtesie, mildness.

Comital (*comitalis*) pertaining

pertaining to an Assembly of people convened for the chusing Officers, or making Laws. Among the ancient Romans, if any of the people assembled, were taken with the Falling-sickness, the whole Assembly or *Comitium* was dissolved; hence the Falling-sickness is at this day called *Morbus Comitialis*, or the Comitial Evil. *Godwin*.

Comma (Gr.) the least note of distinction, or a point in the part of a sentence without perfect sense, and is made thus (,)

Commaculate (*commaculo*) to spot, to defile, or distain.

Commandry, was the name of a Manor or chief Messuage, with Lands and Tenements thereto belonging, relating formerly to the Priory of St. Johns of Jerusalem in England; such is that at *Eagle* near *Lincoln*. These were given to the Crown by 31 *Hen. 8*.

Commascutate (*commascuto*) to take stomach or hardiness.

Commaterall, of the same, or of like matter or substance.

Commeatoz (Lat.) one that goes to and fro as a Messenger.

Commemorate (*commemoro*) to rehearse, or remember.

Commendaces (Fr.) Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. *Corg.*

Commendam (*commenda*) is, when a Benefice (being void) is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient Clerk, to be supplied, till it may be con-

veniently provided of a Pastor. In which case we use to say, Such a one hath it in *Commendam*. And that this was the true original of this practise, you may read at large in *Duarenus de Sacris Ecclesie Ministeriis & Beneficiis*, l. 5. c. 7.

Commendator, so the Dutch Merchants call him whom we call President or Consul in the *Indies*.

Commendatary (*commendatarius*) one that hath or sues for a *Commendam*.

Commensal (*commensalis*) a Table Companion. *Dr. Kelisison*.

Commensurability (*commensurabilitas*) an equal proportion or measure of one thing with another. A joynt measuring.

Comment ? (*commentum*) an Abridgement, an Exposition, a Book of Notes and Remembrances. The nature of *Commentaries* is properly to set down a naked continuance of the events and actions, without the motives and designs, the counsels, speeches, occasions, and pretext, with other passages: So that *Casir* modestly, rather than truly applyed, the name *Commentary* to the best History in the world. *Heyl*.

Comment, sometimes signifies a Fiction or Lie.

Commentitious (*commentitious*) devised, feigned, counterfeit.

Commessation (*commessatio*) a riotous

a riotous or untimely Banquet, an inordinate eating.

Commigration (*commigratio*) a sitting, or going from one place to another.

Commilitone (*commilito, onis*) a Fellow-souldier, or Comrade.

Commination (*comminatio*) a vehement or extreme threatening.

Comminutable (from *comminuo*) that may be broken in pieces, or bruised. *Vul. Er.*

Commissary (*Commissarius*) a Title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, ordained to this special end, to supply the Bishops Jurisdiction and Office in the out-places of the Diocess, or else in such Parishes as were peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Arch-Deacon; for where either by prescription, or composition, there are Arch-Deaconries, as in most places they have, there this *Commissary* is but superfluous.

Commissary is also an Officer in War, whose function is, to look that Ammunition, Provision, and Victuals provided for the Army and Garrisons be justly distributed and disposed. *Corg.*

Commissure (*commissura*) a joynt of any thing closed and opened, a conjunction, a joyning, joyning close, or couching things together.

Committer, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is refer-

red, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongs. As in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented to and passed, or denied, or neither, but refer'd to the consideration of some certain men, appointed by the House farther to examine it, who thereupon are called a *Committee*.

Common Hur, The Lord Mayor of London's Dogkeeper.

Commorance ? (*commoratio*) an abiding or dwelling in a place together, a lingring; also a Figure, when one carries long upon a matter.

Commore, signifies in *Wales* half a Cantred or Hundred, containing 50 Villages. *An. 27 Hen. 8. c. 26.*

Commotion (*commotio*) trouble or disquieting.

Commune (*communis*) that which belongs to one as well as another, common, publick.

Communicare, or communicate (*communico*) to impart with another, to talk together, to mix with.

Communuty (*communitas*) a participation, fellowship, or society; good correspondency, near familiarity one with another, a Corporation, or Company incorporate.

Communiar (*communio*) mutual participation together.

Communition (*communitio*) a forswearing or making strong on all parts.

Commulative (*commutativus*)

rius) battering, trucking, or exchanging one with, or for another.

Compassion (*compassio*) a joyning or setting together.

Compagne (*compago*) a close joyning or setting together, a joyn. Br.

Compagnate (*compagino*) to couple, joyn, or knit together.

Compagna, or *la Compagna de morti*, is a Religious Order in Italy, whose Office is to bury the dead, and to visit those that are condemned to die, &c. *Voyage of Italy*.

Comparr, Comparrition, or Compartment (Fr. *Compartment*) a square Table or piece in building, especially of stone; also a Bed or Border in a Garden; a partition, or equal division. By *Comparrition*, Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot, both for rooms of office, and of reception or entertainment, as far as the capacity thereof, and the nature of the Countrey will comport. Sir H. W.

Sea-Compass (*Pyxis Nautica*) an instrument which Mariners use for their direction in Navigation; whereon are described the 32 Points or Winds, the Needle whereof (being in manner of a Flower de Luce) always points towards the North. About the year 1300 one *Flavio of Melphi* in Na-

ples found out this Sea-Compass, consisting of eight Winds onely, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of *Bruges* and *Antwerp* perfected that excellent invention, adding 24 other subordinate Winds or Points. Of this there are three kinds; the first, the plain *Meridional Compass*. The second, a *Compass of Variation*. The third, a *Dark Compass*.

Comparable (from *comparior*) that can abide, agree, or suffer together; concurable, that can endure or bear with one another.

Compatriot (*compatriota*) he that is of the same Countrey.

Compeer (from the Lat. *compar*) signifies a fellow, an equal, a consort, a fellow in Peerage. But taken from the Latin *Comparer*, it is a word by which the father of a child calls the Gossips or Godfathers of his Child, and it may be read in significations somewhat different from these expressed. In the Isle of *Zacynthus*, or *Zant*, they have a custom at Weddings to invite many young men, whom they call *Compeers*, of which every one gives the Bride a Ring; which done, it is there held an abuse as detestable as Incest, to accompany her in any carnal kind: wherefore they chuse such for *Compeers*, as have formerly been suspected of too much familiarity. *Sands*.

Compellation (*compellatio*) a blaming

a blaming or reproving; a calling by names, or naming with disgrace.

Compendious (*compendiosus*) very concise, very short or brief.

Compendium (Lat.) a saving or sparing, a gain by sparing, an abridgement, a Compend. *Bac*.

Compensable (Fr.) able to recompence, or make amends for.

Compensation (*compensatio*) a recompence, satisfaction, or reward.

Comperage (Fr.) Gossiping; the affinity or friendship gotten by christening children together. *Cotgr*.

Comperennate (*comperendino*) to delay or prolong from day to day.

Comperency (*competentia*) conveniency, agreeableness, sufficiency.

Comperible (*competibilis*) that may be asked or sued for with another, that may be convenient or agreeable.

Comperitor (Lat.) he that sues for the same thing with another.

Competize (*competo*) to ask or sue for the same thing another doth, to stand in competition.

Comptial (*comptialis*) belonging to cross-streets, or places where many ways meet.

Comptalious (*comptalius*) of or belonging to the Feasts of *Comptalia*, which were solemnized in cross

ways or Arcets.

Complaisance (Fr.) delight, pleasure, fulness of, or fellowship in joy.

Complaisance } (*complaisance*) as
Complaisance } *centia*

Complaisant } obsequious,
Complaisant } observant, soothing, (and thereby) pleasing.

Compliment (*complementum*) a furnishing, filling up, or perfecting that which wants: it is usually taken for verbal expressions of respect, of affection, of readiness to serve, and the like. Or *Complement*, is a performance of affected Ceremonies, in words, looks, and gestures.

Complertion (*completio*) a fulfilling, accomplishing, or performing.

Complexbe (*complexio*) that may be embraced or contained.

Compltes (from *complexicis*) companions, or partners in evil.

Complcate (*complico*) to fold up, or wrap together.

Complctry (*complicitas*) a consenting or partnership in evil.

Compline, or Comptetory, (*completorium*) the last of the Canonical Hours in the Roman Catholick Church, so called; which begins at nine of the clock at night. See *Prime*.

Comptore (*comptoro*) to bewail or weep together.

Comportment (Fr. *comportement*)

tement) behaviour, carriage, bearing of ones self.

Compositor (Lat.) he that sets, joyns, or composes things together. See *Impositor*.

Compost (Fr.) a composition; so Dung or Soil for Land is called in some parts of England.

Compotation (*compotatio*) a banquet, or drinking together.

Compositor (*composita*) a Caster of Accounts, a Reckoner, a Calculator.

Comprecation (*comprecatio*) a praying, desiring, or beseeching.

Comprehensible (*comprehensibilis*) that may be comprehended, contained, and laid hold of.

Compression (*compressio*) a pressing, or thrusting together.

Comprim (from *comprimo*) is a term among Printers and Book-sellers, when one fraudulently prints anothers Copy or Book.

Compromissorial (from *compromissum*) pertaining to the Authority granted the Arbitrator by consent of the parties.

Compromise (*compromissum*) is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending their controversies to the arbitrement and equity of one or more Arbitrators. West in the second part of his *Symbolography*, under the title *Compromise*, Sect. 1. defines it thus, A *Compromise* is the faculty or power of pronouncing sentence

between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutual private consent, without publick Authority.

Compunction (*compunctio*) a pricking or stitch, remorse of conscience.

Compurgator (Lat.) a cleanser, clearer, or purger.

Computator (*computatio*) an account or reckoning; a pruning or cutting off.

Computist, the same with *Compositist*.

Comrade. See *Camerade*.

Comus, the god of banqueting. *Sive sit compotatio, sive amatoria lascivia.*

Concamerare (*concamero*) to vault or arch, as an Oven is.

Concatenare (*concateno*) to chain, or link together.

Concave ? (*concauus*) hollow, bending, crooked.

A Concave (*Concauum*) a hollow place, or Cell.

Concavity (*concauitas*) hollowness.

Concede (*concedo*) to grant, yield, or condescend unto.

Concursion (*concentio*) a consort of many voices or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, singing in tune.

Concentrick (*concentricus*) which hath one and the same center.

Concepracle (Fr.) any hollow thing which is apt to receive, hold, or contain. *Coig.*

Concert (Fr.) a consort in musick; an agreement.

Concerta-

Concertation (*concertatio*) strife, debate, disputation, variance.

Concession (*concessio*) sufferance, leave, or pardon; a Grant.

Concidence (*concidentia*) a like falling in the ends of words.

Conciliate (*concilio*) to accord, to make friends together, to reconcile.

Concinnity (*concinnitas*) properness, aptness, handsomeness, decency.

Concion (*concio*) an Oration, Speech, or Sermon made publickly to the people; also the Assembly or Congregation it self.

Concional (*concionalis*) pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Assembly or Pulpit.

Concionator (Lat.) he that preaches or proposeth an Oration to the people.

Concision ? (*concisura*) a Concision ? cutting or dividing; a rent or schism. So St. Paul, Beware of the concision. Phil. 3. 2.

Concise (*concisus*) brief; beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

Conclate (*conclio*) to provoke, stir up, or prick forward.

Conclamarion (*conclamatio*) a shout or noise of many together.

Conclabe (*conclavium*) an inner Parlor, a Closet, or privy Dining-room: especially it

is the name of the place in Rome, where the Election of the Pope is made by the Cardinals. Also the meeting or Assembly of the Cardinals it self for that Election, or for any important affair of the Church.

Conclavist (from *conclave*) one of those Cardinals that meet in the *Conclave* for the Election of the Pope; or he that has the keeping of that Room.

Conclusive (*conclusus*) shut up, concluded, full and perfect.

Concretion (*concretio*) digestion in the stomach, a boyling.

Concomitant (*concomitans*) following or accompanying together; sometimes taken substantively for a companion.

Concord (*concordia*) agreement or peace; It is in Law by a peculiar signification defined to be the very agreement between parties that intend the levying a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what manner the Land shall pass.

Concordate (*concordo*) to be at concord or agreement, to agree.

Concordie, in Musick, which are perfect, or Semi-perfect; between the Unison and the Diapason, are, the fifth, which is most perfect, the third next, and the sixth which is more harsh, and the fourth which is called *Diatessaron*. *Bac.*

Concorporate (*concorpore*) to mix or temper into one

body, to incorporate.

Concratitious (*concratitius*) walled with rods, made of hurdles, or such like things joyned.

Concredited (*concreditus*) lent or trusted together, delivered.

Concrement (*concrementum*) an increase or growing together.

Concrete (*concretum*) a thing congealed or joyned together: Also a term in Logick, signifying a subject and an accident joyned together; as for example, *Album* is a *Concrete*, signifying a subject (be it a man or a horse) and the accident, *Albedo*, or *whiteness*, joyned together; and *Albedo* or *whiteness* by it self is termed the *Abstract* of that *Concrete*.

Concreted 2 (*concretivus*)

Concretive 3 congealed, joyned, or grown together.

Concretion (*concretio*) a congealment, thickning, growing or fastning together.

Concrimination (*concrimination*) a joynt accusing.

Concubinary (*concubinitus*) the keeping a Whore for his own filthy use, an unlawful use of another woman in stead of ones Wife: In Law, it is an exception against her that sues for her Dowry, where by it is alledged, that she was not a Wife lawfully married to the party, in whose lands shee seeks to be endowed, but his *Concubine*. *Britton. cap.*

107. *Brac. lib. 4. Tract. 6. cap. 8.*

Concubinal (*concubinalis*) pertaining to a Concubine.

Concubinary, one that keeps a *Concubine*, which is, as it were, a half Wife, as the Hebrew word *Pilgess* signifies.

Concussate (*conculco*) to tread under foot, to suppress or contemn, to wear with often treading or standing upon.

Concumbent (from *concumbo*) a lying together.

Concupiscent (*concupiscentia*) a fervent or covetous desire of a thing; also lust, or the pravity of our nature.

Concupiscible (*concupiscibilis*) that which desires earnestly or naturally, that which is desirable.

The *Concupiscible Faculty* is the unreasonable or sensual part of the soul, which covers meat, drink, and all sorts of delights beyond measure.

Concussion (*concussio*) a shaking together, a dashing out, a terrifying, publick extortion by threatening.

Concussionary (Fr. *Concussionnaire*) a publick extortioner, one that (counterfeiting an authority) extorts gifts from men by threatening to punish or prosecute their offences.

Condense (*condensus*) thick, close together, compact.

Condensum (*condensum*) thickness, closeness, hardness.

Conduces (from the Latine *conducere*, i. e. to conduct or lead)

lead) are such as stand on high places near the Sea-coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signs with boughs, or such like in their hands, to the Fishers, which way the shole of Herrings passeth; for that may better appear to such as stand on some high Cliff on the shore, by a kind of blue colour, that the said Shole makes in the water, then to those in the ship: These are otherwise called *Huers* and *Balcors*, as appears by the Statute, *Anno 1 Jac. cap. 22.*

Condit (*conditum*) an accord or agreement, a compulsion and appointment.

Condiment (*condimentum*) sawce, or seasoning.

Condisciple (*condiscipulus*) a School-fellow, or Fellow disciple.

Conditaneous (*conditaneus*) that may be sawced, seasoned, or preserved.

Condred (*conditus*) sawced, seasoned, tempered, mixed, made savoury. *Asc.*

Conditor (Lat. *a condio*) one that seasoneth, sawceth, or tempereth.

Conditor (Lat. *a condo*) a builder, maker, or founder.

Condolence (*condolentia*) a sympathy in grief, a fellow-feeling of anothers sorrow.

Condono or 2 (*condono*) to Condonate 3 give willingly, to forgive or pardon.

Condomition (*condormitio*) a sleeping together.

Conduisible (*conducibilis*) profitable, good, which may be hired.

Condilome (*condiloma*) a swelling or excrecent flesh in or about the fundament, proceeding of an inflammation.

Conduist (*conductus*) a Passport, a guiding or leading, a leading of Souldiers, as Commanders do. *Salvus conductus*, a licence of passing without molestation, or with warrant of security, a safe conveyance or conduct.

Condustrous (*conductivus*) that may be hired, lead, or gathered together.

Cone (*Conus*) a Geometrical Figure, broad beneath, and sharp above, with a circular bottom: Also any other thing, broad beneath, and small above.

Confabulare (*confabulo*) to tell tales, to commune or discourse together.

Confarreation (*confarreatio*) the solemnizing a Marriage, a ceremony used at the solemnization of a Marriage, in token of most firm conjunction between Man and Wife, with a Cake of Wheat or Barley: This ceremony is still retained in part with us, by that which we call the *Bride-cake*, used at Weddings.

Confarreated (*confarreatus*) married with that ceremony.

Confection (*confectio*) a measuring, mingling, or dispatching.

Confederate (*confedero*)

to consent or agree together.

Confertion (*confertio*) a stuffing or filling.

Confessionary (Fr. *confessionnaire*) belonging to, or treating of Auricular Confession, also a Confession-seat.

Consistent (*consiciens*) which finisheth, procureth, or worketh.

Consistent (from *confido*) a friend to whom one trusts, in whom he hath confidence, on whose assistance he relies, a second in a single Combat; it is also used adjectively.

Consignate (*consigulo*) to play the Potter, to work in clay.

Confines (*confinit*) the End, Bounds or Marches of any Country.

Confiscate from *confisco*, and that (with the Fr. *Confisquer*) from *Fiscus*, which originally signifies a Hamper, Pannier, Basket, or Freil; but Metonymically, the Emperors Treasure, because it was antiently kept in such Hampers: And though our Kings kept not their Treasure in such things, yet as the *Romans* said, that such goods as were forfeited to the Emperors Treasury for any offence, were *bona confiscata*, so we say, those that are forfeited to our Exchequer, are *confiscated*. See more of Goods *confiscate* in *Stamf. Pl. Cor. l. 3, ca. 24*.

Confitent (*confitens*) he that confesseth, a penitent.

Conflagrate (*conflagito*) to request or desire a thing im-

portunately, or earnestly.

Conflagrant (*conflagrans*) most earnestly desiring, or burning in love.

Conflagration (*conflagratio*) a general burning or consuming with fire.

Conflature (*conflatura*) the melting or casting of metal.

Confluatue (*confluetuo*) to flow together, to be uncertain what to do.

Confluence (*confluentia*) an abundance of any thing flowing or running together, a coming thick together.

Confraternal (*conforaneus*) of the same Court or Market place.

Conge d'Esire (Fr. *i. leave to chouse*) is a meer French word, and signifies in Law the Kings permission royal to a Dean and Chapter in time of Vacation, to chuse a Bishop, or to an Abby or Priory to chuse their Abbot or Prior. *Fitz. Nat. br. fo. 169. b. 170. b. c. &c.*

Congelation (*congelatio*) a freezing together or congealing.

Congelative (*congelativus*) that hath the faculty to congeal or dry up.

Congenerous (*congener*) of one stock or kindred, of the same sort or kind.

Congeniality, a likeness of Genius or Fancy with another; as Sir H. Wotton says, Poets and Painters have always had a kind of *Congeniality*, pag. 254.

Con-

Congentous the same with *congenerous*.

Congeeon, an old word signifying a Dwarf.

Congertate (from *congeries*) to heap or lay together to pile up. *Felth.*

Congitarp (*congiarium*) a dole or liberal gift of a Prince or Nobleman to the People; it took name of the measure *Congius*, much about our Gallon and a pint, which was given in Oyl or Wine, by the Poll; but afterwards any other such gift or distribution, were it in money or other provisions, passed under that Title. *Plut.*

Conglatiate (*conglacio*) to freeze, to be idle.

Conglobate (*conглоbo*) to heap, gather together, or make round, or Globe-like.

Conglomerate (*conglomerato*) to wind thread on bottoms, to assemble or gather together.

Conglutinate (*conglutino*) to glue or joyn together.

Conglutinative, that which hath strength to glue together.

Congratulate (*congratulor*) to rejoyce with one for some good fortune.

Congregate (*congrego*) to gather or assemble together, to associate.

Congregationalists, otherwise called *Independents*, or *Dissenting Brethren* in the late Assembly of *Presbyterish* Divines, are such as gathered *Congregations* among them-

selves, and went a middle way betwixt *Presbytery* and *Brownism*. The chief of these were *Thomas Goodwin*, *Philip Nye*, *Sidrach Simson*, *Jeremiah Burroughs*, and *William Bridge*. See Mr. Fuller's *Church-History*, li. i. p. 208. See *Independents*.

Congrelets (*congressus*) a going with another to fight, an encounter.

Congruity (*congruitas*) agreeableness, conformity.

Congruous (*congruus*) apt, convenient, or fit for the purpose.

Conical (*conicus*) belonging to a *Conus*, or the Crest of an Helmet.

Coniferous (*coniferus*) that beareth fruit smaller above than beneath like a Pine apple.

Conjugal (*conjugalit*) belonging to marriage.

Conjugates (*conjugata*) that spring from one original; a term in Logick.

Conjugation (*conjugatio*) a joyning together, a derivation of words of one kind. In Grammar it is the varying a *Verb* by its several Moods, Tenses and Persons.

Conjunction (*conjunctio*) a combination, coupling or knitting together: Also the part of speech termed a *Conjunction*; a sentence which hath divers parts together.

Coniunctive (*coniunctivus*) which knits or fastens together.

Coniuncture (*coniunctura*) a joyning together.

Con-

Conjuratio (*conjuratio*) as it is compounded of (*con* and *juro*.) signifies a compact or plot made by persons combining themselves together by Oath or Promise to do some publick harm. But in Law it is used especially for such as have personal conference with the Devil or evil spirit, to know any secret, or to effect any purpose. *An. 5 Eliz. ca. 16.* And the difference between *Conjuratio* and *Witchcraft* is, that the Conjuror seems by prayers and invocation of Gods powerful Names, to compel the Devil to say or do what he commands him: The *Witch* deals rather by a friendly and voluntary conference or agreement between him or her, and the Devil or Familiar, to have his or her turn served for soul, blood, or other gift offered him: So that a *Conjuror* compacts for curiosity to know secrets, and work marvels; and the *Witch* of meer malice to do mischief. And both these differ from *Inchanters*, or *Sorcerers*; because the former two have personal conference with the Devil, and the other meddle but with medicines, and ceremonial forms of words called *Charms*, without apparition. *Daltons J. P. 279.*

Coniure (*conjuro*) to swear or conspire together, to exorcise a spirit, *i.* to swear him, or conjure him by the power of another; by the names or

spels they use, whereas *Adjuro* is to swear one to, as I adjure, *i.* swear thee to it by mine own power, and *conjure* by the power of another.

Cognitor or **Cognitor** (Lat. *cognitor*) in Law it is used in the passing of Fines, for him that acknowledges the Fine; and the *Cognicee* is he to whom it is acknowledged. *West. par. 1, symb. l. 2. Sect. 59. & part. 2, tit. Fines Sect. 114.*

Connascency (from *con* and *nascor*) a growing, rising, or springing together, a being born together. *Vul. Er.*

Connexive (*connexivus*) that couples or knits together.

Connivitation (*connivatio*) a twinkling of the eye.

Connubial (*connubialis*) pertaining to wedlock or marrying together.

Connutritious (*connutritus*) that hath the same nourishment or bringing up.

Conquassare (*conquasso*) to shake, dash, or break in pieces.

Conquestio (*conquestio*) a complaining, lamenting, moan-making, or crying.

Consanguinitas (*consanguinitas*) kindred by birth or blood, nearness in blood.

Constraccinate (*constraccino*) to patch or piece together, to add to.

Constension (*constensio*) a mounting or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back.

Conscissio (*conscissio*) a cutting or paring.

Conscissure (*conscissura*) a gash

gash or cut, a rent in a place.

Conscius (*conscius*) culpable, that is of council, or guilty of a thing.

Conscriptio (*conscriptio*) an enrolling, writing, or registering.

Consecutaneus (*consecutaneus*) which follows others.

Consecutary (*consecutarium*) a brief argument wherein the conclusion necessarily follows the antecedent; or a thing that follows out of another already demonstrated.

Consecratio (*consecratio*) a following together; and in Philosophy it signifies the consideration of those affections of a Proposition, in respect whereof two Propositions signify together the same thing, and are true or false. *Hist. Phil.*

Consecutor (Lat.) he that follows or pursues.

Consecutus 2 (*consecutus*)

Consecutivus 3 following or succeeding.

Consecutio (*consecutio*) a consequent order, or following. Moneth of *consecution*. See *Moneth*.

Consemine (*consemino*) to sow divers seeds together.

Consentient (*consentient*) consenting, agreeing, according.

Consequentious (from *consequentia*) most important, full of consequence which necessarily followeth.

Conservator of the Peace, (*Conservator*, or *Custos Pacis*) was an Officer that had charge to preserve the Kings peace, be-

fore the time of King Edward the third, who first erected Justices of the Peace in their stead, &c. See *Lamb. Eirenarcha*, lib. 1. ca. 3.

Conservator of the Truce and safe Conduits (*Conservator induciarum & salutorum Regis conductuum*) was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, under the Kings Letters Patent, and had forty pounds for his yearly stipend at the least. His charge was, to enquire of all offences done against the Kings Truce, and safe Conduits, upon the main Sea, out of the Countries and Franchises of the Kings Cinque Ports, as the Admirals of Custom were wont, and such other things as are declared, *An. 2 H. 5. cap. 6.* Touching this matter you may read another Stat. *An. 4 H. 5. cap. 7.*

Conservator, a place to preserve, or keep things in. Also used adjectively.

Conserve (from *conservo*) the juice or substance of any thing boiled with Sugar, and so kept.

Confession (*confessio*) a sitting together or with others.

Consigne (*consigno*) to present, exhibite or deliver in hand, or into the hands of; to assign over, to gage, or pawn.

Consistor (*consistorium*) signifies as much as *Prætorium*, or *Tribunal*. It is commonly used for a Council-house of Ecclesiastical persons, or the place of Justice in the Court Christian;

A Session or Assembly of Prelates.

Consition (*consitio*) a setting or planting.

Consolidate (*consolido*) to make sound that which was broken, to make whole.

Consolidation, in Law, is a combining or uniting two Benefices in one. Also a strengthening or joyning with.

Consolare (*consolor*) to comfort and ease ones grief.

Consonants (*consonantes literæ*) letters which have no sound of themselves, but as they are joyned with others, b, c, d, &c. with all the rest, (except the Vowels) are called Consonants. x is a double Consonant.

Consort (*consors*) one that partakes of the same lot, a fellow or companion.

Conspersion (*conspersio*) a sprinkling about.

Conspiration (*conspirationis*) a defiling or making foul.

Conspirator (*Lat.*) he that spits upon others.

Constar (*Lat.* it is evident, plain, certain) is the name of a kind of Certificate, which the Clerk of the Pipe, or Auditors of the Exchequer, make at the request of any person, who intends to plead or move in that Court for discharge of Seisures, Indictments, &c. the effect of this *Constar* is, to declare what does *Constare* on Record, touching the matter in question, & the Auditors Fee for it is 13 s. 4 d. A *Constar* is held to be superior

to a *Certificat*, because this may erre or fail in its contents, that cannot, as certifying nothing but what is evident upon Record.

Constellation (*constellatio*) an assembly or company of Stars together in one Sign, presenting some living creature or other thing, after a certain sort; and of these *Constellations*, the number in the heavens are 48. whereof 21 are in the North, 15 in the South, and 12 in the Zodiack. *Hopton*.

Consternation (*consternatio*) a great fear or astonishment; also sedition or tumult.

Constrate (*constipo*) to make thick together, to stuff together.

Constrictive (*constrictivus*) that hath vertue to strain or bind together.

Consubstantial (*consubstantialis*) of the same substance whereof another is made.

Consuetude } (from *con-*
Consuetudinal } *suetudo*,
inis) accustomed, wont, used.

Also the Book wherein the Antient customs of a Monastery were written, was called the *Consuetudinal*.

Consul (*Lat.* from *consulendo*, of giving counsel) a chief Officer among the Romans, of which two were chosen yearly to govern the City, and command their Armies.

In *Paris*, *Les Consuls* are five Honest and substantial Citizens, who determine all cases of debt (not exceeding

4000

4000 *li. Turnois*) between Merchant and Merchant: Their authority continues but a year, and the utmost punishment they can inflict, is but imprisonment. In most Cities of *Aquitain*, the chief Governors are termed *Consuls*, the rest of the good Towns in *France* have such *Consuls*, as *Paris*, by the names of *Les Juges & Consuls des Marchands*. *Cotgr.*

Consummate (*consummo*) to make up or accomplish, to summ up a reckoning.

Consummation (*consummatio*) a full finishing or achieving, a perfecting, or ending.

Contrabulate (*contrabulo*) to plank or floor with boards, to joyn together.

Contraction (*contractio*) a touching or joyning together, a staying or colouring.

Contaminate (*contamino*) to violate or distain by touching or mixing, to defile or corrupt.

Contemnerate (*contemero*) to violate, deflour or pollute.

Contemplation (*contemplatio*) beholding in mind, deep musing, study, or meditation.

Contemplation, (in the accepted general notion of the word) signifies a clear, ready, mental seeing and quiet regarding an object; being the result and effect of a precedent diligent enquiry and search after the nature, qualities, and other circumstantial conditions of it. *Cressy* in his *Sancta Sophia*.

Contemplative (*contem-*

plativus) that exerciseth or consists in contemplation, or study.

Contemporanism (*from con & tempus*) the being at one and the same time; coexistence.

Contemporaneous } (*con-*
Contemporary } *tem-*
Contemporal } *pora-*
rius) that is of one and the same time or age.

Conterminare (*contermino*) to lie near or border on a place.

Conterraneous (*conterraneus*) that is of the same Country or Land.

Contestration (*contestatio*) a League between strangers. *Dr. Taylor*.

Contest (*contestis*) a fellow witness, or a witness examined in the same cause with another. It is used among the *Civilians*.

Contestate (*contestor*) to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

Contexture (*contextura*) a weaving together, a composition, the form and stile of a discourse, a making fit.

Contignation (*contignatio*) the raftering or rearing a House in Sollars, Stories, or Floors, the boarding or planking a House. *Greg.*

Contiguity (*from contiguus*) a touching one another, nearness, the close being of two together.

Contiguous (*contiguus*) that toucheth or is next to, very near.

Con-

Continency (*continentia*) a restraining of ill desires, or more strictly, a restraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

Continent (*continens*, sub.) a great quantity of Land, continued without division of Sea, as the *Low-Countries* to Germany, that to Austria, Austria to Hungary, &c. It is otherwise called *Terra firma*.

Contingent (*contingens*) which chanceth or hapneth.

Contingency (from *contingo*) that may be, or may not: a chance or adventure.

Continuity (*continuitas*) a continuation, wholeness, intireness, or intire conjunction.

Continual Claim, is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which in some respect, we cannot attain without danger: For example, if I be disseized of Land, into which (though I have right) I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoves me to hold on my right of Entry, to the best opportunity of me and my Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every year, as long as I live, and so I save the right of Entry to my Heirs.

Contortion (*contorsio*) a writhing, wrestling, or pulling away.

Contrabanded Goods, prohibited goods, that are forbidden to be imported by Proclamation, or Act of Parliament,

from the Ital. *Bando*, i. a Proclamation.

Concrumure (*Promurale*) an Out-wall, compassing the Walls of the City, and placed before them for the more safeguard.

Contrasto (Span. *contraſta*) strife, contention, or opposition.

Contratation (Spa.) a contract, a bargain.

A *Contratation* house, is a house where Contracts or Bargains are made.

Contrerastion (*contrerastio*) often touching, handling, or treating of.

Contravenion (from *contravenio*) a coming against, a speaking against one, an accusing.

Contristare (*contristo*) to make sorry, heavy or sad.

Contrite (*contritus*) worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful.

Contrition (*contritio*) bruisedness, or wearing with use. In Divinity it is a perfect sorrow and horror that a man hath for having committed sin, and this, for that he loves God with a sovereign and singular love.

Contrition (says an Author) is the bruising a sinners heart (as it were) to dust and powder, through unfeigned and deep sorrow conceived at Gods displeasure for sin, without reflection upon pain or reward.

Contrucidate (*contrucido*) to wound, to murder or kill.

Con-

Contumacy (*contumacia*) disobedience, self-will, stubbornness.

Contumelious (*contumeliosus*) reproachful in words, spiteful, disdainful.

Contumulare (*contumulo*) to bury, or intomb together.

Contund (*contundo*) to knock or beat in pieces, to strike down: and metaphorically to conquer or subdue.

Contusion (*contusio*) a beating, pounding or bruising.

Convalesce (*convalesco*) to wax strong, to recover health.

Convalescent (*convalescens*) that waxeth strong, or recovers health.

Convallidare (*convallido*) to strengthen, to confirm, to recover health.

Convener (*convenio*) to come or assemble together, to summon one to appear before a Judge.

Convener. See *Covent*.

Conventional (*conventionalis*) that is done with agreement, and consent of divers.

Conventicle (*conventiculum*) a little private Assembly or Convention, commonly for ill; first attributed in disgrace to the Schools of *Wickliff*, in this Nation, above 200 years since.

Conventual (from *convencus*) belonging to a Covent or multitude resorting together, as of religious persons. Also a sort of Friars, are called *Conventuals*.

Conventual-Church, is that which belongs to some *Convent* of Regular Clerks or Religious Men.

Convert. See *Pervers*.

Convexity (*convexitas*) crookedness, hollowiness, bending down on every side; *Convexity* is the outside of an hollow body, as *Concavity* the inside. In a painted Globe of the World, the Descriptions are upon the convexity thereof, and that face is convex, the rest is belly, or concave. *El. Armory*.

Conviction (*convictio* from *convincio*) a proving guilty, and is in our Common Law, either when a man is out-lawed, and appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the Inquest.

Convictor (Lat.) a daily companion at a Table, a Sojourner. One that lives and diets in a Religious House, but is not tied to the Rules of it.

Convocate (*convoco*) to call or assemble together.

Convivial (*convivialis*) pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

Convocation (*convocatio*) a calling or assembling together, most commonly of Ecclesiastical persons for Church Affairs. A *Synod* and a *Convocation* seem to be all one; Before the Statute of *Præmunire* (16 Rich. 2. ca. 5.) it was constantly called a *Synod*; afterwards it took up the name *Convocation*, from the words *convocari faciatis*, in the Kings Writ.

Con-

Convocation-house, is that wherein the whole Clergy is assembled, for consultation upon matters Ecclesiastical, in time of Parliament; and as the house of Parliament, so this, consists of two distinct houses; one called the *Higher Convocation house*, where the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, &c. sit severally by themselves; the other the *Lower Convocation house*, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed. See *Prolocutor*.

Conhon (Fr.) is most commonly taken for a company of Souldiers or Ships, for the waiting or safe conducting passengers.

Convulsion (*convulsio*) a drawing together; a plucking or shrinking up of the sinews, as in the Cramp; or when the Mouth, Nose, Eye, Lip, or other part is turned awry, out of its due place.

Co-lisse *Woth*. See *Cullis*.

Co-operate (*coopero*) to labour or work together.

Co-optate (*coopio*) to elect or chuse.

Coparceners (*participes*) otherwise called *Parceners*, are such as have equal portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor. *Parceners* are either by Law or Custom; *Parceners* by Law, are the issue female, which (in case of no Heir male) come in equality to the Lands of their Ancestors. *Bract. l. 2. c. 30.* *Parceners* by Custom, are those that by custom of the Country challenge equal parts in

such lands: As in *Kent* by *Gavel-kind*. See *Littleton, l. 3. c. 1, 2.* and *Britton, c. 27.* The Crown of *England* is not subject to *Coparcenary*. *An. 25 H. 8. c. 22.*

If *Coparceners* refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it joynly, they are said to hold in *Parcenary*, or *Coparcenary*. *Lit. f. 36.*

Copal, a kind of white and bright Rosin, brought from the *West-Indies*, where of the people there were wont to make perfumes in their Sacrifices: It is hot in the second degree, and moist in the first, and is used here to be burnt against cold diseases of the brain. *Bull.*

Coresnate (from the Sax. *Ceap, i. e.* merchandise, and *mate, i. e.* companion) a partner or copartner in merchandise.

Copp (*copia*) plenty, abundance, riches, eloquence, provision of things.

Copiosity (*copiositas*) plenty, store, abundance, copiousness.

Copulation (*copulatio*) a coupling or joyning; it was one of the three ways of betrothing marriage in *Israel*. See *Moses and Aaron, p. 231.*

Copulative (*copulativus*) which coupleth or joyneth, or which may couple or joyn.

Coquet p (Fr.) the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx.

Coquinate (*coquinor*) to play

play the Cook, to boyl or dress meat.

Coage (*coragium*) is a kind of imposition (upon some unusual occasion) of certain measures of Corn. For *Corus tritici* is a measure of Corn. *Bracton l. 21. c. 26.*

Cozal, or **Cozal** (*Corallium*) There are two principal sorts hereof, the one white, the other red, but the red is best. It grows like a Tree in the bottom of the Sea, green when under the water, and bearing a white berry; and when out, turns red. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hang'd about childrens necks, as well to rub their gums, as to preserve them from the Falling-sickness. *Sands 235.* There is also a black and yellow kind of *Coral*. See more in *Dr. Browns Vul. Err. fo. 91.*

Cozanro (*Ital. Corranza*) a French running Dance; also a new News-book.

Cozel, **Cozel**, or **Cozel**. In *Masonry* is a jutting or shouldering-piece, cut out in stone, as we may see in walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, or other weight (which in Timber-work is called a *Bracket*, or *Braggat*.) This and such like terms of Art, for the most part, are taken from the similitude of Beasts, Birds, or some living thing, which they resemble, whence this is called *Corbel*, (from the French *Corbeau*, a Crow or Raven) because they were wont to make

such Jutties out of a wall in form of a Crow. *Min.* See *Braggat*.

Corban, or **Korban** (Hebr.) a Chest or Coffer in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, where the Treasure, that served for the Priests or Temples use, was kept. Also the Treasure itself, or an Alms-box. Also a gift or offering on the Altar. *Mark 7. 11.*

Cord of wood, ought to be eight foot long, four foot broad, and four foot high, by Statute.

Cordage (Fr.) Ropes, or stuff to make Ropes of; all kind of Ropes belonging to the Rigging a ship.

Cordelier, or **Cordier**; (Fr.) a Grey Friar, of the Order of *St. Francis*, so called, because he wears a Rope or Cord about his middle for a Girdle, full of twisted knots.

Cordiner, or **Cordwainer**; (from the French *Corduanier* or from the Lat. *Corium*, a skin or hide) a Shoo-maker, a Tanner, or Leather-dresser, a Currier.

Cordovan Leather, so called from *Cordona*, or *Corduba*, a City in *Spain*. In the Islands of *Corfica* and *Sardinia*, there is a beast called *Musoli*, not found elsewhere in *Europe*; horned like a Ram, and skinned like a Stag, his skin carried to *Corduba*, and there dressed, makes our true *Cordovan Leather*.

Correspond. See *Correspond*.

M

Corinthian

Cornithian work, a sort of Pillars in Architecture. See *Tuscan*.

Cornage (from the Lat. *Cornu*, a Horn) signifies a kind of *grand Sergeanty*, the service of which tenure was to blow a horn, when any invasion of the Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward, about the Wall, commonly called the *Pils Wall*. *Camb. Brit.* fol. 609.

Cornelian Law. *L. Cornelia Sylla*, being Dictator, made a Law (among others) that all such as would follow him in the Civil War, should be capable of any Office or Magistracy, before they came to their full years, &c. Those kind of Roman Laws always took denomination from him that preferred them.

Cornecus (*cornuus*) of, or like a horn, hard or white as horn.

Corniste (*corniculum*) a little horn.

Cornigerous (*corniger*) horned, having or wearing horns: One of the Wine-god *Bacchus* his Epithets; because with drinking much wine men grow fierce and furious, as horned beasts; whence that Satyrical,

— *Sumit cornua pauper.*

Cornie, a term of Architecture. See *Frieze*.

Cornucopia (Lat.) plenty

or abundance of all things.

Cornured (*cornutus*) that hath horns: also cuckolded.

Corodp ? (from *corrodo*, *Corrodp* ? to eat together)

signifies a sum of money, or allowance of money, or allowance of meat and drink, due to the King from an Abby or other House of Religion, whereof he is Founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his servants, being put to his Pension, as he thinks good to bestow it on. And the difference between a *Corrody* and a *Pension* seems to be, that a *Corrody* is allowed towards the maintenance of any of the Kings servants, that live in the Abbey; a *Pension* is given to one of the King's Chaplains, for his better maintenance in the King's service, till he may be provided a Benefice. Of both these read *Fitz. Nat. Br. f. 230, 231, 233.*

Corollary (*corollarium*) the addition or vantage above measure, an overplus, or surplussage; also a small gift or largess bestowed on the people at publick Feasts.

Coronary (*Coronarius*) belonging to a Crown.

Coroner (*Coronator*) is an ancient Officer of this Land; so call'd, because he deals wholly for the King and Crown. There are four of them commonly in every County, and they are chosen by the Free-holders of the same upon Writ, and

not

not made by Letters Patent. *Crompt. Jurisd fol. 126.* See *Licghs Phil. Com.*

Coroner, a little Crown, an ornament for the head, a Nobility sign.

Corporal (*Corporalis*) that hath or pertains to the body; Also an inferiour Officer in a Foot-company. In the Roman Church it signifies a little linen cloth which is spread upon the Altar, and whereon the Chalice and Host are placed. And the word is also used in the like sense in the Service-book, which was sent into Scotland, in the year 1637.

Corporation (*Corporatio*) is a permanent thing, that may have succession; it is an Assembly or joyning together of many into one fellowship, brotherhood, and mind; whereof one is head and chief, the rest are the body.

Corporeal (*Corporeus*) that hath a body, or pertaining to the body.

Corporature (*corporatura*) the quantity, fashion, or constitution of the body.

Corpuscule (*corpusculum*) a little body.

Corrade (*corrado*) to scrape together, to take away or spoil.

Corrasive (*corrasivus*, from *corrado*) which scrapes together, shaves or spoils.

Correlatives (*correlativa Relatio*) (according to the Philosophers) is *Cujus solum esse*

est ad aliud esse, whose whole being is to be to another; whence *Correlatives* are such things as are mutually one to another, and cannot be, nor be explicated, but in order to one another. As Father and Son, superiour and inferiour, Husband and Wife, &c.

Correption (*correptio*) a correcting in words, a rebuking, a snatching away.

Correworp (from *corripio*) that rebuketh or chastiseth, that snatcheth away.

Correspondent (*correspondeo*) i. e. *concorditer respondeo* to answer concordingly, agreeingly, or in the same proportion; to accord or consent together, to run one and the same course together.

Correspondent, agreeable, proportionable, or answerable to another thing.

Corridor, a Curtain in Fortification.

Corrigible (*corrigibilis*) that may be corrected or amended.

Corribals (*corrivales*) they who have water from, or use the same River. And Metaphorically, a Competitor in love, or they that love one and the same woman.

Corribalry (*Corrivalitas*) the love of a Corribal, a Corribalship.

Corroborate (*corroboro*) to make strong, to harden or confirm.

Corrode (*corrodo*) to gnaw about, to eat away:

M 2

Also

Also to back-bite.

Corrody. See *Corody*.

Corrodible (*corrodibilis*) that may be gnawn or eaten away. *Vulg. Err.*

Corrosive (*corrosivus*) gnawing or eating about, biting, as it were a nipping the very heart: Also a fretting plaister, or any thing, which being laid to the body, raiseth blisters, and makes it sore.

Corrugation (*corrugatio*) a wrinkling, or furrowing of the skin, a frowning.

Corfarp (Fr. *Corfaire*) a Courser, a Rover at Sea: a Pirate's ship, so called.

Corflet (from the Ital. *Corfalletto*) armour for the breast and back.

Corse-present. See *Mortuary*.

Costicated (*corticatus*) that hath a rind or bark.

Corvine (*Corvinus*) pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow.

Corusant (*coruscans*) glistering, shining, or lightening.

Coruscation (*coruscatio*) a flash of lightning, or a kind of seeming sparkling fire, which appears in Mines by night.

'Tis (saith an Authour) a glistering of fire, rather than fire indeed, and a glimmering of lightning, rather than lightning itself.

Coverta (Ital.) a prancing, or continual dancing of a horse of Service. Hence to *corvet*, is to leap or prance, as a horse of Service doth.

Corybantes (*Corybantes*) Cybeles, or Cybelles Priests; so called from *Corybantus*, one of her first Attendants.

To play the *Corybant*, is to run madly up and down, playing on a Cymbal, and wagging the head as those Priests were wont to do; Also to sleep with open eyes.

Coscinomancy (*Coscinomantia*) a Divining by a Sieve.

Co-significatibe (from *con* and *significo*) of the same signification with another thing.

Cosmos (Gr.) *mundus*, the world, Hence

Cosmarchy (*cosmarchia*) the power of the devil, the government of the world.

Cosmetice, Oynments, or Washes, that clear and purifie the skin.

Cosmical (*cosmicus*) of the world, worldly.

In Astronomy we term that the Cosmical ascension of a Star, when it ariseth together with the Sun, or the same degree of the Ecliptick, wherein the Sun abides. *Vul. Err.* 224.

Cosmopelyte (from *κόσμος*, *mundus*, and *πῆλός*, *timidus*, or *miser*) one fearful of the world, or a worldly wretch.

Cosmography (*Cosmographia*) the description of the world in general. This Art, by the distance of the Circles in Heaven, divides the Earth under them into her Zones and Climates, and by the Elevation of the Pole, considers the

the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Suns rising and going down, &c. And is best handled by *Pliny* in his *Natural History*.

Cosmographer (*Cosmographus*) a describer of the world.

Cosmographical, pertaining to Cosmography.

Cosmology (Gr.) a speaking of the world.

Cosmopolite (from *cosmos*, *mundus*, and *polites*, *civis*) a Citizen of the world, or Cosmopolitan.

Cosmometry (Gr.) a measuring of the world. It is thus defined, *Cosmometry* shews the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens, and the differences of Climates, days and nights, the Elevation of the Poles, diversity of the Noon-Tides, and shadows in Dials, and divides it self into *Cosmography*, and *Geography*. 1. *part. Treasury*.

Costrel, or *Castrel*, a kind of bottle to carry Wine or such like in.

Couchant (Fr.) couching or lying on the ground. See *Levant* and *Couchant*.

Covent, or *Convent* (*Conventus*) a multitude of men assembled together: The whole number of Religious persons dwelling in one House together, which, according to *Chaucer*, in the *Sompners Tale*, is but thirteen, *viz.* twelve and the Confessor. A Cloister or

Abbey of Monks or Nuns. Hence *Covent Garden* took denomination, because it belonged to that *Covent* or Religious House, now called *Whitehall*, which heretofore belonged to the Black Friars, by the gift of the Earl of *Kent*. *Stow's Sur.* 487.

Coverture (Fr.) signifies any thing that covers, as Apparel, a Coverlet, &c. In Law, it is particularly applied to the estate and condition of a married woman, who by the Laws of the Realm is in *potestate viri*, under *Coverture*, or *Covert-Baron*, and therefore disabled to make any bargain or contract, without her Husband's consent or privity, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brook, hoc titulo per totum*.

Coulant (Fr.) gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

Count (Fr. *Comte*) an Earl.

Counter-compone, a term in Heraldry, as if you say, A *Cross counter-compone*, that is, a *Cross* compounded of two sundry colours, or three. See *Accidence of Armory*, fol. 54.

Counters, or *Conrors*, is the names of two Prisons in London, wherein Debtors and others, for misdemeanors, are imprisoned; so called from a *Contor*, which in High Dutch signifies *locus seclusus*, a Prison.

Counter-mure, or *Counter-scarf*, in a fortified Town, is an opposite Rampire or a

bank of a Ditch or Mount opposite against the Wall. See *Contramure*.

Counterround (Fr.) *contreronde*) when one round goes one way, and another another. Also a certain number of Officers and Commanders going to visit the Watch of the *Corps de guard, Sentinels, or the Rounds*, to see if they are diligent in performing their duty.

Counterraille } (Fr. *Con-*
or *terraile*) a
Counterraille } Tally to
confirm or confute another Tal-
ly: It is a piece of wood which
the one party keeps, that is cut
off from another piece kept by
the other party; and so when
both meet with their *Tallies*,
they score up the number of
what is delivered and received,
by cutting a notch with a knife.
Min.

Couplant (Fr.) cutting,
cleaving, lopping, mowing,
carving.

Court-Baron (*Curia-Baron*) is a Court that every
Lord of a Mannor (which in
ancient times were called *Barons*)
hath within his own
Precincts; of this and *Court-*
leet, read *Kitchin*.

Courtesan (Fr. *Courtesane*)
a Lady, Gentlewoman, or Wait-
ing-woman of the Court; also
(but less properly) a professed
Strumpet, famous, or infamous,
Whore.

Courtesse of England (*Lex*
Anglia) is used with us for a

Tenure. For if a man marry an
Inheritrix seized of Land in
Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail ge-
neral, or as Heir in Tail spe-
cial, and gets a Child of her,
that comes alive into the world,
though both it and his Wife
die forthwith, yet if she were
in possession, he shall keep the
Land during his life, and is
called Tenant by the *Courtesie*
of England, *Glinvil. l. 7. ca. 18.*
Lit. lib. 1. ca. 4.

Courtilage alias *Curti-*
lage (*curtilagium*) signifies a
Garden, Yard, or piece of void
ground lying near or be-
longing to a Messuage. *West.*
par. 2. Symbol. Tit. Fines,
Scit. 26.

Courtmantril (Fr. *Court-*
manteau) a short Mantle or
Cloak.

Courthutlaugh, is he that
wittingly receives a man out-
lawed, and cherishes and hides
him. In which case, he was
in ancient time subject to the
same punishment, that the
Out-law himself was. *Bract.*
l. 3. tract. 2. cap. 13. nu. 2.

It is compounded of the old
Saxon word (*Touthe*) i.
known, and (*Utlough*) an Out-
law, as we now call him.

Crabar (Fr.) is of late well
known with us to be that Lin-
nen which is worn about Mens
(especially Souldiers and Tra-
vellers) Necks, in stead of a
Band, and took name from
Croata, because the *Croats*
first used them in the German
Wars.

Crakers

Crakers were a certain
chole number of daring En-
glish Souldiers, we had in
France in the time of H. 8.
by some called *Kreekers*.

Crane (Gr.) a kind of
Colewort of a very bitter taste.
Schism. disp.

Crannage (*crangium*) is a
liberty to use a *Crane*, for the
drawing up Wares from Vessels
at any Creek of the Sea or
Wharf unto the Land, and to
make profit of it. It signifies
also the Money paid and taken
for the same. *New Book of*
Entries, fol. 3. col. 3.

Cranium (*cranium*) the bone
of the head, the skull or brain-
pan. Also a cleft, chink, or little
Cranny.

Crapulient (*crapulentus*)
surfeiting or oppress with sur-
feit.

Crasse (Gr.) a complexion,
temperature or mixture of na-
tural humors.

Crasse (*crassus*) gross, thick,
fleshy, dull.

Crassip ? (*crassitud*)
Crassitude } fatness, thick-
ness or grossness.

Crassulent (*crassulentus*)
full of grossness, very fat.

Crassinate (*crassino*) to de-
lay from day to day, to pro-
long.

Creance (Fr.) trust, faith,
belief, confidence; also credit,
&c. *Chaucer.*

Creantor, signifies a Credi-
tor, viz. him that trusts ano-
ther with any debt, be it in
Money or Wares. *Old Nat.*
br. f. l. 67.

Tressis (*Crista*) are the
Ornaments set on the eminent
top of the Helm of a Coat
of Arms and called *Tymbres*
by the French; many years
they were arbitrary, taken up
at every mans pleasure; after
they began to be hereditary
and appropriated to Families,
in England first about the time
of King Edward the second.
Cand.

Trebrous (*creber*) frequent,
often, accustomed, usual.

Trebrity (*crebritas*) a
multitude, oftinness, mani-
foldness.

Tredence (from *credo*) be-
lief; Also the little table at the
side of the Altar, so called.

Tredulity (*credulitas*)
lightness or rashness to believe
any thing.

Creek (Sax. *Creica*) seems
to be part of a Haven, where
any thing is landed or disbur-
dened from the Sea. So that
when you are out of the main
Sea, within the Haven, look
how many landing places you
have, so many *Creeks* may be
said to belong to that Haven.
See *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 110. a.*

Cremation (*crematio*) a
burning.

Crenated (*crenatus*) jagged,
notched.

Crepitation (*crepitatio*) a
creaking, crashing, or rattling
noise.

Crepusculous (from *cre-*
pusculum) pertaining to twi-
light in the evening or morn-
ing. *Br.*

Crescent (*crescens*) growing, encreasing, waxing bigger.

Cressant (*Fr. Croissant*) in Heraldry it signifies the New-Moon, or the Moon in time of waxing or encreasing, sometimes taken for a Half-Moon.

Cresset, An old word used for a Lanthorn or burning Beacon. *Min.*

Cretian (*Cretensis*) an Inhabitant of the Island of *Candy* or *Creet*; also a Lier, because those in that Island are especially noted to be tainted with that vice, as *St. Paul* observed of them out of *Epimenides*: *Κρητες ἀλιψους, καὶ δολοί, ψευδεις λόγοι.*

Cretical (from *Creta*) belonging to a Cretian or Lier.

Creticism or **Cretism**, the art of coynig or inventing lyes *Sir W. Ral. fol. 560.*

Criminous (*criminosus*) ready to accuse, blame-worthy, full of crime.

Crible (*cribrum*) a Sive to sift corn.

Cribtation (*cribratio*) a winnowing or sifting corn from chaff with a Sive.

Crin (*crinalis*) belonging to the hair.

Crined (from *crinis*) in Heraldry it signifies haired.

Cringerous (*criniger*) that hath or weareth hair.

Crinosity (*crinositas*) hairiness.

Crispeth. See *Crypteth*.

Crisis (*Gr.*) judgement:

In Physick it signifies a sudden change in a disease, or the conflict between nature and sickness; that is, the time when either the Patient becomes suddenly well, or suddenly dieth or waxeth better or worse, according to the strength of his body and violence of the disease.

Crisim. See *Chrisim*.

Crispin or **Crespin**, a proper name for a man, and the name of a certain Saint, who is Patron to Shoo-makers.

Crispitude (*crispitudo*) curledness.

Crist (*crista*) a Crest, a Tuft, a Plume.

Cristal (*crystallus*) a Mineral substance like clear glass or ice. There are two kinds of it, one which grows upon extrem cold Mountains, being there congealed like Ice, by the Mineral vertue of the place, as *Albertus* writes. Another that grows in the earth in some places of *Germany*. See more of the nature and properties of it in *Dodder Brown's Vulgar Errors lib. 2. cap. 1.*

Cristalline (*crystallinus*) white and transparent as Crystal. The *crystalline humour* is seated in the midst of the eye, and of a round figure, somewhat flatted both before and behind; it is the first instrument of sight, and a glass wherein the spirit imagines and judges of the forms represented to it. *Cot.*

Cristhology (*crithologia*) the

the office of gathering the first fruits of Corn.

Critical or **Judicial** dayes (*dies critici*) are when the disease comes to the *Crisis* or judgement of amending or impairing, and they are the fourth and seventh days; because in them the Physicians use to judge of the danger of a disease: But the seventh is accounted the chief Critical day, and the fourth a token or sign, what the seventh day will be, if the patient live so long. This account must be made according to the number of weeks thus; In the first week the fourth day is the token or Critical of the seventh day. In the second week the eleventh is the critical of the fourteenth. In the third, the seventeenth is the critical of the twentieth, (for *Hippocrates* reckons the twentieth day for the last of the third week) In the fourth, the twenty fourth is the critical of the twenty seventh; and so forth to an hundred. *Bull.*

Critical, Taken Adjectively, is the same with *Critical*. But Substantively, it signifies one that takes upon him to censure or judge of other mens words, acts or works.

Criticizm. The Art of judging or censuring mens words, writings or actions: also a quillet or nicety in judgement.

Crogen, we use opprobri-

ously to call the Welshmen, *Welsh-Crogens*; the Origin thus, *Hen.* the second making a Voyage against the Welsh to the Mountains of *Berwin*, a number of his men, endeavoring to pass *Offa's Ditch* at the Castle of *Crogen*, were met with by the Welsh and slain; The English after used to cry *Crogen* to them, as much to say, *Remember Crogen*, and expect no favour. *Welsh Hist. pag. 257.*

Crosier. A Bishops staffe, so called either from the French *Croix*, a *Cross*; of the figure of the Cross which it hath, or from *Crots*, which in our Old English signifies a Shepherds Crook, because Bishops are spiritual Pastors or Shepherds.

Croation } (*croatio*)
Croastation } the kawing of Crows, Rooks or Ravens.

Crosses (*cruce signati*) Pilgrims. See *Croystado*.

Cronical } See in
Cronograph } *Chro.*

Cronie (from *cronus*) a contemporary Disciple, or intimate companion, between a servant and friend; a confident; and perhaps may have this ancient Etymology; *Diogenes* the Philosopher was Schollar to *Apollonius Cronus*, after whom he was called *Cronus*, the name of the Master being transmitted to the Disciple.

Crossaff,

Crossaff, a Mathematical Instrument, wherewith Latitudes are taken.

Crosaphites (*Crosaphite*) the two Muscles of the Temples.

Crotchet (Fr. *Crotchet*) a measure of time in Musick, containing in quantity a quarter of a *Semibreve*, or two *Quavers*. It is sometimes used for a whimsey or idle fancy of the brain: as we say, *his head is full of Crotchets*.

Crowthid (Fr. *croise*, Ital. *croche*) crossed or marked with a cross, blessed; hence the name of *Cruched Fryers*, because they wear the sign or picture of a Cross or *Crouch*. And hence the *Crouches* or *Crowthes*, which Cripples use, because they somewhat resemble a Cross.

Croisade (Fr. *Croisade*) an Expedition of Christians, assembled out of divers Countries (by preaching and the Popes Bulls) against the Turks or other Infidels; termed so, because every one, when he undertakes the Journey, accepts of, and wears on his Cassock or Coat Armour, the Badg of the Cross. *Cor.*

Crucicula, a Worshipper of the Cross; so the Pagans anciently called *Christians*.

Cruciferous (*crucifer*) he that bears the Cross.

Cruciate (*crucio*) to torment, to afflict or vex.

Cruditie (*cruditas*) rawness of Stomach, indigestion.

Crude (*crudus*) raw, fresh, not ripe, not digested.

Cruental (*cruentus*) bloody, cruel, red as blood.

Crues (Lat.) blood dropping out of a wound.

Crural (*cruralis*) belonging to the leggs, knees, or thighs.

Crustible or **Crucible** (Fr. *croiset*) a Cruet, or little earthen pot wheroin Mettals are melted or calcin'd.

Crucing (a Sea-term, from *croiser*, to *crois*) crossing or coasting up and down; as our Men of War do at Sea to meet with Pirates.

Crustaceous (from *crusta*) pertaining to the crust, hard shell, or pill of any thing. *Dr. Brown* in his *Vulgar Errors*, calls Lobsters, Shrimps, *Cravises*, &c. *Crustaceous Animals*.

Cryptical ? (*crypticus*) hid-

Cryptick ? den or secret.

Cryptograph (Gr.) a description of secrecy, or secret things, secret writing.

Cryptology (Gr.) whispering, secret speech or communication.

Cryptal. See *Crystal*.

Tubeher (Fr.) a certain

fruit sold by Apothecaries like pepper. It comes out of *India*, and is hot and dry in operation.

Tube (*cubus*) a Geometrical body or figure, four square, having six faces like a dy; in Arithmetick, a number multiplied in it self, as nine arising of thrice

thrice three, and sixteen of four times four.

Cubick or **Cubital** (*cubicus*) square like a dye.

Cubicular ? (*cubicula-*

Cubicular ? (*rk*) pertaining to a Chamber.

Cubit (*cubitus*) the length of the Arm from the Elbow to the end of the middle finger, which is usually about a foot and half; this is the common Cubit: but we read of three other Cubits, 1. *The Holy Cubit*, this was a full yard. 2. *The Kings Cubit* was three fingers longer than the common Cubit. 3. A Geometrical Cubit containing six common Cubits.

Cubiture (*cubitura*) a lying down.

Curchanel or **Curcheonate** (Fr. *Couchenil*, Lat. *Coccus*) a kind of grain of great value, wherewith our Dyers dye Scarlet or Crimson colour in grain, as we call it. Some say it is a little worm bred in the fruit of a certain tree.

Cue, The last word of an Actor, which gives the hint to him that is to enter next; also an *item* when any one shall begin to speak.

Cuculated (*cuculatus*) hooded, wearing a hood. *Br.*

Cuculate (*cucubo*) to make a noise like an Owl, to howl or whoop.

Cucurbite (*cucurbita*) a Gourd.

Cuerpo (Span.) a body; *en Cuerpo*, without a Cloak.

Culnage, is a word used for the making up of Tin, into such fashion as it is commonly framed for its carriage into other places. *Anno 11 H. 7. c. 4.*

Cuirassier (Fr.) one armed with *Cuirace*, most commonly spoken of horsemen.

Cuirers, **Cuirats** or **Torsiers**, (Fr. *cuirace*) armour for the breast and back.

Cultores (a corruption from *cultores Dei*, i. Worshipers of God) an ancient Religious people in *Scotland*, so called, *Bronghton*, fol. 588. *Giraldus Cambrensis Topograph. Hibernia Distinct.* 2. c. 4. testifies, that in *Ireland* there was *Capella, cui pauci calibes, quos Calicolas, vel Colidecos vocant, devotè deserviebant.* *Spotsw. Hist.* p. 4.

Culterage (Fr.) buttock-stirring, tail-wagging, Lechery.

Culinary (*culinarius*) belonging to the Kitchen.

Culion-head. See *Bastion*.

Cullis (Fr. *coulis*) a broth of boiled meat strained, fit for a sick or weak body.

Cully (Ital. *Cogliome*) a Fool.

Culminate (*culmino*) to come to the top or highest.

Cullor (Fr.) a Cushion fixed on a Saddle to preserve the tail in hard riding.

Culpable (*culpabilis*) worthy of blame.

Cultivate (*culto*) to plow or till.

Cul-

Culture (*cultura*) husbandry, tillage, dressing, or trimming.

Cumartal colour (*cumati-lic color*) blew or sky colour.

Cumint-Sector (Lat.) a niggard, close-fist, pinch-peny, or miser. *Bac.*

Culverrass, A term among Carpenters, and signifies the so letting one piece of timber into another with artificial joynts, that they cannot fall asunder.

Cumulate (*cumulo*) to make a heap, to gather together, to increase.

Cumible (from the Fr. *com-ble*, i. *cumulus*, or from the Spa. *cumbre*) the top-fulness, height or overplus of any thing.

Cunctation (*cunctatio*) delaying, lingring, or deferring.

Cuniculous (*cuniculosus*) full of holes or mines under the ground: full of Conies.

Cupidity (*cupiditas*) covetousness, lust, desire, wanton affection.

Cupidinous (*cupidus*) covetous, desirous, greedy.

Cupglass } A hollow or round glass

Cuppingglass } with a hole in the bottom used sometimes by Physicians, to draw blood or winde out of the body, for it sucks with great strength, by reason of a little flame of fire made in it.

Cupoto (Ital.) a high Arch or round loover of any Church,

House or Steeple; some erroneously use it for a Spire or Pinnacle of a Steeple. See *Dome*.

Cupreous (*cupreus*) of or pertaining to Copper.

Curato (Lat.) one that hath the charge to oversee and provide things necessary: as, *Curator* of the *Royal Society*.

Curfew, (of the Fr. *Cou-voir*, i. to cover, and *feu*, the fire) we use it for the eight o'clock Bell, or an Evening Peal, by which the Conqueror in the first year of his reign, willed every man to take warning for the raking up his fire, and putting out his light. So that in many places at this day, where a Bell is customarily rung towards Bed-time, it is said to ring *Curfew*. *Stow's Ann.*

Curranco (*ab hac & illuc currando*, Fr. *Courante*) a running dance, a French dance, different from what we call a Country dance.

Current (*currents*) running: It is also used Substantively, for a swift running stream of water, and sometimes taken for a strait of the Sea.

Curricure or **Curricuro**, a kind of Boat in the *East India's* almost like our Barges.

Currtizan. See *Courtisan*.

Curtilage. See *Court-lage*.

Curtesp of England. See *Courtesy*.

Curvature (*curvatura*) a bending.

bending or crookedness; also a roundle.

Curbillineal (from *curva* and *linea*) whose lines are crooked. *Per. Instit.*

Curbit (*curvitas*) crookedness, deformity.

Curules (Lat. from *Curvus* a Chariot) were those Roman Senators, who, being of higher dignity than the rest, were wont for greater honours sake, to be carried to Court in Chariots, and were seated in *Curule Chairs* made of Ivory. Hence *Curule wit* is used for Senatorian wit or the wit of a Senator. *Hudibras*.

Curvous (*curvus*) crooked, bowed, uneven.

Cuspe (*cusps*) the point of anything, as of a weapon, a fling.

Cuspitate (*cuspidato*) to point or make sharp at the end.

Custrel (Fr. *Coustillier*) the servant of a Man at Arms, or of the Life-guard to a Prince. For King *Henry* the Eighth's Life-guard had each a *Custrell* attending on him.

Custumary (*custumarium*) that belongs to Customs, or a Book wherein Customs are recorded and described. As the *Grand Custumary* of *Normandy*.

Cuticular (*cuticularis*) full of pores or little holes, for sweat to come out at.

Cybele, the mother of the gods, &c. See the many names and particular Fables of her, in *Rider*.

Cycle (*cyclus*) a round or circle. In Astronomy it is thus defined. The division of the year into 52 weeks, because it sets off one day super-numerary, makes an alteration in all the rest; so that the days of the week (which use to be assigned by the Letters of the Alphabet) fall not alike in several years; but Sunday this year must fall out on the next years Munday, and so forward till seven years; and (because the *Bissextile* superadds another day every fourth year) till four times seven, that is, 28 years are gone about. This revolution is called the *Cycle* of the Sun, taking name from *Sunday*, the letter whereof (called therefore *Dominical*) it appoints for every year. It is found by adding 9 (for so far the Circle was then gone about) to the year of our Lord, and dividing the whole by 28, so to the year 1639, if 9 be added, the *numerus factus* will be 1648, which divided by 28, leaves 24 for the *Cycle* of the Sun.

The *Cycle* of the Moon is the revolution of 19 years, in which space (though not precisely) the Lunations recur. For, because of the Sun and Moons unequal motions, the changes falling out incessantly, the time of conjunction could not be still the same. This variety the Antients perceiving to be Periodical, endeavoured to comprehend

prehend what circle is made in going about. The learned *Meson*, finding the Revolution was not compleated in less time then the space of 19 years, set forth his *Enne-decaetrik*, within the Circle whereof the Lunations (though not exactly) do indeed recur: so that if the quadrature of the Moon shall fall out as this day of this year, the like shall return again, the same day of the 19 year succeeding. This Cycle is therefore called *Cyclus decennovennalis*, and from the Authour *Annu Mesonicum*; from the Athenians the Egyptians may seem to have received it, as the Romans from them, in Letters of gold: from whence (if not from the more precious use of it) it obtained to be called, as it still is, the *Numerus aureus*, or *Golden number*. It was made Christian by the Fathers of the *Niceno-Council*, as being altogether necessary to the finding out the *Neomenia Paschalis*, upon which the Feast of Easter, and all the moveable rest depended. It self is found by adding an unite to the year of our Lord, and dividing the whole by 19. the remainder shall be the Cycle of the Moon; or if nothing remain, the Cycle is out, that is nineteen. *Gregory de Ark & Epoch. p. 133.*

Cyclometron (cyclometria) a measuring of Circles.

Cyclopedy (cyclopedia)

the universal knowledge of all Sciences.

Cyclops (Cyclopes) an antient and big-bon'd sort of people, which had but one eye, and that in the midst of the forehead, inhabiting the Island *Sicily*; the Poets called them Gyants, because they were people of a mighty stature; of which rank was the so much famousd *Polyphemus*, that with such humanity entertained *Hylfess* and his Companions. *Rider*. Hence

Cyclopirk ? belonging to

Cyclopean ? those Gyants or *Cyclops*; monstrous, one-eyed, furious. *Eicon Basil.*

Cylinder (Cylindrus) a Geometrical figure, round and long, consisting from top to toe of two equal parallel Circles: Also it is taken for that part of the bore of a gun, which remains empty, when the gun is loaden: a Roler to beat Clods.

Cylindrat, pertaining to or like a *Cylinder*. *Vul. Er.*

Cymare (cymarium) a kind of Pillar so graven, that the carved work resembles the waves; or a ledge or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S. and termed a *Wave* or *Ogee*.

Cymbal (Cymbalum) was a kind of Instrument, composed of thin plates of brass, with certain small bars of Iron, fastned and cross-billeted in the plates, wherewith they made a great

great noise. Others think *Cymbals* are bells, which, according to the opinion of some, were consecrated to the service of the Church by Pope *Sabinian*. *Causin*.

Cymraean (from the Brit. *Cymraeg*, i. e. Welsh) *Cambrian*, Welsh, or Brittainish.

Cymbalist (Cymbalistes) he that plays on the Cymbal.

Cymarrhonte (Gr.) a frenzy, which makes a man haunt unfrequented places, with a conceit that he is turned into a dog. *Cotgr.*

Cymartomachie (Gr.) a fight betwixt a Dog and a Bear. *Hudibras*.

Cynical ? (*cynicus*) dogged, *Cynick* ? currish, or churlish like a dog. There was in Greece an old Sect of Philosophers, called *Cynicks*, first instituted by *Antisthenes*; and were so called, because they did ever bark at and rebuke mens vices, and were not so respectful in their behaviour as civility required. *Diogenes* was so famous in this kind of Philosophy, that he was surnamed the *Cynick*.

Cynegeticus (cyngetica) books treating of Hunting: whereof *Oppianus* wrote four. *Cynoccephalus (cynocephalus)* a beast like an Ape, but having the face of a Dog: a Baboon.

Cynorexia (cynorexis) a greediness and unnatural appetite of meat.

Cynosture (cynostura) a

Figure of Stars in Heaven?

Cynthus, a hill in *Delos*, where *Latrona* brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*; whence *Apollo* and the *Sun* are called *Cynthius*; *Diana* and the *Moon*, *Cynthia*.

Cyprius (Cyprinus) of or belonging to the Cypress-tree, which is destined to the dead; in that, being once cut, it never re-flourisheth.

Cypriarch, a Sect of Philosophers, so called, from *Aristippus*, a Disciple of *Socrates*, & Professor of Philosophy, who (after the death of *Socrates*) returned into his Countrey at *Cyrene* in *Africa*; his Scholars took this name from *Cyrene*; the place, but by some called *Hedonick*, or voluptuous, from the doctrine.

Cyprique Urein. See in *Vein*.

D.

Dabuze, a weapon like a Mace, carried before the Grand Turk.

Dactyle (dactylus) a foot in a verse, consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the two last short, as *Carmin*. Also a Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree.

Dactylogie (dactylogia) finger-talk, speech or signs made with the fingers.

Daddock, when the heart or body of a Tree is thoroughly rotten,

röten, it is called *Daddock*, *quass*, *dead Oak*; for *Oak* being the King of Trees, the word pass'd likewise upon all its Subjects.

Dagswain (*galsape*) a rough Mantle, or hairy garment. *Rid.*

Dagon, the Idol of the Philistines, mentioned 1 *Sam.* 5. 4. It had the upper part like a man, the nether like a fish. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 156.

Dalmatic (*Dalmatica vestis*) the Vestment of a Deacon or Sub-Deacon, properly belonging to his Order; so called, because they were first made in *Dalmatia*.

Also a Vestment used by Arch-bishops. For *William* of *Malmsbury* says, Pope *Gregory* the 2. gave the Archiepiscopal Pall, with the venerable use of the *Dalmatic*, to *Tatwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 733.

Damage Cleer (*Damna Clericorum*) was originally no other, than a gratuity given the Prothonotaries, and their Clerks, for drawing special Writs and Pleadings, but afterwards it came to a certainty of 2 s. in the pound, which is taken away by Act, 17 *Car.* 2. cap. 6.

Damage-tenant (a term in Law) is, when a Strangers beasts are in another mans ground, without licence of the Tenant of the ground, and there feed, or otherwise spoil the corn, grass, woods, &c.

In which case the Tenant whom they hurt, may therefore distrain and impound them, as well in the night, as in the day. But in other cases, as for rent, and services, and such like, none may distrain in the night.

Danp=patr, a small coin made by *Henry* the 7. so called. Hence a little man or woman.

Danvuff,? (*furfur*) a scurf or or kind of small

Dandrass scales that stick to the skin of the head, and often hang about the hairs. They are caused by salt flegm, or some other corrupt humours, piercing insensibly the pores, and then slightly congealed by the air, and may be taken away by washing the head with salt water, or Vinegar warm.

Danegelt, *Danegult*, or *Danegold* (compounded of *Dane* and *gelt*, i. e. *pocunia*) was a Tribute laid upon our Ancestors of twelve pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm by the *Danes*. *Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 118. saith, this Tribute came to 48000 l. p. r. an. and that it was released by *Edward* the Confessor; *Heylyn* saith, by King *Stephen*.

Danelage. See *Merchenlage*.

Danism (*danisma*) usury.

Danist, an Usurer.

Danistick (*danisticus*) pertaining to usury.

Dapatic (*dapaticus*) sumptuous, costly, magnificent.

Daphno-

Daphnomancy (from the Gr. *δῶν*, i. e. *laurus*, and *μαντεία*, i. e. *divinatio*) Divination by a Laurel Tree.

Dapifer (Lat.) he that serves at a Banquet, a Sewer. See *Arch-Dapifer*. The great Master or Steward of the Kings house, was so termed in old time. *Cosg.*

Daping, is a kind of Angling,

*At si nulla valet medicina repellere pestem,
Dardaniæ veniant artes, &c.*—

Darick (*Daricus*) a kind of ancient coin, bearing the image of *Darius* King of *Persia*, and valuing about two shillings.

Darling (*q. dearling*) a dear one, a fondling, a Minion.

Datary (*datarius*) that is, freely given: taken Substantively, it is an Office in *Rome*, for collation of Church-Benefices; also a dater of Writings.

Date (*datylus*) a kind of sweet fruit brought from *Numidia*, and other far Countries. The *Date-Trees* are some male, some female: the first brings forth onely flowers, the other fruit; yet herein is the male beneficial to the encrease of the Dates; for, unless a flowred bough of the male be ingrafted into the female, the Dates never prove good.

Dation (*datio*) a giving, a gift, a dole.

Datism (*datismus*) is when by a heap of Synonima's, we rehearse the same things.

commonly for a Chub, and with a Grasshopper at or near the top of the water.

Daporaginous (from the Ital. *dapoco*) that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

Dardanian-Art (*Ars Dardania*) Witchcraft, or Magick; so called, from *Dardanus*, a wicked Magician.

Dartbe (*dativus*) that giveth, or is of power to give.

Dartbe-staff, is an instrument in Navigation, consisting of two Triangles united together, one longer then the other, both having their base arched, and between them in the circle of their bases, containing an entire Quadrant of ninety degrees. *Valle's Travels*.

Daulphin. See *Dolphin*.

Sr. Davids day, The first of *March*, kept solemnly by the Britains in honour of their Patron *St. David*, whom their Records and Tradition testify to have been a person of eminent sanctity and austerity of life, excellently learned; a most eloquent Preacher of God's Word, and Archbishop of *Menevy*, now from him called *S. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*. He flourished in the fifth and sixth age after the coming of Christ, and died in the 140 year of his own, as *Dr. Pitts*

N

witneseth

witneseth in *De illustribus Britannia Scriptoribus*. The Britains always wear a Leek on that day, in memory of a famous Victory obtained by them against the Saxons; the said Britains for the time of the Battel, wearing Leeks in their hats for their military colours, by St. David's persuasion.

Days (according to the division of Authours) are either *Astronomical*, or *Political*: of *Astronomical*, some are Natural, and some again Artificial. An Artificial day consists of twelve hours, *John* 11. 19. *There are twelve hours in the day*. *Gen.* 1. 4, 5. and 47. 9. A Natural day consists of twenty four hours. The beginning of Politick days is divers: for the *Athenians* began their day from Sun-set, but the *Jews*, *Chaldeans*, and *Babylonians*, from Sun-rise; the *Egyptians* and the *Romans* from midnight, of whom we take our pattern. to count the hours from midnight, one, two, three, &c. The *Umbrians* from noon. The parts of Politick or Civil days (according to *Macrobius*) are these. The first time of day is after midnight. The second, in Lat. *Gallicinium*, Cocks-crow. The third; *Continuum*, the space between the first Cock and break of day. The fourth, *Diluculum*, the break or dawn of the day. The fifth, *Mine*, the morning. The sixth, *Meridies*, noon or

mid-day. The seventh, *Pomeridies*, the afternoon. The eighth, *Serum diei*, Sun-set. The ninth, *Suprema tempestas*, twilight. The tenth, *Vesper*, the evening, or even-tide. The eleventh, *Prima fax*, candle-time. The twelfth, *Nox concubia*, bed-time. The thirteenth, *Nox intempesta*, the dead-time of the night. *Vide A. Gellium, Microbium, & Fungerum.*

Mandy Thursday (the last Thursday in Lent, and next before *Easter*) so called, as it were, *Mandati Thursday*, from a Ceremony, used by the Bishops and Prelates in Cathedral Churches, and Religious Houses, of washing their Subjects feet; which Ceremony is termed the *fulfilling the Mandate*, and is in imitation of our Saviour Christ, who on that day at night after his last Supper, and before his Institution of the blessed Sacrament, washed his disciples feet, telling them afterwards that they must do the like to one another. This is the *Mandate*, whence the day is nominated. At the beginning of the aforesaid Ceremony, these words of Christ (uttered by him soon after his washing their feet) *John* 13. 34. are sung for an Antiphon, *Mandatum novum do vobis, ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos*. I give you a new Mandate, &c.

Dyn-light-gate, i. e. the going down of day-light.

Deaction

Deaction (*deactio*) a finishing, or perfecting.

Dealbate (*dealbo*) to whiten, parget, or make white.

Dearch (*dearchus*) a Captain or Governour of Ten.

Deaurate (*deaurro*) to gild or lay over with gold.

Debauchery (from the Fr. *desbauche*) incontinency, riot, disorder, unruliness.

Debellate (*debello*) to vanquish or overcome by war.

Debellation (*debello*) a vanquishing or overcoming by war. The Title of one of Sir *Tho. More's* Treatises is, *The Debellation of Salem and Bizance*.

De bene esse, are three common Latine words, the meaning I conceive to be this, To take or do a thing *de bene esse*, is to accept or allow it as well done for present; but when it comes to be more fully examined or tryed, it is to stand or fall according to the merit or well-being of the thing in its own nature; or, as we say, *Valcat quantum valere potest*. So in Chancery, upon Motion to have one of the Defendants in a Cause, examined as a witness, the Court (not then precisely examining the Justice of it, or not hearing what may be objected on the other side) often orders a Defendant to be examined *De bene esse*, i. e. that his Depositions shall be taken, but are to be allowed or

suppressed at the Hearing, as the Judge shall see cause, upon the full debate of the matter; but for the present they have a *well-being*, or allowance.

Debentur (the third person plural of *debeor*. to be due or owing) was by a Rump-act of 1649. cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Commonwealth to pay the Soldier-creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears. The word is also used in the Exchequer.

Debilitate (*debilito*) to weaken or make feeble, to make faint.

Debility (*debilitas*) weakness, feebleness.

Debonnaire (Fr.) gentle, mild, courteous, affable.

Deboische ? (from the Fr. *Debauche* & *desbaucher*)

to corrupt, make lewd, or put out of order, to vitiate.

Debullate (*debullio*) to bubble, or seeth over.

Deca (Gr.) *decem*, ten.

Decachord (*decachordium*) an instrument with ten strings.

Decarminare (*decarmino*) to take off the top of any thing.

Decad (*decas, adis*) a term or number of ten, be it of years, moneths, books, &c. as the *Decads* of *Livy* consist each of ten Books: Also a tenth.

Decadent (from *de* and *cado*) a falling down or from

a declining, decay, ruine.

Decadit (from *decas*) a Writer of *Decads*, such was *Titus Livius*.

Decalogus (*decalogus*) the Ten Commandments or Words of God.

Decameron (Gr.) that is of ten parts. *Boccacius* gives his Book of Fables (being divided into ten parts) that Title. *Min.*

Decant (*decanto*) to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant.

Decapitate (*decapito*) to behead or pull off the head.

Decart. The same with *Dark*.

Decede (*cedo*) to depart or yield from; to give place to; to cease or die.

December. One of the Twelve months, so called from *decem*, ten, because it was the tenth month from *March*, which was the first among the Romans.

Decempedal (*decempedalis*) of ten foot, or ten foot long.

Decemvirate (*decemviratus*) the Office or Authority of those ten Noblemen or Governours among the Romans, who were called *Decemviri*; they were appointed to govern the Common-wealth in stead of the two Consuls, and had the highest Authority, from whom none could appeal. The Roman Laws were divided into ten Tables, where-to these *Decemviri* added other two, and called them the Laws

of the twelve Tables, whereof you may read *Pomponius Lætus*.

Decennial (*decennalis*) belonging to, or containing ten years.

Deception (*deceptio*) deceit, fallacy, craft, cozenage.

Deceitful (*decepius*) deceitful, deceiving, wily, crafty, full of subtilty.

Decern (*decerno*) to pluck off or away, to gather, to diminish.

Decertation (*decertatio*) a contending or striving.

Decession (*decessio*) a departing or diminishing.

Deciduous (*deciduus*) subject to fall off, hanging or falling down.

Decima. See *Nona*.

Decimal Chain, a Mathematical Instrument, for measuring Land, and is divided into ten equal parts; whence it took name.

Decimate (*decimo*) to take the Tenth, to gather the Tythe.

Decimation (*decimatio*) the punishing every tenth Souldier by Lot, was termed *Decimatio legionis*; also a Tything or paying a tenth part, of which we had a sad example in the year 1655. The *Danes* executed every tenth man at *York*, which *Camden* in his *Britan.* pag. 705. calls *Decimation*.

Decircinate (*decircino*) to bring out of compass or roundness, to unbind.

Deci-

Decision (*decisio*) a determining or deciding, a cutting off or lessening.

Decisive (*decisus*) deciding, determining, fit, or able to end a controversy. And *Decisorie*, *Idem*.

Declamation (*declamatio*) an Oration made of a feigned subject, or onely for exercise; also a crying out aloud.

Declarative (*declarativus*) which doth declare or shew forth.

Declivity (*declivitas*) a steep bending downwards, as on the side of a hill.

Decoctible (*decoctibilis*) easie to be sodden or boiled.

Decollation (*decollatio*) a beheading; as the *Decollation* of *St. John Baptist*, a holy day instituted of old in memory of the beheading *St. John Baptist*, on the twentieth of *August* yearly. See *Lapidation*.

Decoction (*decoctio*) a boiling or seething. In Physick it signifies commonly any liquor in which medicinable roots, herbs, seeds, flowers, or any other thing has been boyled.

Decore (Lat.) comeliness or beauty.

Decorate (*decoro*) to beautify, to make decent.

Decoration (*decoratio*) a beautifying or adorning.

Decortication (*decortication*) a pilling or plucking off the bark.

Decorticate (*decortico*) to pill or pluck off the bark.

Decorum (Lat.) comeliness, honesty, good grace.

Decrement (*decrementum*) a decreasing.

Decrepid (*decrepitus*) very old, at death's door, whose Candle is almost burnt out.

Decrescent (from *decreasco*) the Moon decreasing or in the last quarter, the waning of the Moon.

Decretist (*decretista*) a Student, or one that studies the Decretals.

Decretals (*decretales*) a Volume of the Canon Law, so called; or Books containing the Decrees of sundry Popes. Or a Digestion of the Canons of all the Councils that pertained to one matter, under one head.

Decretal, taken Adjectively, belonging to a Decree.

Decretarius (Gr.) an absolute Commander, one that commands by Decree, or whose command is, and is obeyed as a Decree. *Corig.*

Decrustation (*decrustatio*) an uncrusting, a paring away of the uppermost part, or uttermost rind.

Deculcate (*deculco*) to tread or trample upon.

Decumbent (from *decumbo*) a lying or sitting down.

Decumbent (*decumbens*) that lyes or sits down; or dyes.

Decuple (*decuplus*) ten times so much.

Decury (*decuria*) a Band of ten Souldiers. Also it signi-

fed four or five Bands of Soldiers, each confifting of ten hundred Horsemen, appointed to be affistant to the Judges fitting upon life and death: Also the Senators and Judges were divided into Bands, called *Decurie*, and the chief of them was called *Decurion*. *Rider*.

Decurion (*decurio*) a Captain over ten horse; and sometimes it is used for an Alderman or Chief Burgess in a Roman Colony.

Decurſion (*decurſio*) a haſty running, a running down or unto.

Decuſſated (*decuſſatus*) cut or divided after the form of the Letter X, or of St. *Andrews* *Croſs*, which is called *Cruce decuſſata*.

Decuſſation (*decuſſatio*) a diſiſion, cut, ſawn, or carved, after the form of four lines drawn a croſs by one Center ſtar-wiſe, ſo it makes eight even portions.

Decuſſion (*decuſſio*) a ſtriking or ſhaking off; a beating down.

Decuſſent (*decuſſens*) that ſhakes or beats down.

Decalean (*dedaleus*) intricate or perplexed, alſo expert or cunning. A derivative from *Dedalus* an expert Artificer, who firſt invented the Saw, Ax, Sail, and Sail-yards for a Ship, which gave occaſion for the Fable of *Dedalus* his wings, &c.

Decorate (*decoro*) to

diſhoneſt, to diſhonor, or deſame.

Decenſion (*decenſio*) the falling or loſing of teeth.

Decignation (*dedignatio*) a diſdaining or contemning.

Deciſion (*decitiſio*) a yielding or rendring up a place beſieged.

Defaſſance (Fr.) a failing, languor, faintneſs, deſect; alſo a fainting.

Defalcation (*defalcatio*) a pruning or cutting, a deducting.

Defalk (Fr. *defalquer*) to deduct, deduce, abate, take out of.

Defatigable (*defatigabilis*) eaſily to be wearied.

Defatigare (*defatigo*) to make weary, to tire.

Defecare (*defeco*) to purge from dregs, to refine, to ſcum.

Defecation (*defecatio*) a purging from dregs, a refining.

Deſection (*deſectio*) a falling away, a revolting back, an infirmity.

Deſerance, or *Deſeaſance* (from the Fr. *Deſaire*, i. e. *to undo*) ſignifies in Law, a condition relating to an Act, as to an Obligation, Recognizance or Statute, which performed by the Obligee or Recognizee, the Act is defeated and made void, as if it never had been done; whereof ſee at large, *Weſt. par. 1. Sym. l. 2. ſect. 156.* and *Shep. Epit. p. 775.*

Deſender of the faith, (*De-*

(*Defenſor Fidei*) is a peculiar Title given to the Kings of England by the Pope, as *Catholicus* to the King of Spain, and *Chriſtianiffimus* to the French King. It was firſt given by *Leo decimus* to King Henry the Eighth, for writing againſt *Martin Luther*, in behalf of the Church of Rome. The Bull for this Title bears date *quinto Idus Octobr. 1521.* and may be ſeen at length in the Lord *Herberts* Henry the Eighth, fol. 105.

Defenſtration, a throwing out of a window.

Deſenſive, is a medicine that keeps humors from coming to a ſore or place affected, or hinders the inflammation thereof. *Cotgr.*

Deſicient (*deſiciens*) fainting or failing.

Deſinition (*deſinitio*) eſt oratio explicans eſſentiam rei per genus & differentiam; a declaring what a thing is by a Gender or ſomething that is common to the thing declared, and to other things alſo, and by a difference only, agreeing to the thing explicated, and diſtinguiſhing it from all things elſe: *Deſinition* alſo is a Decree or Determination, as the Definition of a Council.

Deſinitive (*deſinitivus*) which limits or determines.

Deſlagration (*deſlagratio*) a burning or inflammation.

Deſertion (*deſectio*) a bewailing or bemoaning.

Deſlexure (*deſlexura*) a bowing or bending.

Deſloration (*deſloratio*) a deſlowing or diſhonor.

Deſluxion (*deſluxio*) a flowing or falling down of humors, a looſneſs.

Deſeneration (*deſeneratio*) a taking money upon uſury.

Deſorſour (comes of the Fr. *forceur*, i. e. *expugnator*) is uſed in Law for one that overcomes and caſts out by force, &c. See the difference between a *Deſorſour* and a *Diſſeiſor*, in *Cowel* on this word.

Deſunct (*deſunctus*) dead, ended.

Degenerate (*degenero*) to grow out of kind, to grow baſe.

Deſlutinate (*deglutino*) to unglue or looſen.

Deſlutition (*deglutitio*) a devouring or ſwallowing down; alſo the paſſage or deſcending of the meat and drink from the mouth into the ſtomach.

Degrade (*degrado*) to put out of Office, to put from his degree, eſtate, or dignity. In *Sleidans* *Comment.* the manner of degrading Priests is thus: The party to be degraded is attired in his Priestsly Veſtments, and holds in the one hand a Chalice filled with Wine mixed with water, and in the other a gilt Patin with a Wafer or Bread: Then kneeling down, the Biſhops Deputy firſt takes from him

all these things; commanding him to say no more Masses. Secondly, scraping his fingers end with a piece of glass, he enjoyns him never to hallow any thing. And thirdly, stripping him of his Priestly Vestments, he is clothed in a Lay habit, and so delivered into the power of the Secular Magistrate, if his offence so require.

Degradiate (*degradi-no*) to hail much.

Degree, A term often used in Astronomy, Physick, and Geography. In Astronomy it signifies the thirtieth part of a Sign (*viz.*) of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. for into so many parts or degrees are all these Signs divided. In Physick it signifies a proportion of heat or cold, moisture or driness in the nature of Simples; and there are four such proportions or Degrees. The first Degree is so small, that it can scarce be perceived. The second, that which manifestly may be perceived without hurting the sense. The third, that which somewhat offends the sense. The fourth, which so much offends, that it may destroy the body. For example, *Sweet Almonds*, *Rice*, *Bugloss*, *ripe Grapes*, are hot in the first degree: *Parsley* *Saffron*, *Honey*, in the second degree: *Cumin*, *Galingal*, *Pepper*, in the third degree: And *Garlick*, *Spurge*, *Euphorbium* in the fourth degree. So *Barley* is

cold in the first degree, *Cucumbers* in the second, *Sengreen* in the third, and *Hemlock* in the fourth degree. Where note, that in heat, cold, and driness, there may be four degrees, and in moisture but two. *Pull.* A Degree in Geography is sixty English miles.

Deicide (*deicides*) he that kills God.

Dejeration (*dejeratio*) a solemn swearing.

Deism, the form or shape of God.

Deitie (*deifico*) to make a God, to adore as God.

Deipnosophists (Gr. *Deipnosophista*) *Athenaeus* his great learned Books carry that Title, importing a Conference, Discourse, or Inter-speech among wise men at a Supper.

Deists. See *Anti-Trinitarians*.

Deity (*Deitas*) the Godhead or nature of God, the Divinity.

Delator (Lat.) he that secretly accuseth.

Delegate (*delegatus*) one to whom Authority is committed from another, to handle and determine matters, a Deputy or Surrogate.

To **Delegate** (*delego*) to assign or appoint to an Office or Charge, to send on a Message.

Delensical (*delensicus*) that mitigates or makes gentle.

Deleter (*deletus*) scraped or put out, defaced, destroyed.

Dele-

Deleter (*deleterius*) hurtful, venomous, deadly; commonly applied to Medicines that are so. *Hudibras*.

Deletion (*deletio*) a racing or blotting out, a destroying.

Deleterious (*deletorius*) that blotteth or raceth out.

Delian twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; the Sun and Moon; so called from the famous Island *Delos*, where *Latona* at one birth brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Delibate (*delibo*) to taste, to touch, to sacrifice or diminish.

Delibate (*delibro*) to pill or poll off the bark.

Delict (*delictum*) a fault, an offence; properly by omitting that which should have been done.

Designate, to rid a place of wood, to destroy wood.

Delimare (*delimo*) to file, or shave off.

Delineate (*delineo*) to draw the form or portraiture of a thing.

Delinquent (*delinquens*) that hath offended, failed, or left undone.

Delirium (Lat.) dotage, a going crooked or out of the right way, madness.

Delirious (*delirus*) that doteth and swerveth from reason.

Delphick sword, In the City *Delphos* was the Temple of *Apollo*, where was a sword that served for all purposes in Sacrifices.

Deltoron (Gr.) a Constellation of Stars like the Greek Letter Δ .

Delusion (*delusio*) a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

Deluge (from the Lat. *diluvium*) an universal overflowing of the waters; *Noah's Flood*.

Deman or **Demeasn** (from the Lat. *Dominicum*, or Fr. *Demain* or *Domain*) signifies as much as *Patrimonium Domini*, *Hotoman* in *verbis feudilibus*, *verbo Dominicum*, by divers Authorities proves those lands to be *Dominicum*, which a man holds originally of himself; and those to be *feodum*, which he holds by the benefit of a superiour Lord. But this word is now most commonly used for a distinction between those Lands that the Lord of a Mannor hath in his own hands, or in the hands of his Lessee; and such other Lands appertaining to the said Mannor, which belong to Free or Copy-holders, howbeit the Copy-hold belonging to any Mannor, is also in the opinion of many good Lawyers, accounted *Demeasn*. *Cowel*.

Dementation (*dementatio*) a making, or being mad.

Demerit, ill deserving, want of merit.

Demi (Fr. from the Lat. *dimidium*) half.

Demi-chase (Fr.) half-chase, or half-hunting boots; so called by the French, we call

call them Summer-riding-Boots.

Demigrate (*demigro*) to flit or remove.

Demission (*demissio*) an abatement, faintness, abating.

Demit (*demitto*) to put or lay down, to abate in courage, to humble ones self.

Democracy (*democratia*) a kind of Government of a Commonwealth, wherein the people have the chief rule without any Superior or Magistrate over them, save only such as themselves choose.

Democratist (*democraticus*) pertaining to such a Government.

Democritus, A Philosopher of Abdera a City of Thracia, who was wont to laugh at what chance or fortune soever. Hence

Democritic Mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing.

Demolition (*demolitio*) a demolishment, the ruine, subversion or pulling down of Buildings, &c.

Demion (*demon*) a devil, a spirit, a hobgoblin or hag.

Demonacuation (*Fr.*) an abandoning or depriving of Monkish profession. *C. 17.*

Demoniac (*demoniacus*) possessed with a devil, devilish, furious; also used substantively for one possessed by the Devil.

Demonstrat. The Government of devils.

Demonologist (*demonolo-*

gia) a speaking of, or consulting with the devil.

Demonstrative (*demonstrativus*) that which declareth any thing evidently.

Denary (*denarius*) of or containing ten.

Dendrologer (*Gr.*) the speaking of Trees; the Title of Mr. *Hewel's* well-known Book, otherwise called *Dodona's Grove*.

Denier (*Fr. Denier*) a small copper coin about the tenth part of an English penny; also a penny weight.

Dentigrate (*denigro*) to make black.

Dentizen (from the *Fr. Donaison*, i. e. *Donatio*, *aut quasi* *Daners-son*, i. e. *Danifilius*) is in Law, an Alien enfranchised here in England by the Princes Charter, and inabled almost in all respects, to do as native Subjects do, namely, to purchase and possess Lands, to be capable of any Office or Dignity. Yet it is short of *Naturalization*, because a stranger naturalized, may inherit Lands by descent, which a man made onely a Dentizen, cannot.

Denomination (*denominatio*) a naming or denouncing.

Denthring (*quasi* *Debon-* *thrung*, or *Denbtahst ring*) is the cutting up of the turf, or upper part of a ground with an instrument sharp on both sides, called a Breast-plough, and when it is dry, then

then laying it on heaps, with some combustible stuff under it, and burning it. This is the same, which in *Herefordshire* they call *Breast-plowing*.

Dense (*densus*) thick; In Philosophy it is opposed to *rare*.

Densify (*densitas*) thickness.

Dental (from *dens, entis*,) pertaining to the Teeth. *Bac.*

Denticle (*denticulus*) a little tooth; Also that part of the Chapter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth. *Vitruvius*.

Dentifrice (*dentifricium*) powder, or any thing to rub the teeth with.

Dentiloquent (*dentiloquus*) one that speaks through the teeth, or lips.

Dentistralp (*dentiscalpium*) an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker.

Dentition (*dentitio*) a breeding of teeth.

Denudation (*denudatio*) a laying or leaving bare, a denuding.

Denumerate (*denumero*) to pay ready money, to pay money down.

Denunciate (*denuncio*) to denounce or give warning, to proclaim.

Deobturated (*deobturatus*) shut or stopped from. *Dr. Charl.* in his *Physiologia*.

Deodand (*deodandum*) is a thing given or forfeited (as it were) to God, for the pacification of his wrath in a case

of misadventure, whereby any Christian Soul comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. For example, If a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him: If a man in driving a Cart, and seeking to redress anything about it, should so fall, as the Cart-wheel running over him, should press him to death: If one should be felling of a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should be slain nevertheless by the fall of the tree. In the first of these cases, the Horse: In the second, the Cart-wheel, Cart, and Horses; and in the third, the Tree is to be given to God, that is, to be sold, and distributed to the poor for an expiation of this dreadful event, though effected by unreasonable creatures. *Stamns. Pl. Cor. lib. 1. cap. 2.* And though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the King by Law, as sustaining God's person, and an Executioner in this case to see the price of these distributed to the poor, &c. *Fleta* saith, that this is sold, and the price distributed to the poor, for the soul of the King, his Ancestors, and all faithful people departed this life. *lib. 1. c. 25. de submersis.*

Depauperate (*depaupero*) to impoverish, to make or become poor.

De-

Deprecation (*deprecatio*) a robbing the Common-wealth or Prince; a publick robbing.

Dependent (*dependens*) that hangs down, or depends upon.

Denension (*denensio*) a weighing, a paying of money.

Depilate (*depilo*) to pull off or take away hair.

Depilatory (*depilatorius*) that makes the hair fall; It is also used substantively, for any ointment, salve, water, &c. which takes away hair.

Depilous (*depilus*) that is made bare, without wooll, fur, or hair.

Deplantation (*deplantatio*) a taking up Plants.

Depletion (*depletio*) an emptying.

Deplication (*deplicatio*) an unfolding.

Deplozation (*deploratio*) a lamenting or bewailing.

Deplore (*deploro*) to bewail, lament or mourn.

Deplume (*deplumo*) to pluck off the feathers, to unfeather.

Depolition (*depolitio*) a polishing, perfecting or finishing.

Deponent (*deponens*) laying down or aside: A *Verb Deponent* in Grammar is so called, because it *deposeth* or lays aside some of the quality of a common Verb, that is the passive signification, and the Participle in *dus*; all of which kind end in *r*, as *loquor*, &c.

In Chancery we call those *Deponents* that are sworn to

an *Affidavit*, or sworn and examined upon Interrogatories, and the *Deponents* answers to such Interrogatories are called *Depositions*.

Depopulate (*depopulo*) to dispeople, to spoil, waste, or destroy.

Deportation (*deportatio*) a conveying, a carrying away, an utter banishing.

Deportment (*Fr.*) behaviour, demeanor, carriage.

Depositary (*depositarius*) a Keeper of that which is committed to keep in trust, a Guardian or Feoffee in trust.

Deposited (*depositus*) laid down, put away, left in anothers hand or keeping.

Deposition (*depositio*) a laying down or committing to custody: also death, as *dies depositionis*, is the dying day, or day of death.

Depositum (*Lat.*) a pledge or gage, that which is committed of trust to be kept, also a wager or stake.

Deprave (*depravo*) to corrupt, make crooked, to wrest.

Depredation (*depredatio*) a robbing or spoiling, a preying upon.

Deprecation (*deprecatio*) a praying for pardon, and putting away by prayer.

Depredable (*depredabilis*) that may be robb'd or spoiled.

Deprehend (*deprehendo*) to take at unawares, to take in the very act.

Depression (*depressio*) a pressing or weighing down.

Depre-

Depretiate (*depretio*) to make the price less, to make cheaper.

Deprome (*depromo*) to draw, take, or fetch out, to declare.

Depromption (*depromptio*) a drawing or bringing forth.

Depudrate (*depudico*) to deflower, to violate.

Depulsion (*depulsio*) a putting off, a driving away.

Depuration (*depuratio*) a cleansing of filthy matter from a wound, a making clean.

Dequantitate, to lessen or diminish the quantity.

Dereliction (*derelictio*) a leaving or forsaking.

Deris (a corruption from the Sax. *Detoghris*, i. e. *rich in vertue*) a proper name, which in Latine they call *Theodericus*; It is with us abusively used for a Hangman; because one of that name was not long since a fam'd Executioner at *Tiburn*.

Deride (*derideo*) to mock or laugh at.

Derision (*derisio*) a laughing, mocking, or deriding.

Derivative (*derivativus*) that is derived or taken from another; as *humanus* from *homo*, manly from *man*, &c.

Derogate (*derogo*) to diminish, abolish, or disable, to disparage.

Derogatory (*derogatorius*) disparaged, or derogated from, disabled, diminished.

Deruncinate (*deruncino*) to cut off or pill away that

which is superfluous.

Derbises, or **Derbeethes**, a kind of Monks, or (falsely termed) Religious persons among the Turks, that turn round with Musick in their Divine Service.

Desartinate (*desarcino*) to unload, or unburthen, to unfraught.

Descant (*descanto*) to run division, or variety with the voice, upon a musical ground, in true measure; to sing off of a ground. Transferred by Metaphor to paraphrasing ingeniously upon any affective subject.

Deschebel. See *Dischevel*.

Deserate (*deseco*) to cut in sunder, to cut off, to reap down. *Sir H. Wot.*

Deserrate (*desecro*) to discharge of his orders, to degrade.

Desfection (*desectio*) a cutting down.

Desertion (*desertio*) a leaving, or forsaking.

Desertor (*Lat.*) that leaveth his Religion, Prince, or Captain, and goes to another: a Renegado.

Desiccative (from *desiccio*) that dries up, or has the power to dry.

Desiderate (*desidero*) to desire, wish, or long for.

Desiduous (*desidiosus*) slothful, lazy, sluggish.

Desipiente (*desipiensia*) is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dorage.

Desolate (*desolatus*) destroyed, or left alone.

Desperton (*despexio*) a looking

looking downward.

Despoilate (*despolio*) to spoil, rob, or pill.

Despicable (*despicabilis*) worthy to be despised.

Despond (*despondeo*) to betroth or promise in marriage; also to fail in courage, or despair.

Despondency (from *despondeo*) a promising in marriage; also a failing in courage, a despairing.

Despondingly (from *despondeo*) desperately, out of hope, despairingly.

Desponsation (*desponsatio*) an affiancing or betrothing.

Despot (*Despota*) a Lord or Ruler of a Countrey; as the *Despot of Servia*, &c.

Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, either by nearness of blood, or by institution, was by a general name called *Despotes*. *Seld.* See *Sebastocrator*.

Despotical, of, or belonging to a Lord or Master; Lordly.

Desport (Fr.) the last Course at a Feast, consisting of Fruits, Sweet-meats, &c.

Destinate (*destino*) to ordain, purpose, or design.

Destitution (*destitutio*) a leaving or forsaking.

Destitute (*desuetudo*) disuse, or lack of custom.

Desultorious (*desultorius*) vaulting or leaping; also unconstant, mutable.

Desumption (*desumptio*)

a chusing, or taking out.

Detection (*detectio*) an opening, discovering, or revealing.

Detenebrate (*detenebro*) to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light.

Detention (*detentio*) a with-holding or keeping back, a detaining.

Deteriorated (*deterioratus*) made worse, impaired, spoiled.

Deterfibe (*detersus*) scoured, wiped, put away.

Detorsion (*detorsio*) a turning or bending aside.

Detraction (*detractio*) a plucking away, a backbiting, a slander.

Detraction (*detractio*) a refusal or denial to do, a drawing back.

Detriment (*detrimentum*) hurt, loss, damage: At *Lincolns-Inn*, every member of the Society pays 16 d. Termly, to the house, for defraying incident charges, and repairing *Detriments*, so that the very duty is called *Detriment*, as paying the *Detriments*.

Detrimental (from *detrimentum*) hurtful, dangerous, full of loss.

Detritus (*detritus*) worn out, bruised, or consumed.

Detrude (*detrudo*) to thrust down or out.

Detrusion (*detrusio*) a thrusting down or out.

Detruncation (*detruncatio*) a cutting short, or lopping off.

Debasta.

Debastation (*devastatio*) a wasting or spoiling.

Devection (*devectio*) a carrying away, or down.

Developed (Fr. *desvelope*) unwrapped, unfolded, undone, opened. It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in War.

Deherit (*devexitas*) the hollownes of a Valley, a bending down.

Deviate (*devio*) to go out of the way, to go astray.

Devious (*devius*) out of the way, swerving from, not used.

Devirginate (*devirgino*) to deflower a Virgin; to corrupt.

Devise (Fr.) is an invention or conceit in picture, with its Motto or Word, born as well by Noble and Learned Personages, as by Commanders in War, to notifie some particular conceit or design of their own. And is the same which the Italians (and we also from them) call an *Imprese*, wherein there is required a correspondency of the *Picture*, which is as the body; and the *Motto*, which (as the Soul) gives it life; that is, the body must be of fair representation, and the Moto in some different language, witty, short, and answerable thereto, neither too obscure, nor too plain, and most commended, when it is an *Hemistick*, or parcel of a Verse; for example, One who, as

triumphing over the force of *Venus*, depainted her son, winged *Cupid*, in a Net, with this Motto, *Qui capit, capitur*. Likewise the Needle in the Sea-Compass still moving, but to the North Pole onely, with *Moveor immotus*, notified the respective constancy of the bearer to one only.

Who desires further knowledge in this ingenious Art, may read the *Art of making Devices*, and *Cam. Remains*, tit. *Impreses*.

Devise, in our Law Dialect, is properly applied to the gift of Lands, as *Legacy* is to the gift of goods or chattels, in a last Will and Testament.

Deumie, the Devil, or a devillish Idol, most superstitiously adored by the *Painims* of *Calicut* in the *East Indies*. *Herb.* 188.

Devoire (Fr. from the Lat. *debere*) duty, that which every one ought to do according to the Rule of Law and Reason.

Devolve (*devolveo*) to tumble or roul down. And by translation, to fall, come, or happen from one to another.

Devolution (*devolutio*) a tumbling or rolling down, a falling into lapse.

Deuteroгам (*deuterogamia*) second marriage, or a repetition of it.

Deuteronomium (*Deuteronomium*) the second Law, or a repeating of the Law, the fifth Book of *Moses* is so called, because

because the greatest part of it is a repetition of the Laws contained in the former Books, *Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers.*

Deuterat (from *deuteria*) pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Br.*

Deuterostopy (Gr.) the second end, aim, or intention: a second consideration, or thought.

Dewlap of Beasts, is the hollow part, or gorge in the throat.

Dexterity (*dexteritas*) aptness, promptness, readiness.

Dextrat (*dextrale*) a bracelet, to wear on the right arm.

Dia, a term set before medicinal Confections or Electuaries, that were devised by the Greeks. *Cotgr.*

Diaherital (from the Gr. *diabetes*) pertaining to that disease, when one cannot make water.

Diabolical (*diabolicus*) pertaining to the devil, devilish.

Diaratholtron (Gr.) an Electuary much used in Physick, so called, because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours. *Bull.*

Diarismion (Gr.) a composition made of Simples fit to dissolve windiness in the stomach.

Diconal (*diaconalis*) of or belonging to a Deacon.

Diadem (*Diadema*) a Kings Crown, or Wreath for the head; it properly signifies a

a wreathed Head-band, with which the antient Kings were contented, as thinking the Crown belonged onely to the gods. *Cotgr.*

Diagnostick, that knows or discerns throughly; *Diagnostick signs* of a disease, are those signs which are apparent.

Diagon, } (*diagonalis*)
or } a line which
Diagonal } passeth from
one corner or one angle of a Geometrical body to another corner or angle of the same.

Diagram (*diagramma*) a Title of a Book, a Sentence or Decree: Also a Figure in Geometry; and in Musick it is called a proportion of measures, distinguished by certain notes. *Ridcr.*

Diagraphick-Art (*diagraphice*) the Art of Painting or Graving.

Dialectick-Art (*lectica*) the art of Logick, and a part of Philosophy, which teacheth to reason or discourse in an artificial form by Enthymems and Syllogisms, in Mood and Figure.

Dialect (*dialecticus*) is a manner of speech peculiar to some part of a Countrey or people, and differing from the manner used by other parts or people, yet all using the same Radical Language, for the main or substance of it. In *England*, the Dialect in the North is different from that in the South; and the Western differs from both.

As

As in this example; At *London* we say, *I would eat more cheese if I had it*; the Northern man saith, *Ay, sud eat mare cheese gin ay had her*; and the Western man saith, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it.*

The *Grecians* had five special Dialects. As 1. The property of speech in *Athens*, called the *Attick Dialect*, which was most copious, and fittest for eloquence. 2. The *Ionick*, which the ancient Writers most used. 3. The *Dorick*. 4. The *Æolick*, or *Bucolic*, fittest for Poets. 5. The common. So every Countrey commonly has in divers parts of it some difference of language, which is called the *Dialect*, or *Sub-dialect* of the place.

In *Italy* there are above eight several Dialects, or Sub-dialects, as, the *Roman*, the *Tuscan*, the *Venesian*, the *Milanois*, the *Neapolitan*, the *Gallebress*, the *Genoevis*, the *Piemonter*; besides the *Corfican*, *Sicilian*, and other neighbouring Islands, &c.

Dial (*dialis*) pertaining to the day.

Diallel, As *Parallels* are lines running one by the other without meeting; so *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. *Et. Ar.*

Dialogue (*dialogus*) a communication, reasoning, or disputation between two parties

or more, or a written discourse, where such a conference is set down.

Dialogicall (*dialogicus*) of or pertaining to a Dialogue.

Dialogism (*dialogismus*) a figure or discourse, when one discussing a thing by himself, as it were talking with another, does move the question, and make the answer.

Diameter (Lat.) is a certain straight line drawn through the centre of a figure, and of both sides bordered in the compass of it, which cuts or divides the figure into two equal parts, *Euclid.*

Diametrical (*diametricus*) pertaining to such a Diameter.

Diana, the Moon; also a goddess of Hunting, much honoured for her chastity, having had many Temples dedicated to her; whercof the chief was that at *Ephesus*, called the Temple of *Diana*; which for the spaciousness, furniture, and workmanship, was accounted one of the worlds wonders; It was 200 years in building, contrived by *Ct. siphon*, being 425 foot long, and 220 broad, sustained with 127 Pillars of Marble, 70 foot high, whereof twenty seven were most curiously graven, and all the rest of Marble polished. It was fired seven times, and lastly by *Herostratus* (that night in which *Alexander* was born) to get himself a name. *Heyl.*

Diapasm (*diapasma*) a perfume,

sume, a pomander, a medicine of dry powders, that is either cast among apparel to make them smell sweet, or into a wound, or superfluously into drink. *Rid.*

Diapase, or **Diapason** (Gr.) a perfect concord of all in Musick: an Eighth. See a further explanation of this in *L. Bac. Nat. Hist.* fo. 30.

Dranerie (Gr.) a concord in Musick called a Fifth; of any composition of five.

Diapetre, or **Diapred** (Fr. *diapre*) diversified with flourishes, or sundry figures varied; whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, *Diaper*.

Diaphantr (from *diaphanum*) clearness, transparency. *Vul. Er.*

Diaphanous (*diaphanus*) clear as crystal, transparent.

Diaphon (*diaphonia*) a divers sound, a discord.

Diaphonist (*diaphonista*) he that makes divers sounds.

Diaphoretick (*diaphoreticus*) that dissolveth, or sends forth humours.

Diaphragm (*diaphragma*) a long and round Muscle lying over-thwart the lower part of the Breast, separating the Heart and Lungs from the Stomach, and the Vital parts from the Natural: the Midriff.

Diarrhoetick (from *diarrhoea*) that hath a Lask or looseness in the belly, without inflammation.

Diary (*diarium*) that con-

tains the particular actions of every day, a Journal Book, or a Book of remembrance. See *Annals*.

Diastaron (Gr.) of four; a concord in Musick called a Fourth, whereof there are four in the Scale, which compriseth fifteen strings.

Diastole Musick (*diastolum*) keeps a mean temperatūre between *Chromatic* and *Enharmonic*; and may go for plain Song.

Diatribe (*diatriba*) an auditory, or place where disputations, or exercises are held.

Diatribe, an instrument to set herbs in a Garden.

Diastyl (*diastylas*) scoffing, taunting, or bounding, much speaking.

Dication (*dicatio*) a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicerechy (*dicerechy*) just government.

Dicerech (*dicerechus*) a just Prince, or Governour.

Dicetology (*dicetologia*) justification by, or in talk: there is a learned Book called *Martine Dicetology*, written by Dr. Exon.

Dichotomy (*dichotomia*) a dividing or cutting into two parts; or a division made by two and two.

Dicker of Leather, is ten Hides.

Dittamen (Lat.) a thing written by another man's instruction.

Dittare (*dittare*) to appoint or

or tell another what, and how he shall write, which is also used substantively, as *Dittates*, or Lessons which the Master indites for the Schollars to write.

Dittator (Lat.) he that indites a thing to be written: Also a chief Ruler among the ancient Romans, from whom no Appeal was granted, and for half a year had a Kings power, never chosen but when the Commonwealth was in some great danger or trouble, and at the half years end, under pain of Treason, yielded up his Office: so named, either, because he onely said the word, and it was done; or because he was *Dittus*, nominated onely by one of the Consuls, and not otherwise chosen.

Dittate (*dittare*) to speak or tell often, or in divers places, to plead. *Felth.*

Dittature (*dittatura*) a pronouncing a thing to be written. The Dittatorship.

Didactical (*didacticus*) doctrinal, instructive.

Didascalick (from *didascalus*) pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

Didram (*didrachmum*) an ancient Coin consisting of two drams; of our money it values 15 d. It is used for *Tribute-money*, *Matth.* 17. 24.

Didymus (from the Gr. *didymos*, i.e. *gemina*) the name of St. Thomas, one of the Apostles, and signifies a Twin.

He was called *Didymus*, for being a Twin, born with some other, or for some such cause.

Diennial (*diennus*) of or pertaining to two years.

Diet (*Dieta*) in Germany is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of a Kingdom or Empire.

Dieretick (from *diarexis*) pertaining to a division, or the figure *Diarexis*, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts; as *Evoluisse*, for *Evoluisse*. *Bac.*

Dietary, that treateth of, or pertaineth to a Diet.

Dietetical (*diabeticus*) pertaining to (moderate) diet, such as Physicians prescribe.

Dietical (*dicticus*) keeping from day to day, regular.

Dieu et mon Droit (Fr.) God and my Right. The Motto of the Kings Arms, first used (as some affirm) by Henry the Eighth.

Dissarreation (*dissarrection*) a sacrifice done between a man and his wife at Divorcement: As *Confarreation* was at the Marriage. *Rider.*

Dissublate (*dissubulo*) to unbutton, open, or ungird.

Dissicility (*dissicilitas*) hardness, or difficulty.

Dissicillare (from *dissicillitas*) to make difficult or hard.

Dissident (*dissidens*) distrustful, desperate, doubtful.

Dissilation (*dissilatio*) a blowing down, a scattering.

ing with blowing.

Diffuence (*diffucentia*) a loofness, flowing forth, or abroad.

Diffusion (*diffusio*) a scattering, abroad, a spilling or spreading.

Digamist, or **Digamite**, (*digamus*, or *digama*) a man that hath two wives together, or a woman that has two husbands; Also one that marries after his first wives death or divorce.

Digested (*digestus*) disposed, ordered, divided.

Digests (*digestus*) a Volume of the Civil Law, so called, because the legal precepts therein are so excellently ordered, disposed, and digested.

A **Digestible** in Chyrurgery, is taken for that which prepares the matter to mundification or cleansing.

Digit (*Fr. digitte*) a Character which expresseth a Figure in Arithmetick, as V the figure of five, an X ten, L fifty, &c.

Digitation (*digitatio*) the form of the fingers of both hands joynted together, or the manner of their so joyning.

Digital (*digitalis*) pertaining to a finger, or fingers breadth.

To **Digit**, to point with the finger. *Felth.*

Digladation (*digladiatio*) a debate, a fight, a strife.

Dignitary (*dignitarius*)

is an Ecclesiastical Officer, who has not Cure of Souls, as Dean, Arch-Deacon, Chancellor, &c.

Dignozare (*dignoro*) to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

Dignosce (*dignosco*) to discern, to know by divers parts.

Digression (*digressio*) a departing, a changing of purpose, a straying from the matter, a swerving from.

Dijudicate (*dijudico*) to judge between two, to determine.

Dike-grave, an Officer in the Low-countries, who hath the oversight and command of the *Dikes* and *Banks*, that preserve the Countrey from the inundation of the Sea.

Dickins, a corruption of **Devilkins**, *i. e.* little devils; as 'tis usually said, *The Dickins take you.*

Dilacerate (*dilacero*) to tear or rend in pieces.

Dilaniate (*dilanio*) the same with *dilacerate*.

Dilapidate (*dilapido*) to rid a place of stones, to consume and spend wastefully.

Dilatable (*from dilato*) that may be enlarged, or made bigger, extendable.

Dilatation (*dilatatio*) an enlarging, or making bigger.

Dilate (*dilato*) to extend, or enlarge, to delay.

Dilatoyr, or **Dilater**, (*from dilator*) an enlarger; an instrument wherewith Chyrurgeons open those parts that by

sick-

sickness or other accidents are too much closed.

Dilatoyr (*dilatoyr*) that delays or prolongs time.

Distro, *penk succedaneus*; the Italians call it, *Passatempo*.

Dilection (*dilectio*) love or charity.

Dilemma (*Gr.*) a kind of Argument called by Logicians *Cornutum argumentum*, which convinceth ones adversary both ways, as in saying, *If he be a good man, why do you speak evil of him? If naughty, why do you keep him company.*

There is a Tradition of a **Dilemma**, that Bishop Morton (Chancellor to H. 7.) used, to raise up the Benevolence to higher rates, and some called it his *Fork*, and some his *Crotch*; for he had concluded an Article in the Instructions to the Commissioners, who were to levy the Benevolence, *That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port, and manner of living.* L. Bac. Hen. 7. p. 101.

Dilling (*proculus*) a child born when the father is old, or the last child that parents have; in some places called a *Swill-pough*.

Dilogyn (*dilogia*) a doubtful speech, whi h may signify or be construed two ways.

Dilortate (*dilortico*) to

undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilucid (*dilucidus*) clear, light, manifest, easie to be discerned.

Dilucidate (*dilucido*) to declare or make plain.

Diluted (*dilutus*) alayed, tempered, mingled with water, wet, imperfect.

Dilution (*dilutio*) a washing or cleansing, a purging or clearing.

Diluvial (*diluvialis*) of or belonging to the Deluge, or great Flood.

Dimension (*dimensio*) a measuring or compassing; also the just measure or proportion of a figure. In Geometry, Length, Breadth, and Depth, are called the *Three Dimensions*.

Dimettent (*dimetiens*) measuring.

Dimutation (*dimicatio*) battel, fight, contention.

Dimidiare (*dimidio*) to divide into halves, or two parts.

Diminutio (*diminutio*) a diminishing, abating, or lessening.

Diminutive (*diminutivum*) that which is diminished or made less: or the lesser of that whereof there is a bigger: As *Libellus*, a little book, and *Famella*, a little woman, are the diminutives of *Libri* and *Famina*: So is *Rivolet*, of a River.

Dismissoyr (*dimissorius*) that dismisseth, or dischargeth.

Dismissoyr Letters, *i. e.* Letters

Letters of Appeal.

Dinarchy (Gr.) the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes.

Diores (*Diœceses*) is a Greek word, compounded of *Di-* and *iores*, and signifies with us the Circuit of every Bishops Jurisdiction. For this Nation hath two sorts of divisions: one into Shires or Counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into Dioresses, in respect of jurisdiction Ecclesiastical. *Cow.*

Dioresan (*Diœcesanus*) he that hath the Jurisdiction of a Dioress; or he that inhabits within a Dioress.

Diogenes, a Philosopher, who for his dogged disposition was fir-named the *Cynick*. Hence it is that we call this or that man, who is of a churlish or harsh disposition, a *Diogenes*.

Dionymus (*dionymus*) that hath two names.

Dioptrick Art (*dioptrice*) the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrates, and hollow Instruments, pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness and breadth of the Celestial bodies. *Min.*

Dioptrical, pertaining to *Dioptra*, which is a measure to weigh water; a *Quadrat*, or Geometrical Instrument, wherewith the distance and height of a place is known afar off, by looking through certain little holes therein; The look-

ing-hole or sight of any Instrument. *Dr. Charl.*

Diple, a note or mark in the margin, to signifie that there is somewhat to be amended, *Rider*.

Diploma, a Charter of a Prince, Letters Patent, a Writ or Bull.

Dipondiaty (*dipondarius*) that is of two pound weight.

Dipsades (*dipsas, adu*) a kind of Snakes, whose biting (consuming the humours of mans body) causeth a mortal thirst in the party bitten.

Diphong (*diphongus*) two Vowels contracted into one body or form, whereof in the Latin tongue there are five, *a, au, æ, eu, ei.*

Diptote (*diptoton*) a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Diptych (*dypticus*) having two leaves when it is opened; any thing like two leaves.

Dire (*dirus*) cruel, terrible, vigorous.

Dirge (a corruption from the Latin *dirige*) signifies an Office for the dead, used by Roman Catholicks for the souls of the faithful; and is so called from the first word of the first Antiphon of the Office, which is *Dirige nos Domine.*

Director (from the Lat. *Dirigo*) was the name of a Book introduced by the late long Parliament, in the stead of the Common-Prayer Book, which they Voted down the 26 of November, 1644. and was called a *Director*, because it directed

directed the Ministers and people in a different way of praying, preaching, and administering the Sacraments: it continued in force not above two years.

Direption (*direptio*) a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of places and persons for riches, and taking them away: properly in the winning a place by assault, when all things lie open to the lust of the Conquerour. See *Repudiate*.

Diribitory (*diribitorium*) a place wherein Souldiers are numbred, mustered, and receive their pay: a place where the Romans gave their voices.

Dirity (*diritas*) cruelty, terribleness.

Dirruption (*diruptio*) a bursting, or breaking asunder.

Dirutor (Lat.) he that destroys or pulls down.

Dire, a Preposition used onely in composition; sometimes it is a note of privation, sometimes of diversity, sometimes of separation: and sometimes *Di* joyned with another word, keeps still the same signification with the simple word. See *Dys*.

Discalceare (*discalceo*) to pull off ones shoes.

Disceputation (*disceptatio*) disputation, debating, or arguing.

Disceptator (Lat.) a Judge, Arbitrator, or Days-man; also he that argues or disputes.

Discription (*discriptio*) a renting in sunder.

Discession (*discessio*) a departing a leaving, or going away.

Discheuel (Fr.) to unloose the hair, to untie, to pull the hair about the ears.

Disceind (*disceindo*) to cut off, or in pieces, to separate.

Discent (*discentus*) ungirted, dissolute, negligent.

Disciplinable (*disciplinabilis*) that is capable of learning or instruction.

Disclusion (*disclusio*) a shutting out, a separation.

Discomfiture (from the Fr. *disconfiture*) a defeat, overthrow, or vanquishing.

To **Discolor** (*discoloro*) to make of divers colours: Also to take away, or fade the colour.

Discontinuity, discontinuance; a disjoyning or separation.

Discordant (*discordans*) disagreeing, out of tune.

Discrepant (*discrepans*) evil complexion or temperature.

Discrepant (*discrepans*) differing, jarring, disagreeing, repugnant unto.

Discreted (*discretus*) severed, parted, discerned.

Discriminate (*discrimino*) to divide, or put a difference betwixt.

Discurbation (*discurbatio*) a lying down to sleep, a sitting down at table.

Discombence (from *dis-cumbo*) a sitting upon a bed, a lying down to sleep.

Discurrent (*discurrentis*) that

that wanders or runs hither and thither.

Discussion (*discussio*) a strict examining of a matter: Also a striking or dashing into divers parts.

Disembogue (from the Spanish, *Des embocar*) to cast out of the mouth, to vomit. Among Sea-men it signifies to come out of the mouth of any gulph, through a strait.

Disregate (*disgrego*) to set apart, to sever.

Desertitude (*desertitudo*) eloquence.

Disfigure (from the Fr. *disfigurer*) to disfigure, or impair the beauty of.

Disjungere (*dis-jugo*) to dis-joyn, part, or sever.

Disjunctive (*disjunctivus*) that disjoyns or separates.

Dislocate (*disloco*) to remove out of his due place, to put out of joynt, displace.

Dismes (*decima*) Tythe, or the tenth part of all the fruits, either of the earth or beasts, or our labour, due to God, and consequently to him that is of the Lord's lot, and hath his share, viz. our Pastor. It signifies also the tenths of all Spiritual Livings, yearly given to the Prince, called a perpetual *Disme*, An. 2 & 3 Ed. 6. ca. 35. which in ancient times were paid to the Pope, till Pope Urban gave them to Richard the Second, to aid him against Charles the French King, and those other that upheld Clement the

Seventh against him. *Pol. Virg.* l. 20. Lastly, it signifies a Tribute levied of the Temporality. *Holinshed*, fol. 111.

Disband (*disbando*) to stretch out, or spread abroad.

Disparates (*disparata*) separate things, divers, unlike. It is also a term in Logick applied to such things as have no connexion.

Disparities (*disparitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference.

Disparition (*disparitio*) a disappearing, or vanishing.

Dispensator (Lat.) a Steward or Officer that lays out money for a household, a dispenser or disposer.

Dispensatory, a Book that teacheth how to make all Physical compositions.

Dispauper, is a word most used in the Court of Chancery; as when one is admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be *Dispaupered*.

Dispensatory (Fr. *dispensaire*) a Book that teacheth how to make all Physical compositions.

Disperpetter, a term in Heraldry, when any thing of soft substance, doth, by falling from high, shoot it self out into divers corners or ends. *Bull.*

Dispicience (*dispicentia*) circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.

Displeasance (from *displaceo*) displeasure, dislike.

Disposition (*dispositio*) a breaking

breaking asunder as a bladder. **Dispossate** (*dispositio*) to rob or spoil.

Disposer (Lat.) a disposer, or setter in order.

Disquamation (*disquamation*) a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark.

Disquamar, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

Disquisition (*disquisitio*) a diligent search or inquiry.

Disseisin (from the Fr. *disseisin*) signifies in Law an unlawful dispossessing a man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right, &c. *Instit. of the Com. Law*, ca. 15.

Dissection (*dissectio*) a cleaving in pieces, a cutting off or asunder.

Disseminate (*dissemino*) to sow here and there, to spread abroad.

Dissentaneous (*dissentaneus*) not agreeing, disagreeing.

Dissenteria. See *Dysentery*.

Dissentment (Fr.) dissent, disagreement, discord.

Dissidence (*dissidentia*) discord, or disagreeing.

Dissident (*dissiliens*) leaping down off a place, or higher and thither.

Dissimilar, } parts; (*dissimilares* par-

or
Dissimilarity } tes) are those parts of a mans body, which are unlike in nature one to another; as the Head, Hands,

Feet, Heart, Liver, &c. And the similiary parts are those that are of like nature; as the Skin, Nerves, Fat, &c.

Discheveled, or **Dischebeled** (from the French *dischevelé*) a word used by *Chaucer*, and yet still in use, signifying as much as bare-headed, bare-headed, or the hair hanging down disorderly about the ears.

Dissipate (*dissipo*) to scatter or spread abroad, to disperse.

Dissipable (*dissipabilis*) that may be spread or scattered abroad.

Dissology (*dissologia*) the speech of two.

Dissoluble (*dissolubilis*) easie to be loosed or dissolved.

Dissonance (*disonantia*) a discord in tunes and voices.

Dissyllable (*dissyllabus*) a word of two syllables.

Distant (*distant, anti*) differing or distant, far asunder, divers.

Distend (*distendo*) to stretch or reach out; to enlarge.

Dissention (*dissentio*) a stretching out, an enlarging.

Determinate (*determino*) to divide place from place, to bound or separate.

Distich (*distichon*) a double meeter, a couple of verses, a sentence contained in two lines.

Distill (*distillo*) to drop down by little and little.

Distortion (*distortio*) a wrestling

wrestling, writhing, or crookedness. *Felsh*, useth the word *distorquemens* in the same sense.

Distress (*distressio*) signifies in our Law, a compulsion in certain real Actions, whereby to bring a man to appear in Court, or to pay debt, or duty denied. The effect whereof most usually is, to drive the party distrained to Repleve the distress, and so to take his action of trespass against the distrainer, or else to compound neighbourly with him for the debt or duty for which he distrains. In what cases a Distress is lawful, see *The new Terms of Law, Verbo Distress*. Sometimes it signifies great affliction or misery.

Districate (from the Ital. *disticare*) to rid out of trouble or incumbrance.

District (*districtus*) is that territory or circuit, wherein any one has power to distrain; as a Manor is the Lords District.

Distrigillation (*distrigillatio*) a cutting or rubbing.

Distringen (*distringens*) that rubs or wipes off, or that troubleth greatly.

Disveloped. See *Developed*.

Dithyramb (*dithyrambus*) a kind of Hymn or Song in honour of *Bacchus*, who was surnamed *Dithyrambus*; and the Poets, who composed such Hymns, were called *Dithyrambicks*.

Dition (*ditio*) dominion,

power, authority, mastership. **Ditry** (from the Ital. *detto*, i. e. *dictum*) a rhyme expressed in words, and sung to a musical tune. *Min*.

Divagation (*divagatio*) a straying or wandering about.

Dival (*dival*) divine, belonging to the gods.

Divan ? A Judgment hall,

Divano } a great Court of Law or Justice among the Turks and Persians, not much unlike or inferiour to our Parliament, of which there is one held in every Province; but the chief *Divan*, or Tribunal of Justice, is held in the Great Turks Palace at *Constantinople*, the four first days of every week, *Hist. of France*.

Divaricate (*divarico*) to stride or spread wide one from another.

Divelled (from *divello*) pulled away, or asunder, undone, ravished.

Diventilate (*diventilo*) to fan or winnow corn with a Wind-fan; also to turn out of one hand into another.

Diveruerare (*diverbero*) strike, beat, or cut.

Diversify (*diversifico*) to vary, or make divers.

Diversify (*diversitas*) a being different or divers. In Logick those things are said to be *divers*, which have no opposition to others, but different onely in circumstance.

Diversifiquier (*diversifiquens*) that varieth, or speaks diversly.

Diverticle

Diverticle (*diverticulum*) a by-way; a crafty shift.

Dividend, in the Exchequer seems to be one part of an Indenture. *An. 19 Edw. 1. c. 11. & 28 ejusd. Stat. 3. c. 2.*

Dividend (from *divido*) in the University is that share which every one of the Fellows does equally and justly divide, either by an Arithmetical or Geometrical proportion of their annual stipend. In Arithmetick it is the number to be divided.

Dividual (*dividuum*) that may be severed or divided.

Dividuity (*dividuitas*) a division; also an aptness to divide.

Divination (*divinatio*) a presage or foretelling of things to come; which may be divided into three different kinds, viz. Supernatural, Natural, and Superstitious. *Supernatural Divination* (onely revealed to man by God) is not properly called Divination, but Prophecy, with which all the holy Prophets have in former times been inspired.

Natural Divination, may be divided into two branches; whereof the first is that which hath in former times been practised by wicked spirits in Oracles and Answers given by them in Idols, and is at this day sometime seen in possessed persons, who by suggestion of the devil may foretell things to come; and this is but a *Natural Divination*; For

though to us it seem miraculous, because of our ignorance in the causes and courses of things; yet in those spirits it is but *natural*, who by their long experience, and great observation, besides the knowledge of secrets in Nature, and their quick intelligence from all places, are able to foresee much more, then we by nature can.

The second branch of *Natural Divination* is that which a wise man may foretell by probable conjecture, being no way offensive, so long as it is onely guided by reason, and over-ruled, by submitting it self to the Almighty power of God. And to this second kind of Divination, Astrology may also be referred, which (by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets) promises to foretell many things, so long as it keeps it self in due limits, and arrogates not too much to the certainty thereof: into which excess of vanity, if it once break forth, it is then no longer called *Natural Divination*, but Superstitious and wicked; for the Stars may incline, but not impose a necessity on particular things.

The third and last manner of *Divination* is that which we call *Superstitious*, whereof there has been among the Gentiles divers kinds. As namely, *Augury*, by the flying, feeding, and chirping of Birds. *Alphitomancy*, by

Barley.

Barley-meal. *Auspicy*, by opening and viewing the bowels of beasts. *Necromancy*, by calling up Devils, or dead mens Ghosts. *Geomancy*, by making certain Circles and Lines in the earth. *Hydromancy*, by some apparition in water. *Pyromancy*, by the fire, or by spirits appearing in the fire. *Licanomancy*, by water in a basin. *Palmistry*, or *Chirromancy*, by looking on the lines of the fingers and hands. *Consicinomancy*, by a Sieve. *Areomancy*, by the air. *Capnomancy*, by the flying of smoak. *Catoptromancy*, by visions in a glass. *Sorcery*, or *Cleromancy*, by lots. *Armomancy*, by the shoulders of beasts. *Axiomancy*, by Hatchets. *Daphnomancy*, by a Lawrel or Bay-tree. *Alestryomancy*, by a Cock. *Alebrromancy*, by Barley-meal mixed with Wheat. *Botanomancy*, by virtue of herbs. *Cephalonomancy*, by an Asses head broiled on coals. *Ceromancy*, by wax put into water. *Lithomancy*, by a stone. *Betomancy*, by Arrows. *Libanomancy*, by Incense or Frankincense. *Metopomancy*, by the face. *Neciomancy*, by conference with dead bodies raised, &c.

All which being by the Pagans themselves accounted deceitful and vain, it remains that of Christians they be utterly rejected and abhorred. Of the nature and definition of Divination, see more in my *L. Bac. advanc. of learn. p. 209.*

Diviniture, so *Chaucer* calls an inferiour Divine: a smatterer in Divinity.

Divinur, to make divine or heavenly; also to divine or foretell.

Divinipotent (*divinipotens*) that hath power in divine things.

Divisibillity, capableness of being divided.

Division (*diviso*) a separation or partition, also a term in Printing, and signifies a subunion of two words, as *self-interest*; called also a *Hyphon*.

Divittare (*divitio*) to enrich, or make rich, *Eccl. 10.*

Divitiosus (*divitiositas*) abundance of riches.

Divorce (*divortium*, a *diversitate mentium*) the dissolution of marriage, a separation of man and wife, which was (as our Saviour witnesseth, *Matth. 19. 8.*) first permitted by *Moses* to the *Israelites*, *Deut. 24. 1.* for the hardness of their hearts, that men might rather put their wives away, whom they grew weary of, then use them with too great extremity to shorten their lives, as many did: The woman so divorced was to have of her husband a writing (as *St. Hierom* and *Josephus* witness, in *lib. de Ant. 4. c. 8.*) to this effect, *I promise that hereafter I will lay no claim to thee*: and this writing was called a *Bill of divorce*. But with Christians this custom

is abrogated, saving only in case of Adultery. The ancient Romans also had a custom of *Divorce*, among whom it was lawful for the wife to put away her husband, as for the husband to dismise his wife; but among the *Israelites* this prerogative was only permitted to the husband. See *Repudiate*.

In our common Law, *Divorce* is accounted that separation between two *de facto* married together, which is a *vinculo matrimonii, non solum a mensu & thoro*. And therefore the woman so divorced, received all again that she brought with her. This is only upon a nullity of the marriage, through some essential impediment, as *Consanguinity* or affinity within the degrees forbidden, *Precontract*, *Impotency*, or such like.

Diureticall (*diureticus*) that provokes one to piss, that hath the power or property to make one piss, or to cause urine.

Diurnal (*diurnalis*) belonging to the day, daily.

Diurnal (*diurnum*) taken substantively, is a Day-book, or Register of every days business, news or action.

Diuturnity (*diuturnitas*) long space of time, long continuance.

Divulgate (*divulgo*) to publish or make common.

Divulsion (*divulsio*) a pulling in pieces, or asunder.

Dizain (Fr.) the number of ten, the tenth; Also a Ditty of ten *Stanza's*, or *Stanza* of ten verses; also a French penny. And sometimes it is taken for a pair of Beads of ten courses.

Docible (*docibilis*) apt to be taught.

Docibillity (*docibilitas*) easiness to be taught, aptness to learn, quickness of apprehension.

Docillize (from *doceo*) to make docible, tractable, teachable.

A Dock for ships (*navale*) there are two kinds of them, a *dry Dock*, which is made with Floud-gates, to keep out the Tide, in which ships are built and repaired, and wherein they sit without danger. A *Wet Dock*, which is in any Creek or place, where a ship may be cast in out of the Tides way; and there when a ship has made her self (as it were) a place to lie in, we say, She has *Dock'd* her self.

Docket, is a Brief in writing. *Anno 2 & 3 P. & M. c. 6.* *West* writes it *Dogget*, by whom it seems to be some small piece of paper or parchment containing the effect of a larger writing. *Sim. part 2. tit. Fines. Sect. 106.*

Doctiloquent (*doctilocus*) that speaks learnedly.

Doctorat (Fr.) a Doctorship, the state or degree of a Doctor.

Document (*documentum*) a lesson,

a lesson, admonition, or example.

Dohereathozp (Gr.) a term in Astrology, signifying a twelfth part, and is most commonly applied to the division of the Zodiack into twelve Signs.

Dobethæron (Gr.) a figure of twelve angles or corners, a twelve-cornered proportion.

Dodona, a City of Epirus, near which stood a Grove of Oaks, only dedicated to Jupiter, called *Dodona's Grove*; the Oaks were said to speak, and were wont to give Oraculous answers to those that came to consult them.

Dodranal (*dodrantalk*) of nine ounces, or nine inches in length or weight.

Dogana, a Customs-house in the East-Indies.

Dog-days, or *Canicular-days* (*dies caniculares*) certain days in July and August, so called of the Star Cank, or the *Dog-star*, which then (rising with the Sun) is predominant and greatly increaseth its heat. During the time this *Dog-star* reigns, the River Nilus in Egypt overflows his banks, as though the waters were led by it. See *Vul. Er.* upon this subject, fol. 221. And the first part of the *Treasury of times*, fol. 72.

Doge, is the title of dignity belonging to the Supreme Magistrate among the *Venetians*, who is also called Duke; and

is the head of that Republick.

Dogdzaw, is a manifest apprehension of an offender against Venison in the Forest. There are four of these noted by Mr. *Minn.* part 2. of his *Forest Laws*, c. 18. viz. *Stable-stand*, *Dog-draw*, *Back-bear*, and *Bloudy-hand*. *Dog-draw* is, when one is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a Hound lead in his hand, &c.

Dogmatist (*dogmaticus*) prudent, wise, learned, belonging to points of learning or doctrine.

Dogmatist (*dogmatistes*) he that induceth any new Sect or Opinion; one that makes or would try conclusions, a forger of new Sects.

Dogmatize (*dogmatize*) to impose a doctrine; to instruct or teach.

Dolation (*dolatio*) a smoothing or making even.

Dole (*dolus*) deceit, treachery, guile. It from [*dolor*] then grief or sorrow. We also call Alms distributed to the poor at a Funeral, *Dole*, quasi *Deal*, from the Sax. *Dælan*, i. e. to divide or distribute, because we *deal* or divide it out in portions; of which kind of *dole* there is a most ancient and remarkable one at *Tichborn* in *Hampshire* every 25 day of *March*. Also a *dole* of Land or Meadow, for a part or portion.

Doleans (Fr.) a wailing, lamentation, mourning, or complaining.

Dollar, a Dutch Coin, worth about

about 4 s. and 4 d. of our money.

Dolorous (*dolorosus*) full of grief, sorrow, or pain.

Dolphin (Fr. *Dauphin*) the eldest Son of France, called so of *Dauphiné*, a Province given, or (as some report) sold in the year 1349. by *Humbert* Earl thereof, to *Philip de Valois*, partly on condition, that for ever the French King's eldest Son should hold it (during his Father's life) of the Empire, &c.

Dolman, a Turkish Gown, long Coat, or upper Garment, closed with long buttons down to the girdle-stand.

Domable (*domabilis*) easily to be tamed.

Domesticat (*domesticus*)

Domestick pertaining to the household, tame, familiar.

Dome (from *domus*) a Town-house, Guild-hall, State-house, Meeting-house in a City, from that of *Florence*, which is so called. Also a flat round Loover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c. somewhat resembling the Bell of a great Watch. Also a doom, judgment, or sentence; from the Sax. *Dothe*.

Domestican, was anciently used for a Confessor.

Domitell (*domicillum*) a mansion-house, or dwelling-place.

Dominatior (*dominatio*) Dominion, Rule, or Authority over others.

Dominations, are one of

the nine Quires of Angels mentioned by St. Paul, Col. 1. 16.

Dominate (*dominans*) bearing rule or sway.

Domini, or *Anno Domini*, is the computation of time from the Incarnation of our Saviour Jesus Christ. As the Romans made their computation from the building the City of Rome; and the Grecians numbred their years by their *Olympiads*, or Games called *Olympick*. So Christians, in remembrance of the happy Incarnation, and blessed Birth of our Saviour, reckon the time from his Nativity. See *Epoch*.

Dominical (*dominicus*) pertaining to the Lord and Master. The *Dominical Letter* in Calendars is so called, from a kind of preheminiene it hath above the rest of the letters, in token whereof it is of red colour, because it shews the *Dominical*, or Lord's day, throughout the year. *Min*.

Dominicans, otherwise called *Preaching* or *Black Friars*, a Religious Order instituted by St. *Dominick* a Spaniard, about the year 1206. he sent his Associates to preach the Gospel, even to the furthest parts of the world then known, which they did with great success, as their Successors since have done, and do still even in *India* and *America*. This Order was confirmed by Pope *Honorius* the Third, about the year 1216.

Domino,

Domino, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by Canons: and hence also a fashion of veil used by some women that mourn.

Dominicidæ (*dominicida*) he that kills his Master.

Domition ? (*domitura*)

Domiture } a taming or breaking.

Donary (*donarium*) a gift or present, properly to a holy use.

Donatists, a Sect of Heretics, so called from *Donatus* Bishop of *Carthage*, the first broacher of the Heresie, who lived about the year 358. in the time of Pope *Liberius*, and the Emperour *Constantine*. Their prime Tenet was, That the true Church was onely in *Africk*, and that out of *Africk* there was no true Baptism; They held also, That the Son in the mystery of the Blessed Trinity, was less then the Father, and the holy Ghost less then the Son, with other damnable points, &c. See *Circumcellians*.

Donatisthe (*donativum*) a Princes benevolence or gift. A *Donative Benefice* is that which is meerly given and collated by the Patron to a man, without either Presentation to, or Institution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his commandment. *Fitzh. nat. br. fo. 35.* See the Statute *An. 8 R. 2. cap. 4.*

Donatisthe (*donativus* adjectively) that is able or apt to give.

Doniferous (*donifer*) that carries a gift.

Donor (in Law) signifies the giver, and *Donee* he or she to whom a gift is given.

Dooms-day-book, so called, because upon any difference, the parties received their doom from it. Others (less probably) say 'tis called *Dooms-day-book*, *quasi*, *domus Dei book*: But to confirm the former Etymology, it is called in Latin, *Liber Judicarius*. See *Antient Demeasfn*.

Dorado (Span.) a thing gilded or gilt. It is used (in *Religio Medici*, fo. 135.) for a man that hath a fair out-side, but no qualities or good parts within.

Dorick Dialect (*Dialectus Dorica*) one of the five Dialects of the Greek Tongue. *Vide Dialect.*

Dorick-work, is a term in Architecture, and signifies one of the five Orders of Pillars mentioned by *Vitruvius*. See *Tuscan*.

Dorick, or **Dorian Musick** (*Dorica musica*) a kind of grave and solemn Musick, and therefore assigned to great Personages; and so called, because the *Dorians* first devised it.

Dormant (Fr.) a term in Heraldry, as a *Lion dormant*, i. e. a Lion sleeping, or lying in a sleeping posture.

Dormitino (from *dormio*) that causeth sleep.

Dorp (Belg.) a Village or Countrey-

Country Town. See *Thorp*.

A **Dormitory**, **Dormitory** or **Dormitory** (*dormitorium*) a place where many sleep together; so was the place anciently and still is called, where religious persons take their nights rest in their Convents, many in the same room.

Dose (from *Dosis*, i. a giving) the quantity of Potion or Medicine which a Physitian appoints his Patient to take at once.

Dotkin (Dutch *Duppen*) a small Coin in the *Low Countreys*, of less value than our Farthing: Hence the Phrase, *Not worth a Dotkin*, when we mean a thing is of little or no value.

Dobetaild, is a term among Joyners, and signifies that particular way of joyning boards together; when one piece of the one goes into, or mingles with the other, and is much better, and more costly then a common, plain joyning of them.

Doublet (Fr.) a counterfeit precious Stone of two pieces joyned or glewed together.

Dotal (*dotalis*) belonging to a Dowry or Joynture.

Dobane (Fr. *Douane*) the name of the Custom-house of *Lyons*; hence also any Custom or Impost.

Dowager (*vidua dotata*) a Widow indowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Personages onely.

Downess, With us hath two significations; the one, certain hilly Plains in the West Countrey; so called; and this *Dow* comes from the old Sax. *Dune*, i. e. a hill, commonly that stretcheth it self out in length: The other a certain part of the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coast of *Kent*, where commonly our English Navy rides; and this we borrow from the *Hollanders*, who call the Sandbanks, which lie on the Sea-side, the *Dunes*; And the Town of *Dunkirk*, rightly in English *Dunchurch*, took denomination from its being situate in the *Dunes* or Sandbanks of the Sea. *Verst.*

Dower (*dos*) signifies in Law, That which the Wife brings to her Husband in Marriage, otherwise called *Maritagium*, Marriage goods. *Dower* from *dotarium*, That which she hath of her Husband; after the Marriage determined, if she out-live him, *Glanville* 7. ca. 2. *Bracton* l. 2. ca. 38. See more in *Gowel*. And you may see the form of a *Dowry Bill*, among the Jews, in *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 235.

Dowfers, The stones of a Stag or Buck, so called by *Hunts-men*.

Doxology (Gr.) a Song of praise, a speaking or giving glory; as when we say, *Gloria be to the Father*, &c. that is properly *Doxology*, and is said to be composed by the first Council of *Nice*, and *St. Jerome* to be

Author of the other Versicle,
As it was in the beginning,
&c. *View of Directory*, fo.
32. 33.

Dorp, a She Rogue, a Woman-Beggar, a lowzy Quean.

Draco's Laws, Laws which for being extream severe and cruel, are therefore said to be written rather with blood than ink; such are those that punish trivial offences with death, or some other excessive torment. So called from *Draco* an ancient and severe Law-maker in Athens.

Dram (*drachma*) the eighth part of an ounce, it contains three Scruples, every scruple being of the weight of twenty what corns: So that a Dram is the just weight of Sixty Corns of Wheat. Also a Piece of Money among the Grecians, the most usual whereof valued of ours 7 d. ob.

Dramatich (*dramaticum*) a kind of Poetry, when the persons are every one adorned and brought upon the Theatre, to speak and act their own parts, *Hobbs*. See *Poesie*.

Drap de-berry, a thick kind of Cloth so called, for that it was first made in the County of *Berry* in France.

Draper (so called of the French word *Drap* a Cloth) a term which Painters use, consisting principally in the rump-making and folding a Garment, in drawing or limning, giving to every fold his proper natural doubling and shadow. *Peacocks*. See *Silene*.

Distr or a **Distr**, a term among Water-men, and signifies the floating of a Boat alone without any person in it, to row or steer it, but is carried to and fro with the Tyde.

Dill, a Stone-Cutters Tool, wherewith he bores little holes in Marble, &c. Also a large over-grown Ape, or Baboon, so called.

Drogoman (or *Draguman*) an Interpreter or Truchman, the word is used by the Turks from the Gr. *δρωγμαν*. The Fr. write it *Drogueman*. See *Truchman*.

Drol (Fr.) a Good-fellow, boon Companion, merry Grig; one that cares not how the world goes.

Droterp (Fr.) is with us taken for a kind of facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry knavish wit.

Dromedary (*dromas*, *adri*) a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back, very swift, being able to carry a man 100 miles a day, and may abide three dayes journey without drink.

Dronatist (*dropacista*) one that pulls off hair and makes the body bare.

Dub, is a kind of Punishment by beating the soles of the feet with a stick, as the Turks use it. *Hudibras*.

Dudger, one that fishes for Oysters; and that kind of fishing is called *drudging*.

Druide (*Druides*) certain learned Pagan Priests among the

the ancient *Britans* and *Gauls*, that lived naked in woods, giving themselves to the study of Philosophy, and avoiding all company as much as they might: they were of such estimation among the people, that all Controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on such as disobeyed their Sentence. They believed the immortality of the Soul, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) they still passed by death, from one body to another. *Cesar lib. 6. de Bello Gal.* They took their Name from *Δρυς*, an *Oke*, because they held nothing more holy than an Oak, which was also sacred to *Jupiter*; or because they were wont to exercise their Superstition in Oaken Groves, whence *Lucan lib. 7.*

— *Nemora alta remotis*
Incolit lurch, —

Ant. Hiber. p. 27.

Drungar (*drungarius*) an Officer of great account among the ancient Greeks; the Commander of a Squadron of Land-Soldiers, sometimes taken for an Admiral at Sea.

Dryads (*Dryades*) Nymphs of the Woods, or Wood Fairies.

Dual (*dualis*) pertaining to the number by two.

Dualty (*dualitas*) the number two, duplicity.

Duana. See *Divano*.

Duarchy (*duarchia*) a Government wherein two govern jointly.

To **Dub** a Knight (from the Fr. *Addouber*, i. to dress or arm at all points) to make a Knight, or to confer that Order upon any one.

Dubiosity (from *dubiosus*) doubtfulness.

Dubious (*dubius*) doubtful, uncertain.

Ducal (*ducalis*) that hath the conduct or leading; Duke-like, of or belonging to a Duke.

Ducker (*ducalis aureus*) a certain Gold Coyn which was first coyned in Rome, in the year of the City 547, and afterwards it began to be used in other places. So called, because it bore the Image of a Duke, and is worth about six shilling and eight pence. *Pol. Virgil.*

Ducenarius (*ducenarius*) pertaining to two hundred.

Ductarius (*ductarius*) that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

Ductible (*ductibilis*) that may be led.

Ductile (*ductilis*) easie to be drawn or led.

Duction (*ductio*) a leading or bringing down.

Dudman q. *Deadman*; a Maulkin or Effigies set up to fright Birds from Corn or Grain sowed.

Duel (*duellum*) a fight between two.

Dulcacid (*dulcacidus*, quasi *duch* and *acidus*) that which

hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

Dulcarnon, — I am (says *Chaucer*) tell God me better mind send, at **Dulcarnon**, i. at a **Dilemma**, at my wits end. For **Dulcarnon** was a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*, after a years study. *Euclid. lib. 7. theor. 33.*

Dulcify from *dulcis* and *facio* to make sweet.

Dulciloquens (*dulciloquus*) that speaketh sweetly.

Dulcimer or **Dulcimet** (*sambuca*) so called, *quasi dulce melos*, i. sweet melody) a Musical Instrument; A **Sambuke**.

Dulcisonant (*dulcisonus*) that sounds sweetly.

Dulcitude (Lat.) sweetness.

Dulcoration (from *dulcor, oris*) a making sweet. *Bac.*

Dulocracy (*dulocratia*) a kind of Government, when Slaves have so much licence that they rule and domineer.

Dulocratia, pertaining to that kind of Government.

Dumat (*dumatis*) pertaining to Bryers.

Dumosity (*dumosity*) that hath many, or is full of Brambles or Bryers.

To **Dun**, is a word lately taken up by fancy; and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt.

Duodennat (*duodennus*) of twelve years.

Duple (*duplex*) double, two, twice so much.

Duplicity (*duplicitas*) doubleness, twice so much.

Duplicare (*duplico*) to double, increase or make twice as much. A **Duplicat** is used by *Crompton* for a second Letters Patent, granted by the Lord Chancellor in a Case wherein he had formerly done the same; and was therefore thought void.

So a second Letter written and sent to the same purpose, as the former, and to the same party for fear of miscarriage of the first, or for other reason, is called a **Duplicat**: and when such a second Letter is written, to be sent, the custom is to write the word **Duplicat** in the head of the Letter, to signify that it is a second Letter. A third Letter may also after the same manner be called a **Triplicate**.

Durable (*durabilis*) that which will last or continue long.

Dura-mater (Lat.) the outward hard skin that wraps the brains, as *Pia mater* is in the inner skin next the brains.

Dures (*duritia*) is in Law a Plea used in way of exception, by him that being cast into Prison at a mans suit, or otherwise by beating or threats, hardly used, seals any Bond to him during his restraint. For the Law holds this not good, but rather sup-

poseth

poseth it to be constrained. *Brook* in his Abridgment joyns **Dures** and **Manasse** together, i. **Duritia** and **Manas**, hardness and threatening. See the new book of **Entries**, verbo **Dures**, and the new **Terms of Law**.

Durisy (*duritas*) hardness, rudeness, cruelty.

Duumvirate (*duumviratus*) the Office of the **Duumviri** at Rome, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriff-ship of the City of London, or of any other place, where two are in joynt Authority.

Dwas-tyghr, (Sax.) a false or foolish fire or light misleading the Traveller; Jack with a Lanthorn. *Sax. Dict.* See **Ignis fatuus**.

Dwintle (Sax. **Dwinan**) to consume, to waste, to vanish, to moulder away by degrees. *Chaucer* uses **Dwined**, the Participle.

Dwina, a Coyn among the East-Indians valuing Thirty Shillings of our Money. *Herb.*

Dynamitog (Gr.) a discourse of power.

Dynarchy, See **Dinarchy**.

Dynasty (*dynastia*) government, rule or power.

Dyprichs, were two tables kept in the ancient Church, one containing the names of the Living, the other of the Dead, which they prayed for in the time of Mass. *Spel.*

Dys (Gr.) in composition signifies evil, difficult or impossible.

Dyscrasia (*dyscrasia*) when some humour or quality abounds in the body, a disemper.

Dysentery (*dysentery*) a perillous flux with excoriation and painful wringing of the bowels, and some blood issuing: the bloody flux.

Dysnomia (*dysnomia*) evil constitution or ordering of the Law.

Dyspathy (Gr.) ill affection, passion, or vexation of mind.

Dyspepsie (Gr.) ill concoction or digestion, rawness of the stomach.

Dysopsie (Gr.) dimness, ill sight.

Dysurp (Gr.) a disease of pissing.

E.

Ealdorman among the Saxons was as much as **Earl** among the Danes. *Cam. Brit. fo. 107.* Also an Elder, Senator or Statesman. And at this day we call them **Aldermen** that are Associates to the Chief Officer of a Town. 24 H. 8. cap. 13.

Eame (Sax.) the Mothers Brother; still retained in **Lancashire**.

Eane (Sax. **Eansan**) to bring forth, as the Ewe doth the Lamb.

Eardor-burh (Sax.) the Metropolis or chief City.

Easemen (*esamentum*) is a service that one neighbour hath of another by Charter or Prescription without profit, as a way through his grounds, a Sink, or such like. *Kitchin. fo. 105.* which in the Civil Law is called *Servitus prædii*.

Easter. See *Pasche*.

Easterling. See *Sterling*.

Eaves-dropper (*subauscultator*) One that hearkens at windows, or *Eaves* of Houses, to hear the discourse of others.

Ebene (*ebenus*) a tree that grows in *Æthiopia*, bearing neither leaves nor fruit; it is black, and has no grain like other wood, and is sharp in biting in taste, being burnt it yields a pleasant smell, neither is its smoak offensive, but the green wood is so full of sap, that it will flame like a Candle. It is good against many diseases of the eyes. That which grows in *India* is spotted with white and yellow, being of less estimation than that of *Æthiopia*. *Bull.*

Ebionites (so called from *Ebion* their first founder, who lived in the time of Pope *Anaclet*, and the Emperour *Titus* about the year of Christ 71.) were certain Hereticks that denied the Divinity of our Saviour Christ, and held he was onely a man, conceived and born from man and woman, as the rest of mankind. Against which Heresie St. *John* wrote his Gospel; which they impugned and rejected, as

they did also the Gospels of St. *Mark*, and St. *Luke*, and onely admitted that of St. *Matthew*.

Ebriety (*ebrietas*) drunkenness.

Ebriosity (*ebriositas*) continual drunkenness.

Ebrious (*ebrius*) drunken, or that causeth drunkenness.

Ebullate (*ebullo*) to bubble or burst out.

Ebullient (from *ebullio*) a boiling or bubbling; also a breaking out into talk, or a speaking with ostentation.

Ebullition (*ebullitio*) a boiling, bubbling, or seething, a rising up in bubbles.

Éburnean (*eburneus*) of Ivory, or white like Ivory.

Eccentric (*eccentricus*) that hath not all one centre, or that hath no centre, or is out of centre.

Echo or **Æcho** (Gr.) a resounding, or giving again of any noise, or voice in a Wood, Valley, or Hollow Place. Poets feign, that this *Eccho* was a Nymph so called, who being rejected by one whom she loved, pined away for sorrow in the Woods, where her voice still remains, answering the outcries of all complaints.

Ecclesiastical (*ecclesiasticus*) belonging to the Church, or Church-men.

Ecclesiastick (*Ecclesiastes*) a Preacher, a Churchman.

Eclipse (*eclipsis*) a defect or failing. Commonly it signifies

nifies a want of light: and there are two such Eclipses, namely of the Moon, and of the Sun.

Eclipse of the Moon never happens but at her Full, nor then always, but when she is in such a point as the interposition of the earth deprives her of the Sun-beams, from whence she taketh her light. **Eclipse** of the Sun is not so usual, and happens onely at the change of the Moon, as when the Moon, being between the Sun and us, doth, with her dark body, hide part of his light from us: which was the cause that *Dionysius Areopagita* (seeing the Sun so admirably eclipsed at our Saviours Passion, contrary to all reason, when the Moon was not in any nearness to hinder his light) cried out in amazement, *Aut Deus natura patitur, aut machina mundi dissolvitur*. Either the God of Nature suffers, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed. *Bull.*

Ecliptick line (*linca Ecliptica*) an imagined line running through the midst of the Twelve Signs, in which the Sun always keeps his course, and is so termed, because the Eclipses happen, when the Moon is either in conjunction or opposition under this line. *Min.*

Ecloge or **Ælogue** (*ecloga*) is commonly taken for a Pastoral Speech, or a Poem

containing a Communication of Shepherds, such as *Virgils Eclogues*. But the word in Greek signifies properly an election or choice gathering of things together, or an Abridgment of Authors.

Ecstasy (*ecstasis*) a trance, swooning or astonishment, a ravishment or transportation of the spirit, by passion, &c.

Ecstatick (*ecstaticus*) taken with an Ecstasy or Trance.

Ectype (*ectypum*) a thing made according to the example and copy; a counterfeit.

Edacity (*edacitas*) unsatiable eating, greediness of stomach. *Bac.*

Eddyn (Sax. *Ed. i. rursus*) Is the running back of the water in some place, contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falling into the Tyde again, which happens by reason of some head-land or point in a River, jutting out suddenly, and so hindering the full current which the water had before it came to that Point. And an **Eddy wind**, is that wind which recoils from any Sail, or Halse going contrary to that wind whence it proceeds, but is never so strong as the other.

Eden (Hebr.) delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. The Garden of *Eden* stood near the River *Euphrates* in *Syria*, and abounded with all manner of pleasures and delights, and therefore

Eden is used for *Paradise*.

Edentare (*edento*) to strike out, or draw out ones teeth.

Edict (*edictum*) a Commandment, Ordinance or Proclamation.

Edification (*edificatio*) a building: But most commonly it is taken for instruction, so plainly delivered, that the hearer profiteth by it.

Edifice (*edificium*) from the Hebr. *Edhen*, *i. e. edes*) a building or frame of a building; also the art of building.

Edil or *Aedil* (*edilis*) an inferior Officer among the ancient Romans, whose charge was to register Sanctions, oversee the Buildings of Temples, as also of private houses, such as our Church-wardens, or Surveyors, &c. And of these *Aediles* there were two sorts, *Plæbii* and *Curules*, as you may read in *Godwins Anthol.* ch. de *Aedilibus*.

Edith (Sax. *Edise*.) the rowen or aftermath of a Meadow, the head of Grass after it has been mowed.

Edisserare (Lat.) a shew or declarer.

Edition (*editio*) a setting forth, a publishing, an impression. As of Books, we call it a first, a second, third, fourth, &c. Edition, when a Book has been so many several times imprinted.

Edicare (*edituor*) to defend the house, or rule over

the Temple or house. *Greg.*

Edmund (Sax.) for *Edmund*, *i. e.* happy or blessed peace. Our Lawyers do yet acknowledge *Mund* for peace, in their word *Mundbrech*, for breach of Peace.

Educate (*educare*) to bring up or nourish.

Edward in Sax. *Coines Edward*, *i. e.* Happy keeper. The Christian humility of King *Edward* the Confessor brought such credit to this name, that since that time it hath been most usual in all Estates. That *ward* signifies a keeper is apparent by *Wood-ward*, *mill-ward*, &c. *Cam.*

Effable (*effabilis*) that may be spoken, uttered or expressed.

Effasinate (*effascino*) to bewitch or charm.

Effemination (*effeminatio*) a making womanish, weak or wanton, a womanizing.

Effervescence (*effervescencia*) a sudden anger or fury.

Effere (*effatus*) which hath lately brought forth, that beareth no more, barren, *Fuller.*

Efficacy (*efficacia*) force, strength, virtue or ability.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents a thing after an excellent manner, neither by bare words only, but by presenting to our minds the lively *Idea's* or forms of things so truly as if we saw them, with our eyes; As, the places in Hell, the fiery arrow of *Ace-*

sta,

sta, the description of *Fame*, the flame about the Temples of *Ascanius*, &c.

Efficient (*efficiens*) that brings to pass, causing or effecting.

Effiction (*efficio*) an expressing or representing.

Effigies (Lat.) an Image made after the similitude of a thing; likeness, representation.

Efflagitate (*efflagito*) to desire earnestly, or require importunately.

Effluen (*efflatus*) breathed or blown away, yielded, or given up. *Herb. Travels.*

Efflorescence (from *effloresco*) the outward face, or superficies, the upmost rind or skin of any thing: In Physick the appearance of spots or such signs of a Disease, is called an *Efflorescence*.

Effluence (*effluentia*) a running or flowing out, a flux.

Effluent ? (*effluus*) that *Effluous* runs or flows out.

Efflulum (Lat.) a running out or flowing over. Often used in *Vul. Er.*

Effocare (*effoco*) to choak or strangle.

Effeminate (*effeminatus*) woman-like, nice, wanton.

Effort (Fr.) an endeavour, labor, travel, pains-taking, a striving for a matter with whole force and power.

Effracture (*effractura*) a breaking open.

Effrenation (*effrenatio*)

headlong rashness, unbridled rashness, unruly headiness.

Effrontery (Fr.) impudence, malepertness, shamelessness. *Eicon Basil.*

Effund (*effundo*) to pour out, to consume riotously.

Effusion (*effusio*) a pouring out, prodigality.

Egbert, or rather *Ecbert* (Sax.) *i. e.* always bright or famous for ever.

King *Egbert*, who was the seventeenth King of the *West-Saxons*, having subdued the Principal Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, stiled himself the first English Monarch, commanding South Britain to be called *England*, from the English Saxons, from whose blood he was extracted, and over whom he reigned. *Cam.*

Egean Sea (*Mare Aegæum*) part of the Mediterranean Sea near *Greece*, dividing *Europe* from *Asia*. A Sea dangerous and troublesome to sail through, in regard of the multitude of Rocks and Islands every where dispersed; insomuch that a man is proverbially said to sail in the *Egean Sea*, that is incumbered with difficulties, or attempts a business of much hazard.

Egestion (*egestio*) a distributing abroad, a carrying or casting forth ordure or dung, a voiding or evacuation.

Egestuosity (*egestuositas*) extreme poverty.

Egestuous (*egestuosus*) very poor or needy.

Enilop-

Ægiloptical (*agilopticus*) that hath or pertaineth to the disease (*Ægilopa*), which is a kind of Fistula or Imposthume in the corner of the eye, growing to be a Canker, eating to the nose, and is called the *Lacrymale Fistula*. *Rid.*

Æglantine (*Fr. Esglancier*) Sweet-briar, or Dog-briar.

Æglogue. Vide *Eclogue*.

Æglomerate (*eglomerato*) to unwind.

Ægregious (*egregius*) excellent, singular, passing good.

Ægresse } (*egressus*) a

Ægression } passage or going forth.

Ægritude (*agritudo*) sickness, grief, discontentment.

Ægrimony (*agrimonia*) *idem*.

Ægrotting (*agrotans*) being sick or feeble, also fainting to be so.

Ægurgitate (*egurgito*) to draw out, to empty, to disgorge.

Æjaculate (*ejaculo*) to shoot or cast out, to hurle forth.

Æjaculatory (*ejaculatorius*) that hath the property or power to dart, shoot, or sprout forth.

Æjection (*ejectio*) a throwing or casting forth.

Æirenarch (*Eirenarches*) a Justice of Peace.

Æirenarchy (*Irenarchia*) the Office or Government of a Constable, or Justice of Peace. Mr. Lamberd wrote a Book called *Eirenarchy*, or the Office of a Justice of Peace.

Æigne (*Fr. Aïsa*, eldest) a

Law term; as *Eign right* is the eldest right; where there are more Titles than one.

Æisil (*Sax.*) was our old word for Vinegar, according to Sir *Tho. More*.

— Remember therewithal,
How Christ for thee fasted
with *Eisil* and Gall.

Ætching. See *Etching*.

Æsulation (*esulatio*) wailing or crying out with pitiful lamentation.

Æiuration (*ejuratio*) a renouncing or resignation.

Æia, the highest note in the Gamut.

Ælaborate (*elaboratus*) cunningly wrought, exactly done, laboured painfully.

Ælaboratory, a Work-house.

Ælacerate (*elacero*) to tear or rend in pieces.

Ælamites, the People of *Persia*, so called from *Elam*, son of *Sem*, son of *Noah*.

Ælapidare (*elapido*) to rid a place of Stones.

Ælaption (*elapso*) a sliding forth or away.

Ælaqueat (*elaqueo*) to un-snare or dis-intangle.

Ælare (*elatus*) carried out, advanced, proud, lofty.

Ælarate (*elaxo*) to unloose or make wider.

Æleark, a Sect of Philosophers instituted by *Phædo*, an *Elean*, of a noble family.

Æleanor, a womans name from *Helena*, *i. e.* pitiful.

Ælectorat, An Electorship; a chusing or electing, or the right or power of Election; such

such as the Electors of the Empire have. Also the Office or Territory of an Elector.

Elective (*electivus*) pertaining to election or chusing, subject to choice.

Electriferous (*electrifer*) that yields Amber.

Electrum (*Lat.*) a kind of Amber distilling out of the Poplar tree, as some report: the Poets feign it to have been the tears of the *Phaëtoniades*, (which were turned into Poplar trees) bewailing their Brother *Phaëton*. See *Amber*.

Electricity (*electricitas*) the power to attract straws of light bodies, as *Amber* doth.

Electrine (*electrinus*) pertaining to, or that is made of *Amber*.

Electuary (*electuarius*) a Medicine or Confection to be taken inwardly, and is made two ways, either liquid, as in *Forma opiata*; or whole, as in *Tablets* or *Lozenges*; or in fashion four square and long, which is called *Manus Christi*.

Or it is a Medicinable Composition, made of choice Drugs and of substance between a Syrop and a Conserve; but more inclinable to this, then that. *Cot.*

Eleemosynary (*eleemosynarius*) an *Almshouse*, or one that gives alms.

Eleemosynate (*eleemosyno*) to give alms.

Elegancy (*elegantia*) eloquence of words, fineness, neatness.

Elegy (*elegia*) a mournful song or verse, commonly used at Funerals, or upon the death of any person, and composed of unequal verses.

Elegiac (*elegiacus*) belonging to an Elegy or Lamentation.

Elegiac Verse is the same with *Pentameter*; which see.

Elegiographer (*elegiographus*) a Writer of Elegies, or lamentable Verses.

Elements (*elementa*) are the most simple bodies extant in nature; from the several participation of whose qualities all mixt bodies have their several beings, and different constitutions; they are four in number, to wit, *Fire, Air, Water, and Earth*. *Element* in the singular number stands for one of those: sometimes also it signifies a Letter, as *A, B, C*, sometimes the first foundation or Principle of a thing.

Elementary (*elementarius*) pertaining to, or which consists of Letters, Principles, or Elements.

Elench (*elenchus*) an argument subtilly reproving.

Elenchical, that reproves by argument.

Elenchick } (*elenchicus*)

Elenchical } which serves for reprehension.

Elephantine (*elephantinus*) pertaining to an Elephant.

Elevar (*elevo*) to lift or hold up, to lighten.

Elevary (from the *Lat. clevo*, to lift up) the instrument

ment wherewith Chirurge-
ons lift up the broken and sunk
in parts of the skull, and draw
out Bullets or hail-shot entred
but a little way into the flesh
or bones.

Elf or Elbe (*elva*) cor-
ruptly an Ose, — *habuerint*
Lemures nocturnasque Larvas
quas Elvas vocabant. Fairies.

Elibarton (*elibatio*) a tak-
ing or offering Sacrifices.

Elicitation (*elicitatio*) a
drawing out or alluring.

Elide (*elido*) to hit against
a thing, to dash, to break, to
squeeze, to strangle.

Elicite (*elicitus*) drawn out
or allured.

Eligible (*eligibilis*) to be e-
lected, fit or like to be chosen.

Eliminare (*elimino*) to put
out or cast forth of doors, to
publish abroad. *Mont.*

Elimate (*elimo*) to cut off
with a file, to polish, or purge.

Elingued (*elinguis*) dumb,
speechless.

Eliquament (*eliquamen-
tum*) fatness, or juice of fish or
flesh.

Elision (from *elido*) a cut-
ting off.

Elirarton (*elixatio*) a seeth-
ing or boiling.

Elizer or Elize (*vox A-
rabica*) quintessence, or the
Philosophers Stone, or one of
the names thereof: some take
it for the Chymical powder of
production: the word original-
ly signifies force or strength.

Elizabeth (Hebr. the God
of Oath, or (as some will)

Peace of God, or quiet rest of
the Lord, *Mantuan* playing
with it makes it *Eliza-bella*.
Min. ridiculously compounds it
of the Hebrew word *El*, i. *De-
us*, and the Greek *Iza* and *Beta*.

Ellipsis (Gr.) a defect; al-
so a certain crooked line com-
ing of the byas-cutting of a
Cone or Cylinder.

Elliptic (from *Ellipsis*)
defective.

Elocution (*elocutio*) a fit
and proper order of words and
sentences.

Elocution (saith Judge *Dod-
dridge*) consists of three things.

1. Of the voyce, as the Instru-
ment. 2. The words, that are
the subject. 3. The manner of
doing, which is the form of deli-
very, &c. *English Lawyer* f. 25.

Elle (Hebr.) corruptly
for *Elia*, i. e. Lord God.

Elohim (Hebr.) *Nomen*
divinum, a Judio, quasi Deus
Judex. In any process of Justice
and Judgment, God alwayes
files himself *Eloah* or *Elohim*.
Greg.

Elogy (*elogium*) a report
or testimonial of ones praise or
dispraise.

Elongate (*elongo*) to re-
move afar off, to defer or pro-
long. *Vul. Err.*

Elopement (a Law term) is
when a married woman leaves
her Husband, and dwells with
the Adulterer, by which, with-
out voluntary submission and
reconcilment to him, she shall
lose her Dower, *Stat. West. 2.*
c. 34.

Sponte

*Sponte virum mulier fugiens, & adultera fusta,
Dote sua careat; nisi sponso sponte retracta.*

Eloquence (*eloquentia*) a
gift or good grace of speaking.
That is properly said to be Elo-
quence (according to *Tully*)
where there is a judicious fit-
ting of choice words, apt and
grave sentences to matter well
disposed, the same being ut-
tered with a comely moderati-
on of the voice, countenance
and gesture. *Cic. in Prol.*
Rhetor.

Elucidaries (from *elucido*)
expositions or declarations of
things that are obscure; as *An-
selmus* his *Elucidary*.

Elucidate (*elucido*) to
make bright, to shine outward,

*Devenere locos latos, & amana vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.*

Emaceration (*emaceratio*)
a pulling down, or making lean.

Emacitp (*emacitas*) a de-
sire to be always buying.

Emacitare (*emacio*) to make
lean, or pull down the flesh.

Emaculating diseases, Con-
sumptions, or such like.

Emaculate (*emaculo*) to
make clean, to take away spots.

Emanation (*emanatio*) a
flowing or proceeding from.

Emanipate (*emancipo*) to
make free, to set at liberty, to
affranchise, or sell his title to
another. By the Roman Law,
every Son was in such subjec-
tion to his Father, that before

to manifest, to expound or ex-
press.

Elucubrate (*elucubro*) to
watch and write by candle-
light.

Elutheria, Feasts dedicated
to *Jupiter*, from whence he is
called the *Elutherian God*.

Elphynous (from *E*, and
lychnus) that hath no match or
light, without a weik.

Elyssium, or Elyssian fields,
(*Campus Elysius*) a Paradise,
into which the Heathens belie-
ved the souls of the Just went
after their departure hence.
This *Elygium* is meant by *Vir-
gil*, when he says,

he could be released of it, and
made free, he should by an
imaginary Sale, be sold three
times by his natural Father,
to another man, who was cal-
led by the Lawyers, *Pater Fi-
ducarius*, a Father in trust;
yea, and be bought again by the
natural Father, and so manu-
mised by him, and then he be-
came free. This imaginary sale
was called *Mancipatio*: the
children thus alienated from
the father, were termed *Eman-
cipati*, this form of setting
free was termed *Emancipatio*.
Godwin.

Emmanuel. See *Emmanuel*.
Emarginate

Emarginate (*emargino*) to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds or sores.

Emasculate (*emasculo*) to geld, to take away that by which one is male.

Embarassment (Fr. *Embarassement*) a perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

Embargo (Span.) a stop or arrest, properly of ships.

Embellish (Fr. *Embellir*) to beautify, garnish, adorn, bedeck, trim up, or set out unto the eye.

Ember week, of which there are four in the year, set down in most Almanacks. They are of great antiquity in the Church, called the *Quatuor tempora* in the Latin Fathers; and (besides the first institution of them for quarterly seasons of Devotion, proportioned to each part of the year, as the first fruits of every season, that the whole and each division of it might be blest by it. And again, besides their answerableness to those four times of solemn fast, mentioned among the Jews, that we Christians may not be inferior to them in that duty) an admirable use is assigned to them in the Church, in imitation of the Apostles, *Acts* 13.3. *View of the Directory*, fol. 56. They are called *Ember-days*, or *days of ashes*, (says another Authour) from the no less ancient than religious custom of eating nothing on those days till night, and then onely a

Cake baked under the *Embers* or ashes, which they called *panem subcineritium*, or *Ember-bread*. *Turb. Cat.* But *Sir Hen. Spelm. de Concil.* says, the true word is *Imber*, from the old Sax. *Imbraen*, i. e. a Circle; because the *Ember days* go round the year, as in a circle.

Embezze (*forte ab Ital. Invaligiare*, i. e. *in sacco ponere*) to steal or pilfer. *Min.*

Emblem (*emblema*) is properly any fine work cunningly set in wood, or other substance, as we see in Chessboards and Tables; notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a sweet Moral Symbol, consisting of picture and words, by which some weighty matter is declared. See *Art of making Devices*, p. 7.

Emblematical (*emblematicus*) pertaining to an Emblem.

Emblematis, he that makes Emblems.

Emblements, a Law term, signifying strictly the profits of Land which hath been sowed; but the word is sometime used more largely, for any profits that arise and accrue naturally from the ground, as grass, fruit, hemp, flax, &c.

Embolism (*embolismus*) the adding a day or more to a year, Leap-year.

Embost, a term used by Hunters, when a Deer is so hard chased, that he foams at the mouth; and hangs out the tongue; it comes from the

Span.

Span. *des embocar*, i. e. to cast out of the mouth.

Embracer, a Law term, and is he, that when a matter is in trial, comes for reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer nor Witness, and speaks in favour of one of the parties: or who labours the Jury, or useth any unlawful practice, to make them give their Verdict as he would have them.

Embrocation (Ital. *embrocatione*) a fomenting, besprinkling or gentle bathing the head or any other part, with a liquor falling from aloft upon it, in the manner of rain.

Also an applying oyl, or other liquor to the place affected.

Embryon (*embryo*) a child in the mothers womb, before it has perfect shape; and by Metaphor, any thing before it has perfection.

Embryons, pertaining to an Embryon.

Embouschment (from the Fr. *embouscher*) a falling into the Sea, as a River doth.

Emendats (from *emendo*) is an old word, yet still used in the Accounts of the Inner-Temple; where so much in *Emendats* at the foot of an Account, signifies so much in bank or stock for the House, q. a mending or increasing the common purse.

Emendation (*emendatio*) an amending, mending, reformation, or correction.

Ementition (*ementitio*)

a lying or forging.

Emergens (from *emerge*) an issuing or coming out, a rising up out of the water.

Emergent (*emergens*) issuing or rising out of; an *emergent occasion* or business, is that which unexpectedly rises out of some other; not foreseen.

Emerald (from the Span. *esmeralda*, Lat. *Smaragdus*) a precious stone, the greatest of all other, and is therefore very comfortable to the sight. The best of this sort are brought out of *Scythia*, and some affirm them to be taken out of the Griffins nest. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writes) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclines the bearer to chastity, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding near this word, for which see *Hemorroide*.

Emeril (*emyrk*) a hard and sharp stone found in the Isle of *Garnsey*, wherewith Lapidaries clean, burnish, and cut their precious stones. *Cam.*

Emerition (from *emerge*) a rising or appearing out, a coming out.

Emetique (from the Gr.) vomiting.

Emication (*emicatio*) a shining or appearing aloft.

Emigration (*emigratio*) a departing, a going from one place to live at another.

Eminentia (*eminencia*) excellency, passing, or standing above

above others, Also a particular title of honour given to all Cardinals, and is held to be above *Excellency*.

Emissary (*emissarius*) a suborned accuser, a Spye, a Tale-bearer, one sent out, a Scour.

Emission (*emissio*) a shooting, sending, or casting forth.

Emitt (*emitto*) to send forth, to publish abroad, to cast out.

Emmanuel (Hebr. God with us) one of the names under which our Saviour Christ was foretold by the Prophets, *Is. i. 7. 14. Matth. i. 23.* The union of two Natures in one Person of our Redeemer is noted in this word, *John i. 14.*

Emollid (*emollidus*) soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

Emolient (*emolliens*) a making soft, pliant, or loose. *Emollient medicines*, i.e. mollifying or asswaging, such are milk, honey, &c.

Emolument (*emolumentum*) profit gotten by labour and cost.

Emotion (*emotio*) a stirring or moving forth.

Empale. See *Impale*.

Empanel, a Law term, and signifies the writing or entering the names of a Jury into a Parchment Schedule, Roll, or Panel by the Sheriff, which he hath summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service, as Jurors are employed in.

Emparlarie (from the Fr. *parler*, to speak) signifies in Law a desire or petition in Court, of a day to pause what is best to do, or of a day of respite. The Civilians call it, *Petitionem induciarum*.

Empain (*empasma*) a composition of sweet powders, to take away sweat, and allay inflammations.

Emphatic (*emphasis*) earnestness; or an express signification of ones intention, a strong or vigorous pronuntiation of a word, a significant force in either.

Emphatic (*emphaticus*) that which is uttered with most express signification, in such sort, that it sets forth to the full the intent of the speaker; forcible, vigorous, earnest, or done with an *Emphasis*.

Emphyteuticary (*Emphyteuticarius*) he that makes a thing better then it was when he received it, that raiseth his rents, or improves. *Selden*.

Emphyteutick (*emphyteuticus*) set out to farm, hire or rent.

Empirick (*Empiricus*) a young and unskillful Physician, who without regard either of the cause of the disease, or the constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines, whereof either by observation of other mens Receipts, or by his own practice, he has had experience from some other, work they how they will.

Empiric.

Empiricall (*empirice*) done like an *Empirick*, unskillfully, done by practise onely, without Theory.

Emplastration (*emplastratio*) a plaistering or daubing, a grafting by inoculation; and in Physick, the applying a salve or plaister.

Emporium (*emporium*) a Mart-Town, a place wherein a general Fair or Market is kept.

Emporetic (*emporeticus*) pertaining to Merchants or Markets.

Empressed, a term used by Hunters, when a Hart first forsakes the herd.

Empson (*emptio*) buying or purchasing.

Empsonal (*emptonalis*) that may be bought or purchased.

Empress. See *Empory*.

Empturition (*empturition*) a longing to buy.

Empyreal (*empyreus*) fiery or burning. The *Empyrean Heaven* is the highest Heaven above the Firmament; so called, because of the bright shining, or fiery splendor of it; the mansion or dwelling-place of God, and his Elect.

Empyred. See *Hemorrhoid*.

Emucid (*emucius*) very filthy, mouldy, or unclean.

Emulate (*emulo*) to strive, to exceed; also to envy or disdain.

Emulgen (*emulgens*, from *emulgeo*) milking or stroaking. The *emulgent vein* is one of the two main branches of

the hollow vein, which goes to the reins, and there is divided into divers others; some call it the *pumping vein*.

Emulsion (*emulso*) any kind of seed, &c. brayed in water, and then strained to the consistence of an Almond milk; also any kind of Cream, or milky humour.

Emunctories (*emunctoria*) certain kernelly places in the body, by which principal parts void their superfluities; as under the Arm-pits, for the Heart, under the Ears for the Brain, and the Groin for the Liver. Also a pair of Snuffers.

Emuscation (*emuscatio*) a rubbing off moss.

En rep (*enargis*) evidence, clearness, or a plain representing a thing.

Encaustick (*encausticus*) enameled, wrought with fire, varnished.

Encheson (*A. 50. E. 3. c. 3.*) is a Law-French word, signifying as much as occasion, cause, or reason, wherefore any thing is done. See *Scene de verb. sig.*

Entirdion (*Gr.*) a small Manual Book that one may clasp or carry in ones hand, a handful of a thing.

Enclitick ? (*encliticus*)

Enclitick that inclines or gives back. *Enclitick Conjunctions* in Grammar, are so called, because they encline or cast back the accent to the syllable going before, of which sort

are

are these three; *que, ne, ve,* which are joynt to the end of other words. As in this Verse of *Horace,*

Indoſſiſque pile, diſcive, trochive, quieſcit.

Encomium (Lat.) a praise or ſong in commendation of any perſon.

Encomiaſtick (*encomiaſticus*) belonging to, or one that writes an Encomium; praizing, commending, extolling.

Encroachment, a Law term; when two mens grounds lying together, the one preſſeth too far upon the other; or when a Landlord takes more rent or ſervices of his Tenant than of right is due; they are called *Encroachments, &c.*

Encyclical (from *encyclicus*) pertaining to that learning, which comprehends all Liberal Sciences, round. Dr. Ham.

Encyclopedy (*encyclopaedia*) that learning which comprehends all Liberal Sciences; An Art that comprehends all others, the perfection of all knowledge.

Endicement (*indictamentum*) comes of the French word *Indict*, i. e. to accuſe, or appeach, and is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the benefit of the Commonwealth) of an accuſation for ſome offence, either criminal or penal, exhibited to Jurors, and by their Verdict found and preſented to be true, before an Officer, having power to puniſh the ſame offence.

Endorſed, a term in Heraldry, when two beaſts are painted with their backs turned to each other. Alſo we call *Endorſing*, when we write the Title on the outside of a Letter.

Endrome (*endromis*) a courſe long-wooll'd mantle, which Wreſtlers and Runners ſlung upon them when they were anointing, and after they had exerciſed.

Energys (*energia*) efficacy, effectual operation or ſtrength.

Energetical, very forcible, or effectual.

Enerbare (*enervo*) to weaken, to cut off ſinews; to enfeeble.

Enerthly (*enervitas*) weakness, feebleneſs.

Enfranchiſe (from the Fr. *Enfranchir*) to make free, to incorporate a man into any Society or Body Politick, to make one a free Denizen.

Engaſtrichus (*engastrichus*) were thoſe that being poſſeſſed, ſeemed to ſpeak out of their belly.

England (Sax. *Engla-land*) was ſo firſt named (after the common opinion) by *Herbert*, the firſt ſole and abſolute Monarch of the Engliſhmen.

Engonast, or **Engonast**, (the name of one of the Conſtellations) commonly taken for *Hercules*; who in the Globe

Globe is figured with his right knee bent, in the manner of kneeling, and with his left foot treading part of the head of the Dragon. *Mt.*

Engſtrope (from the Gr.) an instrument for diſcerning the proportion of ſmall things.

Enharmonick (*enharmonion*) one of the three general ſorts of Muſick; a ſong of many parts, or a curious conſent of ſundry Tunes.

Enigma (*Enigma*) a Riddle, a dark ſpeech, or intricate ſentence.

Enigmatiſal (*enigmatiſus*) obſcure, hard to underſtand, full of Riddles.

Enigmatiſt (*enigmatiſtes*) he that makes or propounds Riddles, or hard queſtions.

Ennead (*enneas, adis*) nine, the number nine.

Enneatogue (Gr.) a ſpeaking or treating of nine points; an Oration or Treatiſe divided into nine parts or chapters.

Enoth, or **Enos** pillars. The ſtory runs ſhortly thus; *Enos* (the ſon of *Seth*, the ſon of *Adam*) who is held to be the firſt Authour of Aſtrology, having heard his Grandfather *Adam* ſay, all things ſhould be deſtroyed by the univerſal Flood, was deſirous that Science ſhould not periſh, before it came to the knowledge of men, did therefore erect two Pillars, one of ſtone, the other of brick, to the intent, if the brick waſted with water or

ſtorms, yet the ſtone ſhould preſerve the Letters whole and perfect; and in theſe Pillars were graven all that concerns the obſervations of the Stars, &c. One of which *Josephus* affirms, remained even in his time. See *Aſtronomy*.

Enodate (*enodo*) to unknit, to cut away the knot; to declare or make maniſeſt, to unty,

Enodation (*enodatio*) an unknitting, a taking away the knot: Alſo a taking away the virility of a man.

Enormity (*enormitas*) want of meaſure or rule, unevenneſs, hugeneſs.

Enſiferous (*enſifer*) that bears or carries a ſword.

Enqueſt (*inquiſitio*) is in Law eſpecially taken for that Inquiſition or Enqueſt of Jurors, or by a Jury, which is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both criminal and civil, in our Land.

Enraill (*feudum talliatum*) comes of the Fr. *Entaille*. And in Law is a Subſtantive abſtract. ſignifying Fee entailed. See *Fee* and *Tail*.

Entelechy (*entelechia*) a ſoul or form that hath power or motion within her ſelf.

Entendment (Fr.) wit or underſtanding. It ſignifies in Law ſo much as the true meaning or ſignification of a word or ſentence. Of which ſee *Kitch.* fo. 224.

To **Enterſeitr** (from the Lat. *inter* and *ſerire*) to rub or

dash one heel against the other, to exchange some blows.

Entalamize (from *Thalamus*) to bring the Bridegroom and Bride to their Bedchamber.

Enthean, or **Entheated**, (*entheatus*) inspired with God.

Enthusiasts, or **Enthusiasts**, a Sect of people that thought themselves inspired with a Divine spirit, and to have a clear sight of all things; they believed, &c.

Spondanus says, they sprung from the Anabaptistical Sect of *Nicolas Stork* of *Silesia*, in the year 1522.

Enthusiasm, (*enthysiasmus*) an inspiration, a ravishment of the spirit, divine motion, Poetical fury.

Enthusiastical, pertaining to an inspiration.

Enthymeme (*enthymema*) is a term of Logick, and signifies an imperfect Syllogism, which wants either the *major* or *minor* Proposition: as,

Every sin deserves correction.

Every theft is a sin.

Therefore every theft deserves correction.

Now if we leave out the first part (called the *major*) and say thus, *Every theft is a sin: Therefore every theft deserves correction.* Or omit the second (called the *minor*) and say, *Every sin deserves correction: Therefore every*

theft deserves correction; then it is called an **Enthymeme**, to wit, a keeping in the mind (for so the word properly signifies) because one of these parts is concealed in the mind, and not uttered; and in that regard it is called *truncatus Syllogismus*, a lame or maimed Syllogism.

Enthymematist, pertaining to an **Enthymeme**.

Entitativè (*entitativè*) a term in Philosophy, and is when a thing is taken according to its essence, form, or being.

Entity (*entitas*) a being or subsistence.

Enucleate (*enucleo*) to take out the kernel, to declare or explicate a difficulty, to interpret or expound.

Envelope (Sp. *envelopar*) to unwrap, unfold, involve, or inclose; also to pester or incumber.

Enumerate (*numero*) to reckon up, to declare, to number.

Enunciative (*enunciatum*, Subst.) any thing pronounced or spoken, a proposition or speech, which simply affirms or denies any thing; as to say, *Peter is a scholar*, *Peter is no scholar*. Also taken Adjectively.

To **Enunciate** (*enuncio*) to pronounce, utter, or reveal.

Envoie (Fr. *Envoie*) a special messenger sent by a Prince to his Embassadour in a foreign Countrey.

Enure.

Enure. See **Inure**.

Eolian, pertaining to *Eolus*, the god of the winds; also inconstant as the wind.

Epart (*eparta*) the day put to, or added, to make the Leap-year; or it is a number of eleven days, in which the common *Solar* year exceeds the common *Lunar* year, the one consisting of 365 days, the other of 354 days, and therefore they add the excess unto the *Lunar* year, to co-equal them: for *Eparta* comes from *ἐπαρτα*, which signifies *intercalare*, or *addere*; by the addition of which excess in every four years, there is gotten a number more than 30, which is greater than the *Epist* can be, because from Change to Change there can be but Thirty days; therefore Thirty must be taken from that excess, and the remainder is the *Epist* for the next year: As 1659, the *Epist* is Seventeen, whereunto add Eleven, which makes twenty-eight, that is the *Epist* for the next year.

To get the *Epist* for ever, do thus; Multiply the *Prime* by Eleven, parting the product by Thirty, and the remainder is the *Epist*: or see the Age of the Moon, the Eleven Kalends of *April*, for that is the number of the *Epist*. *Hop. Concord.*

Eparch (*Eparchus*) the President of a Province, or the chief of all the Provincial Presidents.

Eparchate (*Eparchia*) a Province, or Territory.

Eparchide, were Noble men among the *Athenians*, and held the like dignity with them as the *Patricii* did at *Rome*.

Ephebe (*ephebus*) a stripping of fourteen years of age and upwards.

Epimeran, (*epimeris*, *idis*)

or **Epimerides** a Book wherein daily acts are registered, a Journal or Diary: commonly it is taken for a book of Astronomy (in use among such as effect Figures to cast mens Nativities) by which is shewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

Epimeridian, belonging to such a Register or Day-book.

Epimerist, one that registers daily actions, or one that casts Nativities, with the help of an *Ephemerides*; a maker of an *Ephemerides*.

Epheban Temple, i.e. The Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*. See *Diana*.

Epheban Moan, may be taken for a sad and continual lamentation, and is deduced from *Heraclitus*, a Philosopher of *Ephesus*, who always wept at the miseries of the world, and mortal men. *The Phrase is used by Du-Barras.*

Eph, or **Epha**, an Hebrew measure, containing nine gallons of ours.

Ephlatres (Gr.) the Night-Mare; it is a kind of disease

commonly called the *Elfe*, or *Night-mare*, with which whoever is affected, he supposes himself to be invaded by some spirit, which leaning hard upon him, stops the passage of his breath. See *Incubus*.

Enthippiated (*ephippiatus*) saddled, or that hath a saddle on his back.

Enthippiarchia (*ephippiarchia*) a body of 16 Troops of Horse, consisting of 1024.

Epibon (Hebr.) a Priestly Garment, used antiently to be worn by the Priests among the Jews, whereof there were two kinds. The first was made of gold and twisted silk, of purple, scarlet, and violet colour, and fine linen, with brodered work, and this onely belonged to the High-priest, and was onely used by him, when he executed his function: it covered the back and the breast, and on the shoulders there were set two great precious Onyx stones, and in them graven the names of the twelve sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs; on the right shoulder the six eldest, and on the left the six youngest; that the High Priest going into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, to officiate, might among other things be put in mind he was to pray to God for the posterity of those twelve Patriarchs.

The other was of a white linen, used by the inferiour Priests, Levites, and also by Laicks, *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 14.

Enicedium (Lat.) a Funeral song, or verses in praise of the dead, which were wont to be sung before the Corps were buried.

Epitene (*epicænus*) common, of both Sexes or kinds. The *Epitene Gender* is that which concludes both Sexes under one Article; as *Aquila* being declinable onely with the feminine Article, signifies both the male and female of Eagles.

Epithasis (*epichrista*) oynments.

Epithrean, or *Epithre* one that gives himself wholly to pleasure, especially to gluttony: Heretofore it signified one that followed the Sect of the Philosopher *Epicurus*, who taught, that the greatest happiness was to be without pain, and to enjoy pleasure of body and mind; and that death was nothing, nor any thing after death.

Epithrean (*epicureus*) voluptuous, given to nothing but pleasure and gluttony.

Epithreism (*epicurisma*) the manner or custom of an Epicure, a living wholly according to sense and pleasure, in eating, drinking, &c.

Epicycle (*epicyclus*) a term in Astronomy, signifying a lesser Circle, whose centre or middle part is in the circumference of a greater. In the upper part of this *Epicycle*, the five Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury* go forward

forward according to the course of the Signs, as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is, go backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between these two Motions are said to be two Stations, viz. when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and begins to retrograde, or coming to the furthest point of his retrogradation, goes forward again. So that in the *Epicycle* these Planets wheel about sometimes according, sometimes contrary to the order of the Signs. *Bull.*

Epick } (*epicus*) a sort
or, } of Poësie, which
Epique } is made in Heroical and lofty Verses, most commonly called *Hexameters*. See *Poësie*.

Epidem (*epidemia*) an universal sickness, and general infection, a most catching or contagious disease.

Epidemical (*epidemicus*) publick, universal; infectious, contagious.

Epigamy (*epigamia*) affinity, by marriage with other Nations.

Epigastrick (*epigastricus*) pertaining to the outward part of the belly, from the bulk to the privities.

Epiglot (*epiglottis*) the cover or weasel of the throat.

Epigram (*epigramma*) signifies properly a superscription or writing set upon any thing; now it is commonly taken for a

short witty Poem, which under a feigned name does covertly praise or tax some particular person or thing.

Epigrammatist (*epigrammatista*) a maker of Epigrams.

Epigrammatographer (*epigrammatographus*) a writer of Epigrams.

Epigraph (*epigrapha*) an inscription or title.

Epilepsie (*epilepsia*) the Falling sickness, whereto commonly children and young folks are most subject. This disease is caused by some humour or vapour, suddenly stopping the passage of spirits in the brain, which the brain striving to expel, causeth the Patient to fall down, and oft-times foam at the mouth. *Bull.*

Epileptic (*epilepticus*) that hath the Falling-sickness.

Epilogism (Gr.) a computation, or a numbering by way of repetition. *Greg.*

Epilogue (*epilogus*) the conclusion or folding up of a matter; a speech made after an Interlude or Play ended.

Epilogize (*epilogizo*) to conclude or deliver an Epilogue.

Epion (*epiodium*) a song sung before the Corps were buried.

Epiphany (*epiphania*) an appearing of light, or a manifestation. The feast of Twelfth-day after Christmas, is so called, in memory and honour of Christ's manifestation or apparition

partition made to the Gentiles by a miraculous Blazing-star, by vertue whereof he drew and conducted the three *Magi* or *Sages*, commonly called the three Kings, who upon sight of that Star came out of the East into *Palestine* or *Jewry*, to adore him in the Manger, where they presented him, as on this day, with Myrrh, Gold, and Frankincense, in testimony of his Regality, Humanity, and Divinity. The Vigil of this Feast was of old called, *Vigilia Luminum*; And the Ancients at this Feast were wont to send Lights one to another, *Greg.*

Arthur the British King is said to have begun the custom of solemnizing the Twelve days in Christmas with such Feasts and Sports, as yet are used, by the Lords of Miserie, in some Noble and Gentlemens houses. *Heyl.* See *Balthazar*.

Episcopate (*episcopatus*) of, or like a Bishop.

Episcopate (*episcopo*) to play the Bishop, to oversee diligently.

Episcopicide (*episcopicia*) the killing of a Bishop; which is petty Treason.

Epistyle (*epistylum*) in architecture: also a little Pillar set upon a greater.

Epistolaris (*epistolarius*) serving for Letters or Epistles.

Epitaphium (*epitaphium*) an Inscription or Writing, set upon a Tomb, most commonly

in lamentation or praise of the party there buried: The Invention whereof is referred to the Scholars of *Linus*, who first bewailed their Master, when he was slain, in doleful verses, then called of him *Ælinus*, afterwards *Epitaphia*, for that they were first sung at burials, after engraven upon Sepulchres. According to *Pluto's* Laws, an Epitaph should be comprised in four verses. The *Lacedemonians* reserved this honour onely to Martial men, and chaste women. *Cam.*

Entrasis (*Gr.*) the second and busiest part of a Comedy, which signifies the intension or exaggeration of matters. See *Cassianus*.

Epithalamium (*epithalamium*) a Bridal Song, or Poem, or a Song at a Wedding, in commendation of the parties married: Such was that of *Solomon*, *Psal.* 45. wherein the praise of the Church and her spiritual Marriage and Union with Christ is set down. Such also is that of *Stella* in *Statius*, and of *Fulvia* in *Terullus*, &c. It is so called from the Greek *imi*, i. e. *apud*, and *Thalamus*, a Bed-chamber, but more properly, a Bride-chamber, because this Song was used to be sung at the door of the Bride-chamber, when the Bride bedded. There are two kinds of *Epithalamies*, the one used to be sung at night, when the married couple entered Bed; the other in the morning to

to raise them up, *Min.*

Epithalamize, to make or sing an Epithalamy or Bridal Song.

Epitheme (*epithema*) a kind of liquid medicine applied to an outward part of the body, by a piece of thin linnen, or cotton dipped in it; thereby to supple the place, or cool and comfort the inward (Heart, Stomack, or Liver) that's under it.

Epithemerical, belonging to such a kind of medicine.

Epithet (*epitheton*) a word added to a Noun Substantive to express some quality of it. As to say, a Noble person, *Unbridled lust*, &c. here *Noble* and *Unbridled* are the Epithets expressing the qualities of *Person* and *Lust*.

Epitoge (*epitogium*) a Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduat in the University.

Epitomaros (*Lat.*) he that abridgeth, or abbreviates any matter in writing; an Epitomist.

Epitomy (*epitome*) an abridgment, abbreviation, or short gathering of any matter in writing. My Lord Bacon says, *Epitomes* are the corruptions and moaths of Histories.

Epitomize (*epitomizo*) to abbreviate or make an abridgment.

Epoch (*epocha*) a term of time, or as it were a certain retention or prohibition of it

in a Chronological History, taken from the beginning of some Empire, Kingdom, or notable event. The Jews had several *Epochs* peculiar to themselves alone, and one in common with their Neighbors; those which they had among themselves were, First, From the Creation of the World, or the beginning of time. 2. From the universal Deluge, which happened *An. Mun.* 1656. 3. From the confusion of Tongues, *A.M.* 1786. 4. From *Abrahams* Journey out of *Chaldea* into *Canaan*, *A.M.* 2021. 5. From their Deliverance out of *Egypt*, *A.M.* 2453. 6. From the first year of Jubile, *A.M.* 2499. 7. From the building of *Solomons* Temple, *A.M.* 2932. And lastly, from the Captivity of *Babylon*, *An.M.* 3357.

That which they had common with other Nations, was the *Epoch* of the Victory of the Greeks, which took beginning from the first Victory which *Seleucus* had against *Antigonus* in *An. Mun.* 3637. an account much used by the Jews, *Chaldeans*, *Syrians*, and other Nations of the East. But the *Chaldeans* also had their own *Epoch* apart, reckoning their time from the first year of *Nabonassar* (*Salmonassar* he is called in Scripture) which being 438 years before this of *Seleucus*, must fall in *An. Mun.* 3201.

Next for the *Gracians*, they reckoned

reckoned a long while by *Olympiads*, the first of which is placed in the year of the World 3174. But this account perished under the *Constantinopolitans*, they reckoned after by *Indictions* (an account devised by *Justinian*) every *Indiction* containing fifteen years, the first beginning *An. Christi* 513. Which among *Chronologers* is still used. The Romans reckoning first from the foundation of their City, which was *An. Mund.* 3213. And afterwards from the Sixteenth year of *Augustus* his Empire (being that which is properly called the *Roman Era*) *An. Mund.* 3239, an Account used by the *Spaniards* (where it first began) till the reign of *Pedro* the Fourth of *Aragon*, who abrogated it in his Dominions, *An. Christi* 1350. followed therein by *John* the First of *Castille*, *An. Christi* 1383, and at last by the King of *Portugal* also 1415.

The Christians, generally reckon from the Birth of *Christ*, but this they did not use till the year 600, following in the mean time the account of the Empire.

And finally, The *Mahomedans* begin their *Hegira* (for so they call the time of their computation) from the flight of their Prophet *Mahomet* from *Mecca*, when he was driven thence by the *Philarchæ*; which hapned 16 July, *An.* 617. (or

as some will have it) 622. As the word *Epoch* is used by the Grecians, so in the same sense is *Æra* by the Latins; it is called *Epoche* ἀποκρισις, ἀφιστενδο, quod illinc fistantur & terminentur mensura temporum.

And *Aera* from *Annus erat Augusti*.

Eppod (*epodus*) a kind of Lyrick Verse, wherein the first is always longer than the second, As those of *Horace*,

*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium, &c.*

Epostracism (*epostracismus*) a kind of sport or play with an Oyster-shell or flat stone thrown into the water, and making a Circle one or more ere it sinks; it is called a Duck and a Drake, and a white penny cake.

Epulary (*epularis*) belonging to Feasts or Banquets.

Epulosity (*epulosity*) great banquetting.

Epulous (*epulosus*) liberal in Feasts, full of banquetting.

Equanimitr (*aquanimitas*) uprightness of heart or mind, quietness, patience, indifference.

Euation (*equatio*) making equal, even or plain.

Equator (*Æquator*) is a great Circle going round the terrestrial Globe from East to West. It passeth through *Habassia*, *Sumatra*, and *Guiana*: The use of it is to shew the latitude

itude of any Town, Promontory, &c. And is so called, either because it is equally distant from the Poles, or because when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal. *Heyl*.

Eques auratus, a Knight, so called in Latin, because it was lawful for Knights onely to beautifie their Armour and Caparisons for their horses with Gold. *Fern.* 102.

Equestrian (*equestri*) pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight or Gentleman, or to an Horse.

Equiangle, where the Angles are equal.

Equirrural, even legged, that hath his legs even or alike.

Equidial (*equidial*) when the days and nights are both of a length.

Equidistant. See *Parallels*.

Equiformity, evenness or likeness in form or fashion.

Equilateral (*equilateral*) that hath even sides, or both sides of an equal bigness.

Equilibrium (*equilibrium*) equality of weight.

Equinoctial (*equinoctium*) is an Imagined line passing just in the midst between the two Poles of Heaven; to which line the Sun coming twice a year (namely about the eleventh of *March*, and the eleventh of *September*) makes the days and nights of equal length in all the world (unless with such as inhabit just under the Poles) for which cause it is

called *Æquinoctial*: The signs *Aries*, and *Libra* both begin at this time.

Equipage (*Fr.*) a dighting or setting forth of man, horse, or ship, furniture, good armor, fit attire, sufficient array.

Equiparate (*equiparare*), to make equal, to be like, to make comparison.

Equiparable (*equiparabilis*) fit to be compared or equalled unto.

Equipensate (*equipensare*) to esteem alike.

Equipollent (*equipollens*) valuing equally, or being of like force or worth.

Equiponderous, of equal weight.

Equipped (*Fr.*) accoutred, furnished, set forth.

Equivalent (*equivalent*) of equal might, value or worth.

Equivocal (*equivocus*) that hath a doubled or doubtful signification. An *Equivocal word* is that which contains more significations than one, or that which serves for several notions. As the word *Arms*, in our vulgar use, equally signifies those parts of our bodies so called, or weapons or tokens of honour, and with an aspiration (which is an *Enclench* or deceit in the Accent) *harmes*. See *Per. Instit.* p. 18.

Equivocation (*equivocatio*) a double, divers and doubtful signification of a word or speech.

Equorean (*aquoreus*) pertaining to the Sea.

Eradicate (*eradico*) to pull up by the roots, to destroy utterly.

Erarians (*Erarii*) were those, who being Citizens of Rome, were by the Censors deprived of giving their Votes in their Century or Tribe; paid all Tribute with Citizens, according to the valuation of their goods, and served in the Wars at their own charges; and it seems they took that name either because *era pendebant*; or *era non merabant*. *Livie*.

Erasen, A term of Heraldry, when any member of a beast seems torn from the body.

Erasmus (Gr.) amiable or to be beloved; a maps name.

Erastianism, the Tenets or Opinions of the *Erastians*.

Erastians, A sort of Modern Hereticks, so called from one *Thomas Erasmus* a Doctor in Physick, their first Author, born at *Baden in Switzerland*, and died at *Basil* about the year 1583. Among other Tenets, he held that the power of Excommunication in a Christian State, principally resides in the secular Magistrate, &c.

Erato, One of the Nine Muses, who (as *Ovid* saith) *Nomen amoris habet*.

Erean (*arcus*) made of brass or copper, brasen.

Erebus, Hell, or a River in Hell.

Eremetrical (*eremiticus*) pertaining to an Hermite, or one that dwells in the wilderness.

Ereption (*erepsio*) a violent taking away.

Eretrians, a Sect of Philosophers, the same with the *Eleatics*, but changed into this name from *Menedemus* (who was born at the City *Eretria*) an eminent Philosopher of this Sect.

Ergotique (from *ergo*) sophistical, cavilling, full of conclusions.

Ergotism, Arguing, quarrelling, sophistry, quiddities; from the Lat. *Ergo*, a word much used in Syllogisms and Arguments.

Eriferous, (*arifer*) bringing forth, or bearing Brasses or Copper.

Erimanthian, belonging to *Erimanthus* a Mountain in *Arcadia*, where *Hercules* slew a huge wild Boar, that wasted the Countrey; hence this Beast is called the *Erimanthian Monster*, in *Il Pastor Fido*.

Ermines (Fr.) a little Beast less than a Squirrel, the fur whereof is very costly, worn only by Princes or great persons. It hath a tail of a thumb long. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometimes signifies white powdered with black, and sometimes black powdered with white. *Bull*.

Eristical (from *eris*, *idis*) contentious, full of strife.

Eristicals (from *eris*) Books or Treatises of Controversie or Disputes.

Eribare (*erivo*) to drain water away by a stream, to dry up.

Ero.

Erogation (*erogatio*) a bestowing or liberal distribution.

Erosion (*erosio*) a consuming or eating up, a gnawing or eating into.

Eruminate (*arumno*) to impoverish, to make miserable or wretched.

Erratique (*erraticus*) that wanders or creeps up and down.

Errant (*errans*) wandering or straying out of the way; As *Knights Errant*, are those fabulous or Romantic Knights, supposed to travel all the World over, and to do great Feats at Arms, with infinite hazard to their persons, &c.

Errata (Lat.) errors or faults committed of ignorance; they are most commonly taken for those faults or omissions which escape correction in printing. See *Theta*.

Errhine (*errhinum*) a Medicine, which being made either liquid or in dry powder, is used to stop bleeding at the nose, to provoke sneezing, to cause child-birth, and to purge the brain. *Bac*.

Erroneous (*erroneus*) full of errors or mistakes.

Erubescency (*erubescencia*) blushing for shame.

Eruare (*erusto*) to belch or break wind upward, to send or cast out.

Eruation (*eruatio*) a belching.

Erudition (*eruditio*) learning, knowledge or instruction.

Erugate (*erugo*) to take away wrinkles.

Eruginous (*eruginosus*) full of rust, cankered, corrupted, blasted.

Erunate (*erunco*) to weed out, to pull out weeds.

Eruption (*eruptio*) a violent issuing or breaking forth.

Erysipels (*erisipelas*) a bile or swelling full of heat and redness: Also St. *Anthones* sore.

Erysipelatous (*erysipelatosus*) troubled with that disease or grief.

Erythrean Sea, (the Red-Sea, otherwise called the *Arabian Gulf* or *Gulf of Mecha*) so called from King *Erythraus*; It is called the *Red Sea*, not from any material redness therein, but from the redness of the earth and sands, and from the great abundance of Coral, which grows plentifully in the bottom of this Sea. See more in *Vul. Err.* 320.

Esa (Heb.) reward of the Lord.

Eskal (*eskal*) pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten.

Eramblo, is a Licence granted to one for the making over a Bill of Exchange to a man beyond Sea. *Register Original. fol. 199. 2.*

Escheat (from the French *Escheoir*, i. e. *cadere*) signifies in our Law any Lands or other profits that fall to a Lord within this Manor by way of forfeiture, or by the death of his Tenant, dying without heir general or special, *Magna Charta*

Charta cap. 31. Fitz. nat. br. fol. 143.

Escheator, An Officer that observes the Escheats of the King in the County where he is Escheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. He continues in his Office but one year, nor can he be Escheator above once in three years. *An. 1 H. 8. cap. 8. & An. 3. ejusdem cap. 2.* See more of this in *Crompton's Just. of Peace.*

Estriar (Fr.) a shiver, splinter, or little piece of wood broke off with violence.

Escutcheon (Fr. *Escuison*) a Buckler or Shield, whereof

*Qua nifi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatum
Gestasses lavâ taurorum tergora septem.*

Escuage (from the Fr. *Escu*, i.e. *clipeus* a Buckler or Shield) in our Law signifies a kind of Knights service, called Service of the Shield; the Tenant holding thereby, is bound to follow his Lord into the Scottish or Welch Wars at his own charge, &c. *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 84. C.*

Esculent (*esculentus*) that may be eaten, or pertaining to eating.

Escorial (Span. but some affirm it to be an Arabick word, and to signify *Domus luchi*) is the name of that incomparable Edifice built by Philip the Second, King of Spain, in twenty four years time, and at eight millions charge, and is termed

in Europe we have onely two kinds in use (the *Lozenge* excepted) viz. that we use in England, France, Germany, &c. and the *Oval* they bear in Italy, which form they yet (from the old Romans) hold in use. The word *Escutcheon*, is derived from the French *un Escu*, that from the Latin *Scutum*, and that again from *σκυτον* in Greek, which signifies Leather, because the Ancients had their Shields of Tanned Leather, the skins laid thick one over another, as appears by that of *Hylfess* upbraiding *Ajax*.

the eighth wonder of the world. It contains, first the Kings of Spains Palace. Secondly, St. Lawrence Church. Thirdly, the Monastery of Hieronimites. And fourthly, Free-Schools; it hath eleven or twelve several Quadrangles, every one with Cloisters. *Quale.*

By extension of the word, or by metaphor it may be taken for any other magnificent Palace or structure.

Esneer (*asnevia*) is a Privilege given to the eldest Coparcenor to chuse first, after the Inheritance is divided. *Flet. l. 5. cap. 10. in divisionem.*

Eson (Fr. *Eson*) in his old age (as Poets feign) had youth

youth and vigour restored to him by the Prayers of *Medea* a notable Sorceress, &c. See *Medea*. Hence we may imagine *Esons-bath* to have had the vertue of restoring youth to aged persons; the phrase is used in *Rel. Medici*.

Esopical (*esopicus*) fabulous or pertaining to such tales or fables, as those of *Esop*.

Esplanter (Fr. *Esplanier*) a hedge-row of sundry fruit-trees set close together: also a shouldrering piece in Architecture.

Esplea (*expletia*, from the Lat. *expleo*) seem to be the full profit that the ground or land yields, as the hay of the Meadows, the seed of pasture, the corn of the arable, the Rents, Services, and such like issues, &c.

Espringald (Fr. *Espringalle*) an old Engin of War, now disused. *Cam.*

Esqui. Quiri. Vimin. Cæl. Tar. Palatinus, Aventin.

Esquirt (Fr. *Escuyer*) the Stable of a Prince, a Quarryship; also the dignity or estate of an Esquire. *Spotswood.*

Essay (Fr.) a proof, a trial, a flourish or preamble; Among Comedians the trial or proof of their action, which they make before they come forth publicly upon the Stage, is their *Essay*.

Essence (*essentia*) the being or natural substance of any thing.

Essence or **Essence** (*essenti*

Esquier (*armiger*) is in letters little altered from the Fr. *Escuier*, i.e. (*cutiger*) signifies with us that degree of Gentry, which is next to a Knight. Sir *Tho. Smith* is of opinion, that at the first these were Bearers of Armes to Lords and Knights, and by that had their name and dignity. See *Cam. Brit. fol. 111.* In our old Saxon, an Esquire was called *Scripðknapa*, or (according to our modern Orthography) *Shieldknabe*, i.e. he that in war did bear the Shield of Arms of his Chief or Superior. *Verst.*

Esquilinus one of the seven Hills in Rome: As 1. *Esquilinus*. 2. *Quirinalis*. 3. *Viminalis*. 4. *Cælia*. 5. *Tarpeia*. 6. *Palatinus*. 7. *Aventinus*; which may the better be remembered by this contracted verse,

vel affei, so called from the Syriack *NON*, *Afa*, signifying to heal or cure diseases) were certain Sectaries or Philosophers, among the Hebrews of two sorts, the one *Practicks*, the other *Theoricks*, both agreed in their Aphorisms, but differ'd in certain circumstances. They referred every thing to Destiny, deem'd the Soul to be mortal, would have men fight till death in defence of Justice, sacrificed not with the rest of the people, nor scarce conversed with

with them; were much given to tillage and husbandry, highly prizing purity of life and sanctity of conversation; they lived in common, never married, kept no servants, saying, *servants were wicked, and a Wife cause of discord*. Their life was Monastick, and themselves given much to contemplation of the nature of Herbs, Plants, Stones, and Beasts: In diet, meat and drink, moderated by sufficiency, much addicted to Moral Philosophy, not caring for wealth, or hoarding up treasure. *Josephus*, and *Moses and Aaron*. p. 30.

Essedary (*essedarius*) a kind of Warrior that was wont to ride in a Waggon or Chariot, but fought on foot, formerly in use with the ancient *Gauls*; also a Waggoner or Chariot-man.

Essed (*essedum*) a Wain, Chariot or Waggon. In ancient time it was a Chariot for fight, of a peculiar form.

Essential (*essentialis*) belonging to the essence or being of a thing.

Essential, that makes or causeth the essence or being.

Essoin, comes of the Fr. *essoiné*, or *exoiné*, i. e. *causarius miles*, he that hath his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause, as sickness or other incumbrance. It signifies in Law an allcadgment of an Excuse for him that is summoned or sought for to appear or answer to an Action real, or

to perform suit to a Court Baron, upon just cause of absence, &c.

Estandard. See *Standard*.

Estiferous (*astifer*) that brings or endures heat.

Estival (*estivalis*) pertaining to Summer, or to the longest day in the year.

Estivate (*astivo*) to summer in a place, to dwell or retire to a place for the Summer season.

Estovers (from the French *Estover*, i. e. to foster) signifies in our Law, nourishment or maintenance. For example, *Bracton* l. 3. tract. 2. cap. 18. numb. 2. useth it for that sustenance which a man, taken for Felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himself and his Family, during his imprisonment: and the Stat. *An. 6 E. 1. cap. 3.* useth it for an allowance in meat or cloth. It is also used for certain allowances of wood, to be taken out of another mans wood. *West. part. 2. Symbol. tit. Fines sect. 26.* saith that the word *Estovers* contains *house-boot*, *hey-boot*, and *plow-boot*, as if he gave in his Grant these general words, *de rationabili estoveria in boscu*, &c. he may thereby claim these three.

Extrac (from the Lat. *Extraculum*, or Fr. *Extrait*) is used in Law for the Copy or true note of an Original Writing. For example, of ameracements or penalties set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be

levied

levied by the Bailiff or other Officer, of every man for his offence. See *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 75. f. and 76.* And so it is used *Westm. 2. c. 8.*

Estrepiement, or **Estrepiament** (of the Fr. *estropier*, i. e. to maim or lame) signifies in Law, spoil, or waste, made by a Tenant for life upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion, as namely in the Stat. *An. 6 Ed. 1. c. 13.* And sometimes it was taken for a Writ, in the nature of a prohibition, to forbid the committing waste. *Nat. br. 60, 61.*

Estuare (*astuo*) to burn or parch with heat, to rage, as the Sea doth.

Esurial (*esurialis*) pertaining to those days, whereon men forbear meat, fasting, hungry.

Esurion (*esurio*) an hungry fellow.

Etching (from *edo*, *q. eat* in) a kind of graving upon Copper with *Aqua-fortis*, which eats into the Copper, and so makes the lineaments.

Eternize (*eterno*) to make immortal, or eternal.

Etesian (*etesius*) belonging to the East winds, easterly.

Etherial (*atherius*) pertaining to the sky or firmament, celestial.

Ethick (*ethicus*) moral, belonging to manners.

Ethicks, Books treating of moral Philosophy and manners. Also moral Philosophers themselves are called *Ethicks*. As

Logick treats of the Understanding, and Reason; so *Ethick* of the Will, Appetite, and Affections. *Bac.*

Ethiopians, or **Apoors**, the people of *Æthiopia*; the particulars of their opinions, wherewith they have infected the true purity, I find thus registered. 1. They use to Circumcise both males and females. 2. They baptize males forty, females eighty days after their Circumcision. 3. After the receipt of the Sacrament, they are not to spit till Sun-set. 4. They profess but one Nature and one Will in Christ. 5. They accept onely the three first general Councils. 6. Their Priests live onely by the labour of their hands; for they allow them nothing, and permit them not to beg. 7. They re-baptize themselves every Epiphany day in Lakes and Ponds, because that day they suppose Christ to have been baptized by *John* in *Jordan*. *Heyl.*

Ethnarchy (*ethnarchia*) principality, or rule.

Ethnick (*ethnicus*) heathenish, ungodly, irreligious; And may be used substantively for a Heathen or Gentile.

Ethology (*ethologia*) the feat of counterfeiting mens manners; An interlude of a moral subject, or wherein mens manners are acted and expressed.

Etiology (*atiologia*) a rendering of a cause, a

R

showing

shewing of reason.

Erna (*Ætna*) a hill in the Island of *Sicily*, which continually sends forth flames of fire, occasioned by the abundance of sulphur and brimstone therein contained, which is blown by the wind, driving in at the chaps of the earth, as by a pair of bellows, &c. Of this Hill there are many Poetical fictions, which I omit: It is now called *Montgibil*.

Etymologer (*etymologia ab ἔτυμον, verus, and λόγος, sermo*) the true original or derivation of a word; as *lepus*, quasi *levipēs*. *Etymologia est resolutio vocis in verum & proprium effectum, & verbi veritatem notificat, & ob id, cum Cicero veriloquium appellat. Clau. Canticula de loc. legal.*

Etymologist (*etymologicus*) pertaining to Etymology.

Etymologize (*etymologizo*) to shew the true derivation of a word, to interpret or expound words truly.

Evacuate (*evacuare*) to make empty or void, to purge. In the *Rhemes Testament*, *Evacuatus* from Christ, signifies made void, and having no part with him.

Evade (*evado*) to escape, to pass without danger.

Evagation (*evagatio*) a wandring, roving, or straying abroad.

Evaginate (*evagino*) to draw out of a sheath or scabbard.

Evangeliques, a sort of Reformers so called; the same is not much differing from *Lutherans*.

Evangelistary, the office of an Evangelist; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered.

Evangelism (*evangelismus*) joyful things: as the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, the tidings of Christ's Nativity, &c.

Evangelist (*evangelista*) one that brings good tidings; a writer or preacher of the Gospel.

Evangelize (*evangelizo*) to preach the Gospel, to bring good tidings.

Evanid (*evanidus*) vain, decaying, unfruitful, frail.

Evaporate (*evaporo*) to breath or steam out, to send out vapours.

Evasion (*evasio*, from *evado*) an escaping, a shift.

Evare, a precious Wood in *Ethiopia*, of which they make Cups; it will endure no poison, but break immediately.

Eucharist (*Eucharista*) properly signifies a giving thanks. In Ecclesiastical writings it is taken for the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

Eucharistical, pertaining to the Eucharist.

Eucrasia (*eucrasia*) a right temperature of the body, humours and qualities.

Eudorse (*Gr.*) excellency of name, good report or estimation.

Eue,

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Heb. *Evah*, i. e. living, or giving life. *Adam* so called his wife, because she was the mother of every living thing.

Evection (*evectio*) a carrying out, or forth.

Eveck, or **Evlck** (*Ilex*) a kind of wild Goat.

Eventerate (from *e* and *venter*) to take out the belly or paunch of any thing; also to come out of the belly. *Dr. Br.*

Eventilate (*eventilo*) to winnow as we do corn; and metaphorically to sift or examine a matter thoroughly.

Eversion (*eversio*) a ruine, or overthrowing.

Evertuate, to take away the virtue or strength.

Evestigate (*evestigo*) to seek, to follow, to hunt after.

Euganean (*euganeus*) pertaining to that people or Country, by the inner Gulph of the *Adriatick Sea*, towards the *Alps*, which belongs to the Dominion of *Venice*.

Eugenia (*Gr.*) nobleness or goodness of birth or blood.

Evisitation (*evibratio*) a shaking, brandishing, or darting.

Evisitation (*evictio*) an overcoming, or convincing by Law.

Evince (*evinco*) to vanquish, to surmount to convince, to obtain by earnest labour; also to convict and recover by Law.

Evincuous (*evintiger*) that bears age without decay.

Evisitation (*eviratio*) a gelding, or taking away the Genitals.

Evisceration (*eviscero*) to imbowel, or draw out the guts.

Evisitable (*evitabilis*) that may be shunned or avoided.

Evisternity (*eviternitas*) eternity, everlastingness, immortality.

Euloge } (*eulogia*) a well or, speaking, an honor
Eulogy } nest speech; a Praise or Benediction.

Eulogical (*eulogicus*) well-spoken.

Eunuchate, } (*enuchizo*) or, to geld men,

Eunuchize } or to play the Eunuch, or gelded man.

Eunuchism, the state or condition of an Eunuch, the want of virility.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who maintained, that no sin could be hurtful to one having faith. *St. Aug. Her. cap. 54.*

Evoctation (*evocatio*) a calling out, forth, or upon; a mustering, calling back, or withdrawing.

Evolatral (*evolaticus*) that flies, or gads abroad.

Evolution (*evolutio*) a rolling or tumbling out, a reading over.

Euphemism (*euphemismus*) a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word.

Euphony (*euphonia*) a good sound or voice; as they use to say in Schools, *Euphonia gratia*,

tia, for good sounds sake.

Eunhozibum, a gum or tear of a strange Plant, growing on mount *Atlas* in *Lybia*. It is yellowish, clear, and brittle, and may be used in Oyntments against Palsies, Cramps, and shrinking of sinews; but to be taken inwardly, is very dangerous, unless the malice of it be well corrected, for it is exceeding hot in the fourth degree. *Bull.*

Euripe (*Euripus*) signifies generally any Strait, Fret, or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars, as *Julius Pollux* defines it. But *Euripus Euboicus*, or *Chalcidicus*, is a narrow passage of Sea dividing *Attica* and the Island of *Eubœa*, now called *Golpho de Negroponte*, which ebbs and flows seven times every day: the reason of which, when *Aristotle* could not find, it is said he threw himself into the Sea with these words, *Quia ego non capio te, tu capias me.* But see *Dr. Brown's Vulg. Er.* f. 364. Hence,

To **Euripe**, to ebb and flow, as *Euripus* doth, to be always in motion, to be inconstant, to be whirled hither and thither.

Eurythmie (*eurythmia*) is that agreeable harmony between the breadth, length, and height of all the rooms of a Fabrick. *Vitruv. l. 1. c. 2.*

Europe (*Europa*) one of the four parts of the world, lying towards the West, contain-

ing *England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, all Greece, Crete* or *Candy*, with many other Kingdoms, great Countreys and Islands. We have many opinions concerning the derivation of the word, but the most received is, that it is called *Europe* of *Europa*, King *Agenor's* daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in likeness of a Bull carried over Sea into the Island *Candy*.

Eustate (*Eustachius*) standing firm, constant: a proper name.

Eutarte (*eutaxia*) good order, placing, or disposing.

Euthanasie (*Gr.*) a happy death. *Bac.*

Euterpe, one of the Muses.

Euthymie (*euthymia*) security, quiet, hearts-ease.

Eutrapellize (from *eutrapelia*) to treat civilly, or use courteously.

Eutraphians, followers of the Arch-Heretic *Eutyches*, who, about the year of Christ 443. in time of Pope *Leo* the first, and *Theodosius* the second Emperour, dogmatized, that there was but one Nature in Christ, that Christ was not truly born of the Virgin *Mary*, with many other absurd errors against Faith.

Ebullion (*evulsio*) a plucking up.

Exacerate (*exacero*) to purge from chaff.

Exacinate (*exacino*) to pull or press out the kernels.

Exacuation (*exacuatio*) the pointing

pointing or making a thing sharp.

Exaggerate (*exaggero*) to heap up together, to increase or amplify.

Exagitate (*exagito*) to trouble, chide, to discuss, to stir up, or move.

Examissim (*Lar.*) exactly, justly, according to rule.

Exanguis (*exanguis*) without blood, dead, fearful, pale. Those kinds of imperfect animals, which are destitute of that red juyce, commonly called blood, are styled *Exanguines*. *Dr. Wilkins Essay.*

Exanimare (*exanimo*) to trouble in mind, to astonish, to kill.

Exanthems (*exanthemata*) the Small-pox, wheals or pushes in a man's skin, Measles.

Exantlate (*exantlo*) to draw out, to empty, to sustain or suffer, to overcome with great pain. *Dr. Charleton.*

Exarate (*exaro*) to dig or plow up; also to write with the pen, or engrave.

Exarch (*Exarchus*) a Vice-Emperour, a Lieutenant of the Empire.

Exarchy, or **Exarchare**, the chief place of dignity under the Emperour, the Lieutenantcy of the Empire.

Exarticulate (*exarticulo*) to put out of joynr.

Exartuate (*exartuo*) to carve, as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth.

Exasperate (*exaspero*) to make sharp, to vex or make angry.

Exaturate (*exaturo*) to fill an hungry stomach, to satiate a greedy mind.

Exautorate, (*exaustore*) or **Exautorare** } to put out of pay, service, or office.

Exaugurate (*exauguro*) to unhallow, to prophane.

Exauspicare (*exauspico*) to have ill luck, to do a thing unfortunately.

Exaltation (*exaltatio*) a heating, chasing, or warming.

Exambio (from *Cambio*) an Exchange. See *Escambio*.

Exandescence (*exandescencia*) anger soon come and gone.

Exabarion (*excavatio*) a making hollow. *Sir H. W.*

Execration (*excacatio*) a blinding, or making blind.

Excellitip (*excellitas*) height, loftiness.

Excentrick (*excentricus*) that moveth out of his centre, or that hath no centre. *Excentrick Orbs*, are those Circles in heaven, which have not their centre in the centre of the earth.

Excentricity, the being out of centre.

Exreptor (*Lar.*) he that writes ones words as he speaks them; a gatherer.

Exerpe (*excerpo*) to pick out or choose.

Extern (*excerno*) to sift, to purge, to scierce, to bolt. *Bac.*

Excision (*excisio*) a breaking down, a wasting or destroying.

Excitate (*excito*) to stir up, to encourage.

Exclusion (*exclusio*) a shutting out, a debarring.

Exclusionary (*exclusionarius*) that hath power to exclude or shut out.

Excommunication (*excommunicatio*) is thus defined by *Panormitan*: *Excommunicatio est nihil aliud quam censura à Canone vel Julice Ecclesiastico prolata & infligta, privans legitima communione sacramentorum, & quandoque hominum*: And it is divided in *majozem & minorem*: *Minor est per quam quis à sacramentorum participatione conscientia vel sententia arcetur. Major quæ non solum à sacramentorum, verum etiam fidelium communione excludit, & ab omni actu legitimo separat & dividit*. *Vepatorius de Sent. Excom.* **Excommunication** is a Censure inflicted by the Canon or Ecclesiastick Judge, depriving the person offending of the lawful Communion of the Sacraments, and sometimes of the liberty even of conversing with the faithful.

Excortate (*excorto*) to pluck off the skin or hide, to flay or fret the skin off.

Excorticate (*excortico*) to pull off the rind or bark. *Sylva.*

Excreable (*excreabilis*) that may be voided by spitting or retching.

Excrement (*excrementum*)

the dregs of digestion made in the body, the offal or refuse of any thing.

Excrementous } pertaining
Excrementitious } ing to
the excrements or refuse of nature, or other things, dreggy, filthy, full of excrements.

Excrecent (from *excreſco*) the unnatural swelling or growing out of any thing, as of a Wart, Wen, &c.

Excretion (*excretio*) the voiding of excrements, or superfluity of the body.

Excruciate (*excrucio*) to torment or vex.

Excrude (*excudo*) to beat or strike out, to find out with study.

Excultate (*exculto*) to tread, trample, or kick up.

Exculpate (*exculpo*) to clear ones self of a fault.

Excuriare (*excurio*) to throw out of the Court.

Excursion (*excursio*) a skirmish, an invasion or inroad, a digression in speech, a running out.

Excusatory (*excusatorius*) pertaining to excuse, excusing.

Excussion (*excussio*) a diligent inquisition or examination; a shaking off, a casting off or out.

Excration (*execratio*) a cutting forth or away.

Execrable (*execrabilis*) cursed, detestable, horrible.

Execration (*execratio*) a cursing or banning; a wishing of mischief to come.

Executor (Lat.) one that executes

executes or does a thing. But more particularly, 'tis he that is appointed by any man's last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his substance, according to the contents of the said Will. See more of this in the *Office of Executors*.

Exegetical (*exegeticus*) that declareth or interpretech.

Exemplar (Lat.) a person or thing containing an example to follow or eschew; as *Cicero* is *exemplar*, and his Eloquence *exemplum*.

Exemplifie (*exemplifico*) to give an example or copy.

Exemption (*exemptio*) a taking away, an exemption or privilegedging.

Exenterate (*exentero*) to pull out the garbish or guts of a thing, to unbowel or empty.

Exequies (*exequia*) funeral solemnities at a Burial; so called (*à sequendo*) because the Corps go first, and the multitude follows.

Exequial (*exequialis*) that brings or pertains to a Funeral.

Exercitate (*exercito*) to exercise often, to use much.

Exercitation (*exercitatio*) use, custom, practise.

Exert (*exertus*) shewed or put forth, standing out; open, drawn.

Exesion (*exesio*) a gnawing or eating up, a consuming.

Exhale (*exhalo*) to breathe out, to cast forth a breath or fume; also to give up.

Exhalation (*exhalatio*) a

famy smoak, hot and dry, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, which being inflamed, is the material cause of divers fiery impressions in the Air; and being thin and lighter then a vapour, is carried up even to the highest Region.

Exharmoniane, discords, or dissonances in Musick.

Exhausted (*exhaustus*) drawn out, emptied, consumed.

Exhibite (*exhibeo*) to set abroad, to present, to give, to shew it self.

Exhibition (*exhibitio*) a giving, deliverance, or preservation; a gift or allowance.

Exhilarate (*exhilaro*) to make one merry, to refresh.

Exhilaration (says my Lord Bacon) has some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Nat. hist.* 151.

Exigent (*exigens*) a straitness, narrowness, distress, or necessity. Also a Writ which lies, where a man brings a personal Action, and the Defendant cannot be found, nor hath any thing within the County, whereby he may be attached or distrained, then this Writ shall go forth to the Sheriff to make Proclamation at five Counties one after another, that if he appear not, he shall be outlawed; and if he be outlawed, then all his Goods and Chattels are forfeit to the King. In an Indictment of Felony, the *Exigent* shall go forth

forth after the first *Capias*, And there are four *Exigentes*, who are Officers in the Common-pleas, that make out these *Exigents*,

Exiguity (*exiguitas*) littleness, scarceness, slenderness.

Exiguous (*exiguus*) little, small, slender.

Exilition (from *exilio*) a leaping, or going out hastily.

Exility (*exilitas*) slenderness, leanness, smallness.

Exile (*exilium*) banishment,

Eximious (*eximius*) excellent, singular, choice.

Eximiety (*eximietas*) excellency.

Exinanited (*exinanitus*) pillaged, robbed, emptied, exceedingly abused, reduced to nothing.

Exinanition (*exinanitio*) an emptying, an evacuation, a bringing to nothing.

Existimate (*existimo*) to suppose, to judge, to think or deem.

Exit (the third person of *exeo*, to go out) he went forth, or departed out, he ended; and is sometimes used substantively,

Exitus ? (*exitiosus*) mischievous,

Exitious } chievous, dangerous, baneful, deadly, destructive,

Exodus (Gr, *ab'ēgo*, i. e. extra, out, and *via*, i. e. *via*, a way) a going forth or departing out. The second Book of the Old Testament is so called, because it treats of the people of

Israel going out of the Land of *Egypt*.

Excuse (Fr.) an excuse; a discharge of, or toleration for absence, upon a lawful cause alleged. See *Excuse*.

Exolate (*exolatus*) past, grown out of use, worn out, stale.

Exolution (*exolutio*) a full and perfect payment; also a faintness or looseness of all the parts of the body.

Exonerate (*exonero*) to unload, to ease, to dispatch.

Exoptable (*exoptabilis*) to be desired or wished.

Exorable (*exorabilis*) easie to be entreated.

Exorbitate (*exorbito*) to go out of the right way, to be irregular.

Exorbitancies (*exorbitantie*) things out of order, rule, or measure, extravagancies.

Exorcise (*exorciso*) to adjure; to charge the devil in the name of God, or by the reverence that is due to holy things, to do the will of him that *Exorciseth*.

Exorcism (*exorcismus*) adjuration; prayers used by the Church against the power of the devil.

Exorcist (*exorcista*) one, who by a special gift of God, calls soul spirits out of the bodies of those who are possessed with them.

Exordium (Lat.) a beginning, an entrance.

Exornate (*exorno*) to garnish, to adorn, to make fair.

Exortive

Exortive (*exortivus*) that pertains to rising, or the East part.

Exosseous (*exosseus*) without bones, that hath no bones.

Exoster (*ex'stra*) an ancient Engine of War; now used for a Petard to blow open a Port or Gate.

Exoterick, was that part of *Aristotle's* doctrine, which conducted to Rhetorick, Meditation, nice Disputes, and the knowledge of Civil things. Yet I have read *Exoterick* Books (*libri Exoterici*) to consist of plain ordinary matter.

Exotic (*exoticus*) foreign, strange, barbarous, outlandish.

Expand (*expando*) to declare or utter; to display or spread abroad.

Expansion (*expansio*) a displaying, an opening, a spreading forth.

Ex-parre (Lat.) partly, in part, or of one part; but in the Court of Chancery it hath this signification; a joyned Commission is that wherein both Plaintiff and Defendant joyn; a Commission *Ex-parre*, is that which is taken out by one party only.

Expatiate (*expatior, aris*) to wander, to stray, to spread abroad.

Expectable (from *expecto*) that may be expected or looked for.

Expedient (from *expedio*) is used both substantively and Adjectively: substantively it is a help or fit means to prevent

further mischief, or compass any matter; Adjectively, it signifies, fit, helping, furthering, necessary.

Expeditate (from *ex* and *pes*) to unfoot, is a word usual in the Forest Laws, otherwise called *Lawing* of Dogs, signifying to cut out the balls of Dogs fore-feet, or (as some will have it) to cut off by the skin, the three claws of the fore-foot on the right side for the preservation of the King's game. *Charta Foresta, cap. 6.* Every one that kept any great dogs not expedited, did forfeit to the King three shillings and four pence. *Grompt. Jurisd. fol. 152. and Manwood, part. 1. fol. 205, and 212.*

Expedite (*expedio*) to dispatch, to discharge, to prepare, to bring to pass.

Experiment (*experimentum*) use, practise, proof or trial.

Expiable (*expiabilis*) that may be purged or satisfied for.

Expiate (*expiō*) to pacify with prayer, a purge by Sacrifice, to make amends or satisfaction for.

Expiation (*expiatio*) a pacifying with prayer, a recompencing, or making amends.

The *Fest of Expiation* (among the ancient Hebrews) was commanded to be celebrated on the tenth day of the month *Tisri*, answering to our *September*, *Levit. 13.* It was so called, because the High Priest did then confess unto God, both his own sins, and the sins

sins of the people, and by the performance of certain Rites and Ceremonies, *expiate* them, and make an atonement with God for them.

Explement (*explementum*) a thing that fills up or accomplishes.

Explicative (*expletivus*) that fills a place, or makes perfect; fulfilling or making up.

Explicate (*explico*) to unfold, display, declare, or expound.

Explicit (*explicitus*) unfolded, declared, ended.

Explode (*explodo*) publickly to disgrace, or drive out by hissing, or clapping of hands.

Explozement ? (*exploratio*) a search, a trial or searching out.

Explosion (*explosio*) a casting off or rejecting; a hissing a thing out.

Expolition (*expolitio*) a trimming, polishing, or burnishing.

Ex-post-facto (Lat.) a Law term, and signifies the doing something after another; or the doing it after the time wherein it should have been done.

Expostulate (*expostulo*) to require; also to complain, to quarrel in words, to find himself grieved.

Exprobration (*exprobratio*) a reproach or upbraiding.

Expugnable (*expugnabilis*) pregnable, which may be forced or won by force.

Expugnatio (*expugnatio*) a conquering or winning by assault.

Expulsion (*expulsio*) a spitting forth.

Expulsion (*expulsio*) an expelling, banishing, or putting forth.

Expumate (*expumico*) to polish or smooth with a pumice-stone, to purge or make clean.

Expunge (*expungo*) to put cross, or blot out.

Exquisite (*exquisitus*) much searched for, singular, curious, exact.

Exsufflation, a breathing out or upon.

Extant (*extans*) which appears above others, standing out, which is in being.

Extant (*extantia*) a standing up, or appearing above others.

Extasy. See *Ecstasy*.

Extemporalis (*extemporalitas*) a promptness, or readiness, without premeditation or study.

Extempore (Lat.) out of hand, on a sudden, without premeditation.

Extemporaneous ? (*extemporaneus*) sudden, speedy, without premeditation.

Extend (*extendo*) to stretch out, enlarge, or prolong. It signifies in our Common Law, to seize and value the Lands or Tenements of one bound by Statute, &c. that hath forfeited his bond, to such an indifferent rate, as by yearly rent the Obligor may in time be paid his debt. The course and circumstance of this see in *Fitz. nat.*

*nat. br. fol. 131. Brief. de ex-
cut. sur. stat. Merch.*

Extensible (*extensibilis*) which may be extended or drawn out in length.

Extensile (*extensivus*) that may be stretched out, or made long.

Extent (from *extendo*) hath two significations, sometimes signifying a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff, for the valuing of Lands or Tenements. *Regist. Judicial in the Table*. Sometimes the act of the Sheriff or other Commissioner, upon this Writ. *Brook. tit. extent. fol. 313.*

Extenuate (*extenuo*) to diminish, to make less, to under-value.

Extorcate (*extorcero*) to carry forth dung or ordure, to cleanse.

Exterior (*exterior*) more outward, in a lower place or degree.

Exterminate (*extermino*) to drive or cast out, to banish, to ruine, to destroy.

External (*externus*) outward, strange, foreign.

Exterraneous, or *Exterraneous* (*exterraneus*) strange, of another Land or Countrey.

Extersion (*extersio*) a wiping out.

Extimate (*extimus*) the outmost or last, the contrary to intimate.

Extimulate (*extimulo*) to prick forward, to stir up or encourage.

Extinct (*extinctus*) quench-

ed, put out, appeased, dead.

Extirpate (*extirpo*) to pluck up by the roots.

Extispicious (from *extispicium*) pertaining to South-saying by the intrals of beasts.

Extortion (*extorsio*) exaction, a wreathing or wringing out or from. In Law it signifies an unlawful or violent wringing of money or moneys worth from any man. For example, if any Officer, by terrifying any subject in his Office, takes more, then his ordinary duties, he commits, and is inditable of *Extorsion*. To this may be referred the exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, excessive Toll in Millers, &c. See more in *Crompt. Just. of P. fol. 48, 49, 50.*

Extort (*extorqueo*) to take away by force, to wrest away by violence.

Extract ? (*extractio*) a drawing out, a breviate or abridgment, also a draught or copy.

Extraction ? drawing out, a breviate or abridgment, also a draught or copy.

Extramission (*extramissio*) a sending out, or beyond.

Extraneous. See *Exterraneous*.

Extraparochial, that which is beyond or out of the Parish.

Extrabasal (from *extra* and *bas*) that is besides or out of the vessel.

Extricable (*extricabilis*) which a man may rid himself of or from.

Extricate (*extrico*) to rid out,

out, to deliver, to shake off all lets.

Extrinfecal (*extrinfecus*) outward, on the out-side, out of the matter.

Extrorverfion, a turning outwards: In mystical Divinity, It is a scattering or diftra-cting ones thoughts upon exterior objects.

Extrude (*extrudo*) to thrust or drive out, to haften forth.

Exuberare (*exubero*) to fwell much, to raife up like a bunch, alfo to make to fwell.

Exumefcence (from *extumefco*) a fwellng or rifing up.

Exuberantcy (*exuberantia*) abundance, plenty.

Exuberare (*exubero*) to abound, to be plentiful, to bear in great abundance.

Exuccous (*exuccus*) without juyce. *Vul. Er.*

Exudare (*exudo*) to fend forth liquor, to fweat or drop out.

Exulcerate (*exulcero*) to make fore, to vex, to fret, to raife blifters.

Exuge (*exugo*) to fuck up, to drink up.

Exulare (*exulo*) to be banifhed, to live in exile.

Exult (*exulto*) to rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one, to leap for joy.

Exultation (*exultatio*) a rejoycing, leaping for joy, a triumphing.

Exuperabile (*exuperabilis*) that may be exceeded, paffed, or got over.

Exuftion (*exuftio*) a

burning or parching.

Eyre (comes of the old Fr. word *Erre*, a journey) fignifies (in *Briton ca. 2.*) the Court of Juftices Itinerant. And Juftices in *Eyre*, are thofe onely, which *Bracton* in many places calls *Jufticiarios Itinerantes*. Of the *Eyre*, read *Britton ubi fupra*, who exprefes the whole courfe of it. And *Bracton l. 4. tract. 2. c. 1. & 2.* The *Eyre* alfo of the Foreft is nothing but the Juftice-feat otherwife called; which is, or fhould by ancient cuftom be held every third year by the Juftices of the Foreft, journeying up and down to that purpofe. *Cromptons Jurisd. fo. 156. Manwood part 1. pag. 221, &c.*

Ezechias (Hebr.) ftrength of the Lord.

Ezechiel (Heb.) feeing the Lord.

F.

Fabul (*fabula*) of or belonging to a beam.

Fabellator (Lat.) he that feigns or invents tales.

The difference between *fabellator* and *fabulator*, is no other then that betwixt *fabella* and *fabula*; this fignifying a fable or tale, that a fhort or little tale.

Fabrick (*fabrica*) a Shop, or Work-houfe, wherein any thing

thing is framed; the art of framing or making, building or proportioning. It is moft commonly ufed for a building, or a thing artificially made.

Fabificare (*fabrico*) to make, to build, to invent.

Fabificator (Lat.) a framer, or inventor, a builder.

Fabrick-lands, are lands given for the building or repairing of any Church, Colledge, &c. mentioned in the Act of Indemnity. 12 Car. 2.

Fabille (*fabricum*) belonging to Smiths or Carpenters craft.

Fabulator (Lat.) a teller of Tales or Fables, a Fabulift.

Fabulofity (*fabulofitas*) an addition to, or cuftom of telling lies or tales, fulnefs of lies.

Fabulofus (*fabulofus*) full of lies or fables.

Facrotum, fignifies among Printers a Border, in the middle of which any Letter of the Alphabet may be put in for ufe, and then taken out.

Facade (Fr.) the fore-front, fore-part, out-side, or representation of the outside of a houfe.

Facerious (*facerosus*) full of mirth and pleafantnefs.

Facile (*facilis*) light, eafie, quick, gentle.

Facility (*facilitas*) eafinefs, gentlenefs, courtefie.

Facinorofus (*facinorofus*) full of naughty acts, attempting foul deeds, villanous.

Fact (*factum*) a deed, a work, a thing done or made.

Faction (*factio*) is the with-

drawing of a fmaller or greater number from the main body, either of a Church or State, governing themfelves by their own Councils, and openly oppofing the eftablifhed Government. *Heyl.*

Fadtitious (*factitious*) counterfeited, made to the likenefs of any thing.

Fattor (Lat.) a doer or maker; It is commonly ufed for him that buys and fells for a Merchant, or that looks to his bufinefs, in his abfence.

Fatture (*factura*) the making or doing a thing.

Faculent (*faculentus*) bright or clear.

Faculty (*facultas*) power to do or fpeak, promptnefs. And of thefe there are three, which govern man, and are diftributed into the whole body, namely, *Animal*, *Vital*, and *Natural*: The *Animal Faculty* is that which fends feeling and motion to all the body, from the brain by finews, and nourifheth the Underftanding; The *Vital faculty* gives life from the heart by Arteries to all the body: The *Natural faculty* gives nourifhment to all the parts of the body, from the Liver by Veins, &c. *Vigon.*

In Law it is ufed for a privilege or fpecial power granted to a man by favour, indulgence, and difpenfation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot: And to eat flefh upon days prohibited; to marry

ry without Banes first Asked ; to hold two or more Ecclesiastical Livings : the Son to succeed the Father in a Benefice, and such like. And for granting these, there is a particular Officer under the Archbishop of Canterbury, called the *Master of the Faculties*. *Com.*

Facundity (*facunditas*) eloquence.

Facundous (*facundus*) full of eloquence.

Facundare (*facundo*) to make eloquent or pleasant.

Facuum, is a measure of six foot, by which Seamen measure the depth of water, and length of Cables.

Facibile (Fr.) that may be done, possible.

Facitose, seems to be a French word antiquated, or something traduced. For the modern French is *faisure*, i. e. *fallor*. It is used in the Stat. A. 7 R. 2. c. 5. And in the evil part signifying a bad doer. Or it may not improbably be interpreted an idle liver, taken from *fallardise*, which signifies a kind of numb or sleepy disease, proceeding of too much sluggishness, which the Latines call *Veternus*, for in the said Statute it seems to be a Synonymon, to *Vagabond*.

Facang (*falangu*) a Jacket, or close Coat.

Facarick (*falaricus*) pertaining to a kind of dart thrown out of Towers besieged.

Facator (*facator*) he

that cuts with a Bill or Hook. *Facarton* (*facatio*) a mowing or cutting with a Bill or Hook. *Vul. Er.*

Facithon, or *short sword*, from the Lat. *falce*, i. e. a hook, *quod (ut scribit Herodot. l. 5.) gladiolus iste à femore suspendi solitus, in dorso falcis instar incurvus esset*; because it turns up somewhat like a hook.

Facidian Law, a Law among the Romans, made in the time of the Consulship of *Falcidius*, which treated of the liberty which every Citizen of Rome ought to have in the disposal of his goods.

Faciferous (*falcifer*) that carries or bears a Hook or bill.

Faldistorp (*faldistorium*) is the Episcopal Seat or Throne within the Chancel. *Cathedra Episcopi infra septa Cancelli.*

Faldstool, is a stool placed on the South-side of the Altar, at which the Kings of England kneel at their Coronation. *Fald* in Sax. signifies a fold.

Faternian wine, Muscadine; so called from a field called *Falernus* in *Campania*, which abounds with those excellent Grapes that make it.

Facitarp (*fallacia*) deceit, a crafty device, guile, or fraud.

Facitiloquence (*fallaciloquentia*) deceitful speech.

Facitar (Lat.) deceitful, beguiling, counterfeit. *L. Bacon* makes it a Substantive, when he says, *Here lies the Fallax*, i. e. the

i. e. the deceit, or the thing that's apt to deceive.

Facouque (Fr.) a Barge or kind of Barge-like Boat, that has some five or six Oars on a side. See *Brigantine*.

Facicide (*famida*) a slanderer or destroyer of ones good name.

Falsification (*falsificatio*) a falsifying, a forging, adulterating, sophisticating.

Famigerate (*famigero*) to blaze abroad, to report.

Familiat (*familiaris*) a spirit or god of the household among the Heathens. Also in Spain there is a kind of Sergeant or Sumner so called, belonging to the Inquisition.

Famisp of Love, or *Famistm*, a blasphemous Heresie broached by one *Hen. Nicholas* of *Amsterdam*, about the year 1550. He maintained, that *Christ is already come in his glory to judge, &c.* And that the Seat or Throne of Judgment whereon Christ sits, is the Community of the Family of Love, wherof the said H. N. is the eldest Father; and that he and they are Godded with God, and God manned with them; &c. These *Familiists* are now conceived to be turned into those we call *Ranters*.

Fannel. See *Fanc*.

Fanarist (*fanaticus*) mad, foolish, inspired with prophetic fury. See *Phanatic*.

Fane (from the Gr. *φύλαξ*, i. e. *ostendo*, Fr. *Fanal*) a wea-

thercock, to shew the station of the wind. First invented by *Andronicus Cirrestes* at *Athens*. *Pol. Virg.* Also the Lantern of a Ship or Galley.

Fangle, or new *Fangle*, (from the Dutch *Euangle*, i. e. the Gospel) the Evangelicks at their first rise, were called the new *Vangles*, or *Euangles*.

Fannel (Fr. *Fanon*) a Scarf-like Ornament, worn about the left arm of a sacrificing Priest. See *Maniple*.

Fannian Law, a Law among the Romans, repressing excessive banquets, enacted in the Consulship of *Fannius*, and therefore so called.

Fantome. See *Phantome*.

Fanus (*deus anni*) an Heathen god, whom the *Phenicians* expressed by a Dragon, with her tail in her mouth, to shew how the year run round.

Farre (Fr.) a fond and dissolute Play, or Comedy; also the Jig at the end of an Interlude, wherein some pretty knavery is acted; also any stuffing in meat.

Farred (*farcitus*) stuffed or filled.

Farrinate (*farcino*) to stuff.

Fare (Sax.) a voyage or passage. A word still in use among watermen.

Farraginous (from *farra*, *go, inis*) that is mixed with sundry grains together, or with good and bad. *Vul. Er.*

Farinaceous, or *farinous*, (*farinaceus*) mealy, or full of meal, bemealed, beslowred.

Farreation

farreation (*farreatio*) a Sacrifice whereby Priests confirmed marriage.

farthing, is, three of our English miles, or a League among the Persians. *Herb. ira.*

fastate (*fascio*) to swaddle or bind.

fastation (*fasciatio*) a swathing, or binding up with swaddle bands.

fasticular (*fascicularis*) belonging to a bundle or fardle.

fasticulate, to tie up into a bundle or fascicle.

fasticle (*fasciculus*) a handful bound together; a packer; also any thing carried in the hand to smell.

fastinate (*fascino*) to bewitch, to forepeak, or inchant.

fastination, a bewitching, a charm, a forespeaking. It is the power and intensive act of the imagination upon the body of another.

fastuntide, or **fastingtide**, Shrovetide, so called in *Norfolk*, being the time when the *Fast of Lent begins*.

fastidious (*fistidiosus*) disdainful, loathing, soon offended.

fastigate ? (*fastigio*) to fastigate, raise up, or grow up to a sharp top.

fastness, a strong hold, an inaccessible place: a place full of bogs, and beset thick with bushes.

fastuosity (*fastuositas*) disdain, pride.

fatalty (from *fatum*) fa-

talness; also unavoidableness, as of a thing appointed by destiny. *Coeg.*

fate (*fatum*) destiny, that which must of necessity come to pass by God's secret appointment.

fatal (*fatalis*) pertaining to destiny or fate.

farthom (Sax. *Fæþm*) a measure of 6 foot.

fatalist (*fatidicus*) that telleth fortunes or destinies.

fatiferous (*fatifer*) that brings fate or destiny.

fatigable (from *fatigo*) which may be wearied, or tired.

fatigate (*fatigo*) to make weary, to trouble much.

fatigue (Fr.) weariness, tediousness, trouble, toil: as we say the *Fatigues* of war, or of a long journey.

fatiloquent (*fatiloquus*) that Soothsayeth or Prophecierh.

fatuate (*fatior*) to play the fool.

fatuity (*fatuitas*) foolishness, blockishness, idiotism.

fabaculous (from *favus*) like or full of honey, or honeycomb.

faunes (*fauni*) Gods of the fields and woods.

fauntich (*faunticus*) wild, woodish, rude.

favonian (*favonius*) pertaining to the West-wind, favourable.

faustity (*faustitas*) good luck, happiness.

fautoz

fautoz (Lat.) a favorer, a furtherer, or maintainer.

fauteurs (*fauteurs*) he that favours or maintains.

fealty (of the Fr. *seaulte*, i. *fideltas*) signifies in our Laws an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land. And he that holds Land by this Oath of *Fealty* only, holds in the freest manner that any man in *England* under the King may hold. Because all with us that have Fee, hold *per fidem & fiduciam*, that is, by *fealty* at the least. *Smith de Republ. Anglor. l. 3. c. 8; Att. 1658. c. 4.*

feasible (Fr. *faissable*) effectable, which may be performed, acted or done.

febricitate (*febricito*) to be sick of a Fever or Ague.

febricitulous (*febriculofus*) that hath or is subject to a Fever.

februate (*februo*) to purge Souls by Sacrifice or Prayer.

facial (*facialis*) pertaining to the Herald that denounceth war or peace: The manner was thus; The *Facial* carried a Lance or Spear headed with Iron, and half burnt with fire, and strewed herbs all the way in sign of Peace; even to the Confines of those against whom he was to menace war; there in the presence of three men of good years, declared, *That he and the People of Rome did denounce*

war against them, &c. And then threw the Lance as far as he could upon their ground. When they proclaimed Peace, the *Facial* took up a stone in his hand, which (after certain solemn words pronounced, and those to be read in *Godwin's Anthol. lib. 4. cap. 1.*) he cast out of his hand, &c. And of these *Faciales* or *Heralds*, there were in *Rome* a Colledge of twenty, the principal of them was *Pater patratus*.

ferible, possible, that may be made or done.

ferulency (*ferulentia*) filthiness, fulness of dregs.

ferulent (*ferulentus*) foul, unclean, loathsome, full of dregs.

ferundity (*ferunditas*) plenty, fertility, abundance.

fedity (*feditas*) filthiness, foulness, dishonesty.

feid, **feed**, or **feud**, is that ill custom which hath been much used in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*, viz. a combination of Kindred, to revenge the death of any of their blood against the killer, and all his race. These deadly *Feids*, King *James* in his *Basilicon Doron*, advieth his Son to redress with all care possible. The word signifies hatred. See *Feud*.

fee (*feodum*, alias *feudum*) is in our Law an equivocal word, but most usually taken for an estate of inheritance in Lands to one and his Heirs for ever, or to one and the heirs

of his body. But it is also used for the compass or extent of a Mannor; and in the common acceptance, the word is well known.

Free-farm, is when a Tenant holds of his Lord in Fee-simple, paying him a yearly rent, to half or a third part of the value of the Land more or less.

Fee-simple (*feodum simplex*) is when any person holds Lands or Rents to him and his Heirs for ever; and these words *his heirs* make the Estate of inheritance; for if Land be given to a man for ever, yet he hath but an Estate for life.

Feasible. See *Feasible*.

Fellistune (*fellistuns*) flowing of the Gall.

Felicitate (*felicitas*) to make prosperous or happy. And I have read *Felicitify*.

Felicitous (from *felix*,) happy, or made happy.

Fellon (from *fel*, i. cholere or grief of mind) an angry blister or wheal, most commonly on the finger or thumbs end.

Felo de se, Is he that commits Felony by murdering himself. See *Crompt. Just. of Peace*, fo. 28. and *Lamb. Eiren.* l. 2. c. 7. p. 243.

Felouque. See *Falouque*.

Fencemonth, is a moneth wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because the female Deer fawn in this month, which begins fifteen days before

Midsummer, and ends fifteen days after. So that to this moneth there are 31 dayes assigned. See *Mianwood*, parte *secunda*, c. 13. The Fencemonths for Fish are *March*, *April*, and *May*.

Fenestral (*fenestralis*) belonging to a window.

Felony (*felonia*) seems to come of the Fr. *felonie*, i. *impetuositas*, *atrocitas*, *immiseria*, *cordia*. We account any offence *Felony* that is in degree next to petty Treason, and compriseth divers particulars under it, as *Murder*, *Theft*, *Killing of a mans self*, *Sodomy*, *Rape*, *Wilful burning of houses*, and divers such like, which are to be gathered, especially out of Statutes, whereby many offences are daily made *Felony*, that before were not. *Felony* is discern'd from lighter offences, by this, that the punishment thereof is death; Howbeit *Pettit Larceny* (which is the stealing of any thing under the value of twelve pence) is *Felony*, as appears by *Brook. tit. Coron.* n. 2. His reason is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *felonice cepit*, and yet this is not punished by death, though it be loss of goods. There are two sorts of *Felony*; one lighter that for the first time may be relieved by Clergy; another that may not; and these are to be known by the Statutes; for Clergy is allowed where it is not expressly taken away.

away. *Vid. Stanf. l. 1. pl. Cor. à fine c. 2. usque ad 39. Lamb. Just. Pl. 2. cap. 7. and Crompt. J. P. fol. 32. &c.*

Feminine (*fæmininus*) of the female kind.

Feneratio (*feneratio*) usury, or the practice thereof.

Feneratitious (*feneratitius*) taken or given to usury, or pertaining thereto.

Ferodary, *alias* *feudary*, *alias* *feudatary* (*feudatarius*) was an Officer authorised and made by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the Seal of that Office; his Function was to be present with the Escheator at the finding any Office, to give evidence for the King, as well concerning the value as the Tenure; to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it: he was also to assign the Kings Widows their Dowers, and to receive all the rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno 32 H. 8. cap. 46.* and is set aside by the Stat. 12 Car. 2. c. 24.

Feesment (from the Gothic word *feodum*, and signifies *Donationem feudi*) is in Law any gift or grant of any Honors, Castles, Mannors, Messuages, Lands, or other corporal and immovable things of like nature; to another in Fee-simple, by the delivery of

feisin, and possession of the thing given, whether the gift be made by word or writing; and when it is in writing, it is called a deed of Feesment, and in every Feesment the giver is called the *Feesor*, and he that receives by vertue thereof the *Feesee*; *Littleton* says, that the proper difference between a *Feesor* and *Donor* is, that the *Feesor* gives in Fee-simple, and the *Donor* in Fee-tail.

Feracitp (*feracitas*) fruitfulness.

Feral (*feralis*) deadly, mortal, dangerous, lamentable.

Feretoyp (from *Feretrum*) a place in a Church where the *Bier*, Coffins, and such like are set.

Fertat (*ferialis*) belonging to holydayes, idle, vacant, unemployed.

Fertation (*feriatio*) quietness, idleness.

Ferient (*feriens*) striking, hitting or knocking.

Feyine (*ferinus*) wild as a beast.

Ferit (Ital. *ferite*) a wound or blow.

Feritp (*feritas*) cruelty, fierceness.

Fermentarious (*fermentarius*) made of leaven, leavened.

Ferment (*fermentum*) leaven.

Fermented 2 leavened, *fermentated* 5 puffed up.

Fermentation (*fermentatio*) a fasting or setting, a leavening, as of bread, a mixing or incorporating, also a

working, as of Ale or Beer. In Chimiltry it is a ripening or resolving any thing into its self, whether it be by ferment added to it, or by digestion onely.

fermery. See *Infirmery*.

ferocious (from *ferox*, *ock*) fierce, harsh, cruel, proud, haughty.

ferocity (*ferocitas*) fierceness, harshness, cruelty.

feronia, a Goddess of the Woods.

ferrean (*ferreus*) of iron, iron-like; also hard, hard-hearted, cruel.

Ferret (from *fero* or *ferre*) born or carried; as *ferried* over a River.

Ferruginous (*ferruginosus*) like to or of the colour of rusty iron.

ferruminate (*ferrumino*) to foulder or fasten together, properly in matters of iron.

fertilizer (*fertilitas*) fruitfulness, abundance.

fertilize (Fr. *fertilizer*) to make fertile, fruitful or rank; also to increase or grow fruitful.

ferbent (*fervens*) scalding, burning, fierce, vehement.

ferular (*ferula*) a wooden instrument, wherewith the Master strikes boys hands in Schools for correction; called also a *Palmer*.

ferhor (Lat.) a burning heat, earnestness, vehemency of passion.

fesse point (from the Lat.

fascia) the middle part of an *Escutcheon*, whose breadth is divided into three even parts.

fessitude (*fessitudo*) weariness, tiredness.

fessinate (*fessinatus*) to make haste, to do a thing speedily.

festibolus (*festivus*) merry, pleasant, delightful, provoking mirth, pertaining to holy dayes.

festibolus (*festivitas*) mirth, pleasantness, a good grace.

festoon (Fr. *Feston*) a Garland, or border of fruits and flowers, especially in graven or imbossed works. Also a Nosegay. *Cot.*

festucous (from *festuca*) belonging to a young tender sprig or stalk of a tree or herb from the root upward.

feriferous (*ferifer*) fruitful, that brings forth fruit or young.

ferid (*feridus*) stinking, filthy, ill-smelling.

fetor (*fetor*) a stink or ill-savor.

feud or **feld**, or deadly **Feud** (*feuda*) a profession of an unquenchable hatred, till we be revenged even by the death of our enemy: and is deduced from the German word *FEID*, which (as *Hotoman* saith) *Modo bellum, modo capitales inimicitias significat*. This word is used 43 *El. c. 13*. See *Feld*.

feudal (Fr.) belonging to a Fief, Mannor, Fee or Fee-simple; also held in Fief or in Fee. *Cotg.*

feuda-

feudary. See *Feodary*.

feud-boore (Sax. *fæth-bore*) a recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and for the damages consequent; it being the custom of antient times for all the kindred to engage in their Kinsmans quarrel; according to that of *Tacitus*, *de Morib. German. Suscipere tam inimicitias, seu patris, seu propinqui, quam amicitia necesse est*. Sax. *Dict.*

feudist, One that bears a feud or enmity; also one that writes of Fee and Inheritances.

feuge. See *Fugua*.

feuterer (a corruption from *Vaulter*) one that leads a Lime-hound for the Chase; we now use it for a Dog-keeper, and *Teoman Feuterer*, for him that leads the Dogs to —

fewinets or **fewinishing**, the dung of a Deer.

fianrs (Fr. *fians*) the dung of a Fox or Badger; a term of hunting.

fibers (*fibra*) the small threads, or hair-like strings of roots; also the threads or strings of Muscles and Veins.

fibrous (*fibrosus*) full of hair like threads or strings.

fibulare (*fibulo*) to joyn, or fasten together.

fitile (*fitilk*) earthen, or made of earth. *Bac.*

fititious (*fititius*) dissembled, feigned, counterfeit.

fidicide, a Faith-destroyer; a breaker of word or trust.

fidelcommissor (Lat.) he that commits a thing to the disposal of another.

fideljussor (Lat.) a Surety for another in a money matter.

fidius, the god of faithfulness, and Son of *Jupiter*.

fiduciary (*fiduciarius*) taken substantively, is a Feoffee in trust; or one intrusted on condition to restore; adjectively, trusty or sure. A *Fiduciary Father*. See *Emancipator*.

fiduciate (*fiducio*) to commit a trust, or to make condition of trust.

fierabras (from the Fr. *fier a bras*) fierce at arms; a name for a *Braggadocio* or desperate fellow.

fifteenth (*Decima quinta*) is a Tribute or Imposition of money laid upon every City, Burrough, and other Town through the Realm, not by the Poll, or upon this or that man, but in general upon the whole City or Town; so called because it amounts to one *fifteenth* part of that which the City or Town hath been valued at of old.

figment (*figmentum*) a forged tale, a lie.

figulared (*figulatus*) made or formed of earth.

figurative (*figurativus*) that is spoken by way of figure.

filarene (from *filum*, or the Fr. *filacee*) of or pertaining to fine flax or thread.

filament (*filamentum*) a thread, string or rag, or any thing

thing like thereto, the beard of a root. *Rel. Med.*

Filander (Fr. *filandres*) small worms that breed in bruised, surfeited, or foul-fed Hawks; also nets to catch wild Beasts with.

Filazer (*filazarius*) of the (Fr. *filace*) is an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are fourteen: They make out all Original Procefs as well real, as personal and mixt.

Filie (*filum*) is a thread or wyer whereon Writs or other Exhibits in Courts are fastened, for the more safe keeping them. It is also a term in War, where six Musketers or Pikemen (or as many as go abreast) make a *File* or *Rot*. See *Brigade*.

Fili (*filialis*) of or belonging to a son.

Filiatler (Fr. *filialtre*) a Son in Law, or Son by a former marriage.

Fillicious a colour so called, like that of a dead leaf; and comes from the Fr. *feuille morte* a dead leaf.

Filice (from the Belgick helmet, *quod idem denotat*) a fine thin skin within the body, dividing the flesh or any near member one from another. Also a skin like a Cap, wherein divers Children are born. And the skins inwrapping the Brains are called *Films*; the inmost, which is next the Brain, is also called *pia meninx*, or *pia mater*, the other *dura meninx*, or *dura mater*.

The Infant has three Teguments or Membranous *Films*, which cover it in the womb, that is, the *Corion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantok*; whereof see more in *Vulgar Errors*, pag. 269.

Filtration (Fr.) a straining, distilling, or passing of Simples, &c. through a Felt, Woollen Cloth or the like. *Coig.*

Filtration is performed thus; They use to put a long tongue of Cloth, Cotton, or spongy matter, within an Earthen Pot of Water or other liquor, letting hang upon the brim of the Pot a good part of the Cloth, and one shall see the water presently mount up and pass above the brink of the Vessel, and drop at the lower end of the piece of Cloth upon the ground or into a Vessel set under. *Sir Ken. Digb. Discourse of Sympath. Powder.*

Fimathing (from *simus*) the Dung of Wild Beasts.

Fimbriate (from *simbria*) environed with an hem or edge: a term of Heraldry.

Financier (Fr. *Financier*) an Exchequer-man, Receiver, Under-treasurer or Teller in the Exchequer.

Financier (Fr. *finance*) wealth, substance, riches, goods, also a Princes Revenue or Treasure. *Bac.*

Fidelle (*fidibilis*) that which may be cut or riven.

Finitive (*finitivus*) which defines or determines.

Fin

Finnic, pertaining to *Finland*, as the *Finnic-language* is that which is spoken in *Finland* and *Lapland*.

Finours of Gold and Silver, are those that purifie and part those metals from other courser, by fire and water. *An. 4 H. 7. cap. 2.* They are also called *Parters*, in the same place, sometimes *Departers*.

Fire-boat (compounded of *Fire*, and this Saxon word *Wore*, i. e. a recompence) signifies allowance or estovers of wood to maintain competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

Fire-brands, was two *Fire-brands* set in fashion of a *Gross*, and fastned upon the point of a Spear, with which (according to an ancient Custom in *Scotland*) Proclamation was made, in case of any sudden invasion, that all above 16 and under 60, should repair to some appointed place of *Rendezvous*, and bring convenient Provision of Victual with them.

Fire-bomb's fire (*Erysipelas*) a disease so called being an inflammation with Sores or Biles, or a swelling, full of heat, and redness, &c.

Firm (*firmitas*) firmness, stableness, constancy.

Fire-drake, a fire sometimes seen flying in the night, like a Dragon; common people think it a Spirit, that keeps some treasure hid; but Philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation inflamed be-

tween two clouds, the one hot, the other cold (which is the reason that it also smoaks) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hot cloud, being greater than the rest, makes it seem like a Belly, and both ends like a head and tail.

First-fruits (*primitie*) are the profits of every spiritual Living for one year, given in ancient time to the Pope throughout all Christendom; but by the Stat. *An. 26 H. 8. c. 3.* translated to the Prince; for ordering whereof, there was a Court erected, *An. 32 H. 8. cap. 45.* but it was dissolved, *An. 5 M. Sess. 2. c. 10.* and since that time, though those profits are reduced again to the Crown by the Statute 1 *Eliz. c. 4.* yet was the Court never restored, but all matters formerly therein handled, were transferred to the Exchequer. See *Annals*.

Fiscal (*fiscalis*) pertaining to the *Fisque*, or publick Treasure: Also a Promoter or Informer.

Fisque (*Fiscus*) the publick Purse, the publick Revenue or Treasure; a Treasury or Exchequer.

Fissile (*fissilis*) aptness to cut, or that may be cut or cleft.

Fissiped (*fissipes, pedis*) cloven-footed.

Fissure (*fissura*) a cleft, a division, a parted leaf.

Fistula (Lat. Span. *Fistola*)

a dangerous Ulcer or Sore still running. It goes up into the body with a long narrow hole like a pipe, and therefore so called, and is commonly hard in the outside.

Fistularia (*fistularis*) belonging to that disease, or to a pipe.

Fitz (Fr. *filis*, a son) is used as an addition to some Surnames, as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams*, answerable to the Hebr. *Ben*, the Welch *Ap*, and the Irish *Mac*.

Fistula, is a kind of Top which boys play with; And Mariners so call a certain dart, wherewith they strike fishes as they swim.

Fixed Star, for a Comet or Blazing Star, is a corruption from *Faxed Star*; for *fax*, in Old English, signifies Hair. *Gamd*.

Flabellation (*flabellatio*) a fanning, an airing, or giving wind unto.

Flabel (*flabellum*) a Fan.

Flaccid (*flaccidus*) withered, feeble, weak, flaggy.

Flagellation (*flagellatio*) a whipping or scourging.

Flagitious (*flagitiosus*) ungracious, wicked, full of mischief.

Flageolet (Fr.) a small pipe or whistle, of late much used.

Flagitate (*flagito*) to ask instantly, to desire earnestly.

Flammant (*flammans*) burning, ardent, bright.

Flagrancy (*flagrantia*) ar-

dent desire, burning with flame, an inordinate love.

Flamens, The Priests among the Romans and Druids, so called: Their Arch-Priests that presided over chief Towns, or great Districts; were called *Arch-Flamens*: They took that name of *Filamen*, a fillet of woollen yarn, which they used to wear on their heads, or, as others say, from their Mitre or head-ornament, which was called in old time *flama*. See *Arch-flamen*.

Flammability, aptness to be inflamed, or set on fire.

Flammation (*flammatio*) a setting on fire.

Flammeous (*flammeus*) somewhat coloured like a flame of fire; belonging to a flame.

Flammiferous (*flammifer*) that brings or causes a flame or fire.

Flaminian way, was a high way from *Rome*, full of monuments of the dead.

Flasque (from the Lat. *flasco*) a term in Heraldry, and signifies an Archline in an Escutcheon. *Guil.* Also a Carriage for Ordnance, or a Box for Gunpowder: Also a Bottle of *Florence Wine*, containing about 2 Quarts of our Measure.

Flattiten (*flattitas*) unconstancy, incertainty.

Flautent (*flautentus*) windy, or ingendring winds; as Pease and Beans are *flautent* meat.

Fla-

Flatuous (*flatuosus*) full of blowing or windiness.

Flatulosity, windiness, fullness of wind.

Fledwit (of the Sax. *Fleð* i. a Fugitive; and *Wit*, which some make but a termination, signifying nothing of it self: Others say it signifies a reprehension, censure, or correction.) In our ancient Law it signifies a discharge or freedom from amerçiements, when one having been an outlawed Fugitive, comes to the Peace of his own accord. *Rassals Expos. of words*. See *Bloodwit*.

Fleet (*Fleta*) is a famous Prison in *London* so called, from the River, upon the side whereof it stands. *Cam. Brit. fol. 137*. To this Prison none are usually committed, but for contempt to the Laws, or upon absolute commandment of the King, or the Superiour Courts of Justice; or lastly, upon debt, when men are unable or unwilling to satisfy their Creditors.

Fllegmatick. See *Phlegmatick*.

Fleriferous (*flerifer*) that yields or causes tears or drops.

Fleranimous (*fleranimus*) that turns the minde; That is of a minde easily bent or turned.

Flexibility (*flexibilitas*) aptness to bend or yield.

Flexible (*flexibilis*) that may be bowed, tender, tractable, pliant, apt to move.

Flexiloquent (*flexiloquus*)

that speaks doubtfully, so that he may be taken divers ways.

Flexion (*flexio*) a bending or bowing.

Fistful (Sax.) Contentious.

Floccify (*floccifacio*) to set nought by, to esteem little.

Floza, the Goddess of flowers, otherwise called *Chloris*.

Flozamor (from the Lat. *flos amoris*) a kind of Herb, or Plant, the Flowers whereof are held to have a singular faculty to beget love.

Floze (Fr.) the blew scum of Wood boyling in the Dyers Lead, which skim'd off and dry'd into powder, serves Painters and Silk Diers for divers uses.

Flozein, a Coin whereof there are several sorts, one about the value of three shillings four pence, the other about two shillings ten pence farthing. In *Languedoc*, and the Countreys adjoyning, they have a piece called a *Florin*, worth eighteen pence *Sterling*.

Flozid (*floridus*) garnished with flowers, fresh, lively.

Floziferous (*florifer*) that beareth flowers.

Flozlege (*florilegium*) a collecting or gathering of flowers: 'tis the Title of an ingenious Book on that subject, otherwise called *Flora*, *Ceres* and *Pomona*.

Flozist (from *flos*; *floris*) one skilful in the natures and kinds of flowers.

Flor-

Flozulent (*florulentus*) full of flowers, gay.

Flozulous (*florulus*) flowery, or pertaining to a flower, or blossom, full of flowers. *Vul. Er.*

Flozson, *aliud* **flotzam**, is a word proper to the Seas, signifying any goods that by shipwrack are lost and lie floating or swimming on the top of the water, which with *Fritson*, *Lagon*, and *Sitres* are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patents. **Fetson**, is a thing cast out of the ship, being in danger of wreck, and beaten to the shore by the waters, or cast on the shore by Mariners. *Coke, Vol. 6. fol. 106. u.* It comes of the French *fetter*, to cast out. *Lagon* vel *Ligan* is that which lies in the bottom of the Sea. *Coke ibid.* of the Dutch *Alighen*, to lie. *Shares* are goods due to more by proportion, from the Sax. *Schyrer*, *i.* to divide. *Min.*

Flutiferous (*flutifer*) that riseth or brings waves.

Flutuate (*flutuo*) to rise in waves and surges, to be boisterous and rough; to waver, doubt, or be uncertain.

Flutisonant (*flutisonus*) sounding or roaring with waves or billows.

Flutibagan (*flutivagus*) wandering on the water or Sea, tossed by the waves.

Flutuous (*flutuosus*) troublous, unquiet, boisterous.

Fluent ? (*fluens*) flowing, *fluit* *ing*, or gushing out, waterish.

Flutiditp (*fluiditas*) wetness or flowing.

Flutinous (*fluminosus*) full of rivers.

Flutial (*fluvialis*) of or belonging to a River.

Flutious (*fluviosus*) flowing much.

Flux (*fluxus*) a flowing or issue.

Flutibillitp, Aptness to flow.

Flutring, a Physical way of cure for the French disease by spitting.

Flutillare (*facillo*) to nourish, comfort or refresh.

Floder, or *floder* (Sax.) a certain weight of Lead or Tin, about 2000 pound, or a Wainload; Also meat for Cattle, as hay, straw, &c.

Flodient (*foliens*) that digs or thrusts into.

Floine (*pungo*) to prick or sting. *Rider.*

Flotnes, A kind of Fur brought for the most part out of France. The top whereof is black, and the ground whitish; the beast that bears it, is about the bigness of a Cat.

Flotson (Lat. *fusio*) plenty, abundance.

Flutaceous (*foliaceus*) of or like a leaf.

Flotto (*folium*) a sheet or large leaf of paper. We say a Book is in *Folio*, when two leaves of it make a Sheet; in *Quarto*, when four make a sheet;

sheet; in *Octavo*, when eight make a sheet; *Duodecimo*, or in Twelves, when the sheet is made into twelve leaves, &c. and we usually cite a Book by *Folio's*, when each leaf is half a sheet; and by *Pages*, when the Volume is less than *Folio*.

Flutiaranee (from *folia*, *i.* leaves) an Order of religious persons, who lived onely upon leaves, which the Pope put down, as finding leaves unable to nourish mans body.

Flutland (Sax.) Copyhold Lands were so called in the time of the Saxons, and Charter lands, were called *Book-land*, *Kitch. 174. fundus sine scripto possessus*, says Mr. Somner.

Folk-moote, is a Saxon word, compounded of *folth*, *i.* *populus*, and *Gemetran*, *i.* *convonire*. It signifies (according to Lambert) two kinds of Courts, one now called the *County Court*, the other the *Sheriff's Turn*. This word is still in use among the Londoners, and signifies *Celebren ex omni Civitate conventum*, *Stowes Surv.* But Mr. Manwood in his first part of Forest Law, p. 111. hath these words, *Folkmoote is the Court holden in London, wherein all the folk and people of the City did complain of the Mayor and the Aldermen for misgovernment within the same.*

Flottage (Fr. *Fueillage*)

branching work in painting or Tapestry; also leafiness.

Fluticle (*folliculus*) a little bag, purse or bladder.

Flutiate (*foliatus*) leaved or having leaves; *Gold foliate*, is leaf Gold. *Bac.*

Floment (*fomento*) to warm, comfort, cherish.

Flomentation (*fomentatio*) a fomenting, comforting, or asswaging. In Physick it properly signifies powdry or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a Sponge or Bladder applied warm to the body to mitigate pain, or make way by opening the pores for ointments or plaisters to be applied.

Fond or **Foond** (Fr.) a bottom, floor, or foundation; also a Merchants Stock, be it Money or Moneys worth.

Fondertp (Fr.) a Stilling House; the Trade of Melting Metals.

Fons Solis, a Fountain near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon* in *Lybia*, that at midnight is as hot as boiling water, and at noon as cold as any ice; which may the rather be credited, since our Bathes in England are much warmer in the night than in the day. *Sir Wal. Ral. History of the World, l. 4. f. 184.*

Font (*fons*) a Fountain or Waterspring. What the *Font* of a Church is every one knows, but not why so called. The Rites of Baptism in the Primitive Times were performed

med in Fountains and Rivers, both because the Converts were many, and those Ages unprovided of other *Baptisteries*; and in this Rite we still retain the name; for hence 'tis we call our Baptisteries, *Fontes*; which when Religion found peace, were built and consecrated for the more reverence and respect of the Sacrament. *Rationale*.

Fontal (*fontalis*) pertaining to a Fountain or Well.

Fontanel (*Fr. fontanelle*) a running sore, or an Issue made for cure of some grief.

Fop, is used for a Fool.

Forable (*forabilis*) that may be boared or pierced.

Foraminous (*foraminosus*) full of holes.

Foraneous (*foraneus*) belonging to a Market or Court.

Forbode (*Sax.*) to presage; also to prohibit. See *Bode*.

Forecastle, is the fore-part of a Ship above the Decks.

Forcinare (*forcipatus*) bended like an hook.

Forelorn, a term in hunting when a Hound meets a Chase, and goes away with it, before the rest of the Cry.

Forensal (*forensis*) pertaining to the Common-place, used in pleading or in the Judgment place.

Forcible (from the Belg. *Ueur*, i. *anc*, and *Drallen*, *Merces disponere*) is to buy Corn, Cattle, or other Merchandise by the way as it comes

towards the Fair or Market to be sold, to the intent to sell the same again, at a dearer price.

Forestaller, is he that fore-stalls, and buys things in such sort.

Forelorn Hope, a party of Souldiers sent before the whole body of the Army to skirmish with the Enemy; the French call it *Esfans perdues*; the Roman *Velites* were in a manner answerable hereunto.

Forelorn, comes from the Belg. *Uerloren*, i. *perditus*, lost. The *Forelorn Hope* is given for lost, in respect it is most commonly desperate Service. See *Perdu*.

Formalist (from *forma*) one that is very punctual or precise in his actions or words.

Formal cause, in Logick is that which gives an inward essence to substances and accidents.

Formator (*Lat.*) he that instructeth, maketh, or formeth. *Formalize*, to form, to give or add form unto.

Formidable (*formidabilis*) dreadful, to be feared, terrible.

Formidolous (*formidolousus*) fearful, that feareth, dreadful, dangerous.

Formosity (*formositas*) comeliness, beauty.

Formulary (*Fr. Formulaire*) the stile or manner of proceeding in the Law, a precedent for doing any thing.

For-

Fornication (*fornicatio*) Whoredom, Letchery; if either party be married, then it is *Adultery*.

Fortitude (*fortitudo*) strength, valour, courage. It is one of the four Cardinal Vertues, and is thus defined; *Fortitude* is a vertue that moderates the irascible power, according to reason, and so it helps us to overcome those difficulties, which require courage in chusing one harm to avoid another.

Fortuitous (*fortuitus*) that hapneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental.

Fosse-way (from *fossus*, dig'd) was one of the four grand High-ways of England, so called, because in some places it was never perfected, but left as a great ditch. See *Wasling-street*.

Foster, or *Foxtet* (*cistella*) a little chest.

Fossion (*fossio*) a digging or delving.

Fossile (*fossilis*) that which is or may be digged.

Fortion (*fortio*) a nourishing, or keeping warm.

Fortive (*fortis*) nourished, kept warm.

Fougade (*Fr.*) a mine or up-blowing Fire-work, or wild-fire. *Rel. Med.*

Foulth, or *Fulth*, a man's name; some derive it from the German *Wollg*, i. e. *noble* and *gallant*. But I from *Folk*, the English Saxon word for

people, as though it were the same with *Publius*, of the Romans; and onely translated thence; as beloved of the people.

Founder'd, is when a ship by a Leak, becomes full of water, and perishes.

Fraild (*fracidus*) more then ripe, rotten ripe, putrid.

Fraction (*fractio*) a breaking or bursting.

Fragile (*fragilis*) frail, brittle, soon broken, mortal, weak. *Bac.*

Fragility (*fragilitas*) brittleness, weakness, inconstancy.

Fragment (*fragmentum*) a piece or gobbet of a thing broken.

Fragor (*Lat.*) the noise made with the fall of any thing; a cracking or crashing of things broken asunder; a great noise or busting.

Fragrant (*fragrantia*) a sweet smell or savour.

Freight (*Teut. fracht*) the burden or load of a ship, or the money paid for any thing carried therein.

Frail of Raisins, is 70 pound weight, somewhat more or less; but still meant of *Malaga Raisins*; Raisins of the *Sun* being sold by the Barrel.

Franc is a French Coin of twenty *Sols Tournois*, which amounts to near two shillings *Sterl.*

Franciscans, or *Franciscan Friars*, a Religious Order, instituted by St. *Francis*, an Italian, about the year of our Lord,

Lord, 1198. and confirmed by Pope Innocent the Third; His Rule prescribed Chastity, Obedience, Poverty, much Fasting, and other austerities, to all that should be admitted of that Order; Of which you may read more in St. Bonaven. *de vita S. Francis.* Out of this great Order have sprung divers others, as *Observantes, Conventuales, Minimi, Capuciani, Collettanei, &c.* See *Fris.*

Frangible (*frangibilis*) that may be broken, breakable.

Franchise (*Fr.*) liberty, freedom, exemption; also good-breeding, free birth; it is taken with us for a privilege or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction, and sometimes an immunity from Tribute, &c.

Frank-Almoine (*libera Eleemosyna*) in French *Franc Aumône* signifies a Tenure or Title of Lands. *Britton* (*cap. 66. num. 5.*) saith thus of it; *Franc-Almoine* is Lands or Tenements bestowed upon God, that is, given to such people as bestow themselves in the service of God, for pure and perpetual Almes, whence the Feoffors or givers cannot demand any terrestrial service, so long as the Lands remain in the hands of the Feoffees.

Frank-marriage (*Fr. Franc-marriage*) is a Tenure in Tail special, growing from these words in the gift, *Sci-ant, &c. Me T. B. de O. de-*

disse, &c. I. A. filio meo & Marg. uxori ejus filia vera T. N. in liberum maritagium unum Messuagium, &c. West. p. 1. Symb. l. 2. Sect. 303. The effect of which word is, that they shall have the Land to them and the heirs of their bodies, and shall do no fealty to the Donor till the fourth degree, &c.

Frank-pledge (*franco-plegium*) is compounded of *franc*, i. e. *liber*, and *pledge*, i. e. *fide-jussor*, and signifies a pledge or surety for free-men. See *Frid-borh.*

Fraternize (from *frater*) to agree as brothers; to concur with, or be near unto; also to admit into a Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society.

Fraternat (*fraternatus*) of or belonging to a brother.

Fratricide, a Sect of Hereticks, broached by one *Hermannus* an Italian, about the year of Christ 1304. In time of Pope *Benedict* the Eleventh, and *Albertus* the First Emperor; they were otherwise called *Fratres de paupere vita*, Brothers of a poor life. They taught promiscuous beddings; that nothing was to be held proper, or ones own; that Christians are not to be Governours of a Common-wealth, with other foolish errors; condemned by Pope *Boniface* the Eighth.

Fratricide (*fratricidium*) brother-slaughter.

Fratrues (*fratrues*) brothers

brothers children, cousin-germans.

Fraudation (*fraudatio*) a deceiving or beguiling.

Fraulent (*fraulentus*) crafty, deceitful, full of guile.

Est adhibenda fides rationi nominis hujus Compositi Frederic, duo componentia cujus Sunt Frederic, frater, quid nisi Pax? Ut, quid nisi regum? Sic per Hendiaden, Fredericus, quid nisi vel Rex Pacificus? vel regia Pax? Pax, pacificusque.

For *Frederic* the English have commonly used *Frery*, and *Fery*, which has been now a long time a Christian name in the ancient Family of *Tilney*, and lucky to their House, as they report. *Cam.*

Free-booter, a Souldier who serves without pay, with liberty of plunder.

Freeed-hool (*Sax. i. e. sedes pacis*) was of old a refuge or Sanctuary for malefactors, as at *Beverly* in *York-shire*; where *St. John of Beverly*, Arch-bishop of *York*, erected a Monastery, which King *Athelstan* made a Sanctuary to secure offenders against all legal prosecution.

Fremment (*fremens*) gnashing, or grinding the teeth; roaring, or braying.

Frenitgerent (*franiger*) that ruleth the bridle.

Frestrades (*Fr.*) refreshments; as (in Summer-time) light garments, cool air, cool places, cool drinks, Bowres or Shades overspread with green boughs.

Free-booters. See *Banditi*. *Frederic* (*Germ.*) Rich peace, or (as the Monk which made this allusion would have it) peaceable Reign.

ffresco (*Ital.*) fresh, cool, coldish; also unsalt, new laid, new made, sweet; green, or lusty. As we say, to walk or drink in *Fresco*, i. e. to walk in the cool or fresh air, or to drink cool or fresh wine.

To paint in *ffresco*, is an ancient way of painting on walls newly ciled or plaistered, that the colours may sink in, and be more durable.

ffretrots, a sort of Sectaries (which wore a secret Crown on their heads) incestuous as *Adamites*, by night, and suppressed in the year 1310.

friable (*friabilis*) that may be crummed, or broken small. *Bac.*

frication, or *friction* (*fricatio*) a rubbing or fretting together.

friar, or *frater* (from the Lat. *Frater*, or from the *Fr. Frere*, i. e. a brother) an Order of Religious persons, of which there are reckoned four principal branches, *An. 4. H. 4. ca. 17. (viz.) Minors, Augustines,*

gustins, Dominicans, or Black Friars, and White Friars or Carmelites: from these four Orders the rest descended. See in Zecchias de Repub. Eccl. p. 380. And Linwood, tit. de Relig. Domibus, ca. 1. verbo, S. Augustine.

Frier Observant (frater observans) is an Order of Franciscans, and it is to be noted, that of these four Orders, mentioned in the word above, the Franciscans are, Minores tam observantes quam conventuales, & Capuchini. Zecch. de Repub. Eccl. tract. de regular. cap. 2. These Friars Observant (mentioned An. 25 H. 8. ca. 12.) are so called, because they are not combined together in any Cloister, Covent, or Corporation, as the Conventuals are, but onely tie themselves to observe the Rules of their Order, and more strictly then the Conventuals do; and upon a singularity of zeal separate themselves from them, living in certain places and companies of their own chusing: and of this you may read Hospinian, de Orig. & prog. Monachatus, fol. 878. ca. 38.

Fricasse (Fr. fricasse) any meat fried in a pan.

Fridbooges (so called, before the Conquest, and Frankpledges since) was a custom, which obliged every Freeman, at the age of 14 years, either to find a surety for his fidelity to the Publick, or to suffer imprisonment: whereupon so ma-

ny neighbours (to the number of ten or a dozen) became bound one for another, and each particular both for himself and his fellows; which combination they called a Pledge. The condition was this, If any man offended and ran away, the rest stood engaged, either to bring him forth in 31 days, or to answer for his offence. And that none might escape, it was imposed upon the Sheriff, at every County-Court, to take the Oath of persons, as they grew up to the age of 14; and to see that they were all enter'd in some Pledge or other. So that upon any misdemeanour and escape, the Magistrate had but to enquire into what pledge the offender was enter'd. Mr. Le' Strange's Memento.

Friga, an Hermaphroditical Idol, adored by the old Saxons on the day now called Friday, which thence took its denomination, and was of old called Frigedeag. Verst. p. 63.

Frigefaction (frigefactio) a making cool.

Frigerate (frigero) to cool.

Frigeratory (frigeratorium) a Cooling-house or place.

Frigid (frigidus) cold, faint, negligent, slow; also that is unable for carnal copulation.

Frigidity (frigiditas) coldness.

Frigillie (frigifacio) to cool, or make cold.

Frigor (Lat.) coldness.

Frigorific (frigorificus) that makes or procures cold.

Friperer

Friperer (from the Fr. friper, i. e. interpollator) one that scowres up and mends old Apparel to sell again; a Broker. This word is used for a bastardly kind of Broker. An. 1 Jac. cap. 21.

Friperer, The use of that kind of Trade, Brocage; also a Broker's shop, or a street of Brokers.

Frit, seems to be deriv'd from fritare, to fry; for 'tis nothing else but salt or ashes fried or baked together with sand. Also frit melted runs into lumps like fritters, call'd in Italian Frittelle, or little frits. Art of Glass.

Fritinancy (from fritinancy) is a chirping like a swallow.

Fritze, and Tozire, the Crests, furniture, and finishing at the upper end of a Column or Pillar; a term of Architecture.

Froncation, the taking off small branches or leaves of trees. Sylva.

Frondifertous (frondifer) that bears leaves or branches.

Frondosity (frondositas) leaviness, or aptness to bear leaves.

Frontal (frontale) a frontlet, or attire for the forehead, or a plaster applied to the forehead; also an Antependium. It is also used Adjectively.

Frontispiece (frontispicium) the fore-front of an house or other building; also the Title or first page of a book done in picture.

Frontinlar, a luscious kind of rich wine, made at a Town so called in France.

Frutiferous (frutifer) bearing fruit.

Frugality (frugalitas) thrift, sobriety, moderation in expences.

Fruggin (from the Fr. fourgon, or Lat. furca) an Ovenfork (so termed in Lincolnshire) to put fuel into an Oven, and stir up the fire.

Frugiferent (frugifer) bringing forth fruit, fertile, profitable.

Fruiterie (Fr.) a place to keep fruit in.

Frutiger, or Frutice, (from frutex) branched-work in Sculpture, as fucillage is in Painting or Tapestry.

Frum (Sax.) early, soon ripe: a word still properly retained in the Marches of Wales.

Fruementarious (frumentarius) of or belonging to Corn.

Fruementr (from frumentum, i. e. Wheat) so called, because it is a kind of pottage made of Milk and Wheat.

Frustrate (frustrare) to deceive; to disappoint, to do in vain.

Frustulent (frustulentus) full of gobbets, and small pieces.

Frutication (fruticatio) sprouting out of young sprigs, a springing forth.

Fruitose (fruticosus) that brings forth shoots, stalks, stems, or shrubs.

T

Fryth,

fſrpth, or *fſrith* (Sax.) a wood. *Chaucer*. Or rather a plain between woods.

fſurate (*fuco*) to lay on a colour, or paint, to counterfeit.

fſuratoz (Lat.) he that paints or coloureth.

fſugacitp (*fugacitas*) a readineſs to run away, inconstancy, an inclination to flight.

fſugalia (Lat.) a Feaſt annually ſolemnized by the old Romans, in remembrance of the expulſion of the Kings out of *Rome*. According to which pattern, the joyful *Engliſh* having cleared the Countrey of the *Danes*, inſtituted the annual ſports of *Hock-ride*: the word (in old Saxon) importing the time of ſcorning or triumphing. This Solemnity conſiſted in the merry meetings of the neighbours on thoſe days, during which the Feſtival laſted, and was celebrated by the younger ſort of both Sexes, with all manner of exerciſes and paſtimes in the ſtreets, as *Shrovetide* yet is. But now time hath ſo corrupted it, that (the name excepted) there remains no ſign of the firſt inſtitution. *Heyl. Verſtegan* thinks this *Hock-ride* may come from the Teutonic, *Merch-tide*, i. e. a time of gladneſs or joy.

fſugation (*fugatio*) a putting to flight, or driving away.

fſugue (Fr.) a chaſe or re-

port of Muſick; as when two or more parts chaſe one another in the ſame point.

fſurathe (*fugitivus*) ſitting, ready to run away.

fſugitives goods (*bona fugitivorum*) are the proper goods of him that flies upon felony, which after the flight, lawfully found, belong to the King. *Coke vol. 6. fo. 10. b.*

fſulcible (*fulcibilis*) which may be under-ſet or propped.

fſulciment (*fulcimen*) a prop, or under-ſet.

fſulgens (*fulgens*) 2 ſhining. *fſulgid* (*fulgidus*) 3 ing, glistering, bright.

fſulgiditp (*fulgiditas*) brightness, ſhining, glory.

fſulgor (Lat.) *idem*.

fſulgural (*fulgurale*) belonging to ſulgor or lightning.

fſulguration (*fulguratio*) the lightning to be ſeen in the clouds, commonly preceding thunder.

fſullans (Fr. *Feuillens*) certain reformed Monks, or religious perſons, following *St. Bernard* as their Patron, and *St. Bennet* as their Patriarch. *Spir. Conſiſt.*

fſuliginous (*fuliginosus*) full of ſoot, ſmoaky.

fſullonica (*fullonica*) belonging to a fuller of cloth.

fſuwnare (*fulmino*) to lighten or ſtrike with lightning.

fſulm narn (*fulminatorius*) thundring, lightning, deſtroying, terrible.

fſulm, or *fſulbous* (*fulvus*) yellow.

fſumid

fſumid (*fumidus*) ſmoaky, or that ſmoaketh.

fſumiditp (*fumiditas*) ſmoakineſs.

fſumiferous (*fumifer*) that bringeth ſmoak.

fſumigation (*fumigatio*) a ſmoaking or perfuming with ſmoak.

fſunction (*functio*) the exerciſe, or executing of ſome Office or Charge.

fſunambulant (*funambulans*) a Dancer on the Rope, a Rope-Walker. *Du Bartas*.

fſun (*fundus*) land or ſoil; alſo a foundation or bottom.

fſunditp (Lat.) a Slinger, or one that in battel or otherwiſe caſts out ſtones or darts out of a Sling.

fſunebrous 2 (*funebris*)

fſunerous 3 mournful, belonging to the Funerals of the dead, ſorrowful.

fſungofitp (*fungofitas*) a light and hollow ſubſtance, ſuch as we ſee in Sponges, Muſhromes, Fuſs-balls, &c.

fſunnel (*infundibulum*) an inſtrument ſmall at one end, through which liquor is poured into Veſſels; alſo a Tunnel or Funnel of a Chimney.

fſuracitp (*furacitas*) thee- viſineſs, theſt.

fſurbuſhing (Fr. *Fourbiſſeure*) a ſcouring, poliſhing or burniſhing.

fſurtation (from *furca*) a forking, a hanging on a Gallows, *Vul. Er.*

fſurles (*furia*) three imaginary Fiends or Spirits in

Hell, having Snakes growing on them inſtead of hairs. Poets feign them to be the Daughters of the River *Acheron* and *Night*, and to have the office of tormenting the ſouls of murderers and wicked men; their names were *Alceſto*, i. e. unceſſantly tormenting; *Megeſta*, i. e. enraged; and *Tyſiphone*, i. e. the Avenger of Murder. *fſurina*, The Goddeſs of Theeves.

fſurting, a Sea-term, as to *furle the Sayls*, is to fold or wrap them together.

fſurlong (of two Fr. words *Fort-long*, i. e. very long, or *quasi furrow-long*) is a quantity of ground, containing twenty Lugs, Roods, or Poles in length, and every Pole ſixteen foot and a half, eight of which Furlongs make a mile, *An. 35. E. 1. c. 6.* It is otherwiſe the eighth part of an Acre. See *Acre*. In the former ſignification the Romans call it *Stadium*, in the latter *Fugcrum*. This meaſure which we call a Pole, is alſo called a Perch, and differs in length, according to the cuſtom of the Countrey. See *Perch*, *Stade*.

fſurlough, a Licence granted by a ſuperiour Officer in War, to an inferiour, to be abſent ſome time from his Charge.

fſurole (Fr.) a little blaze of fire appearing by night on the tops of Souldiers Lances, or at Sea, on Sail-yards, where it whirls and leaps in a mo-

I. 2 ment

ment from one place to another; some Mariners call it *St. Hermes fire*; if it come double, 'tis held a sign of good luck; if single, otherwise.

Furtive (*furtivus*) that is done by stealth, filching, thievish, felonious.

Fustration (*fuscatio*) a darkening or clouding.

Fusibility, meltableness, that may be molten.

Fusible (*fusilis*) that is or may be molten.

Fusil (Lat. *fusillus*) a little spindle: It is also a term in Heraldry, and signifies, that in a Coat of Arms, which is in a manner like a spindle, as in that of *Sire de Montagu* (a French name) *Il porte d'argent trois fusillees en fesse de gueules*. The *Fusil* is longer then the *Lozenge* or *Masle*, having its upper and lower part more acute, then the other two collateral middle parts. *Gmil. fol. 358.*

Fusion (*fusio*) a melting or pouring forth.

Fustigate (*fustigo*) to beat with a staff, to cudgel.

Fustigation (*fustigatio*) a bastonadoing or beating with a cudgel; which was a punishment antiently given to perjured persons. *Selden.*

Futillity (*futilitas*) lightness, bubbling, folly, vanity.

Futurition } (from *futu-*
futuritus } *rus*) the be-
ing to come of any thing.

G.

Ghardine (from the Fr. *Galleverdine*) a rough Irish Mantle or Horseman's coat; a long Cassock; also a Livery coat.

Gabel (Ital. *Gabella*) Toll, Tribute, Custom, or Impost.

Gabion (Fr.) a defence for Canoneers, made of great baskets filled with earth.

Gabriel (Hebr.) strong with God; the name of an Angel.

Gad (from the Sax. *Gaand*, i. e. the point of a spear) is a quantity of Steel, of about two or three ounces.

Gaffe (Fr.) an iron hook, wherewith Sea-men pull great fishes into their ships.

Gage (Fr.) a pawn or pledge. In our Law, use hath turned the *G* into *W*, as to *Wage deliverance* (*Gage deliverance*) to give security that a thing shall be delivered. Sea-men *Gage* their Cask, that they may know the bigness of it, or how much is leaked out, which is done by putting down a stick at the Bung, and that by the wetness will shew how much liquor is in it. Also when they would know how much water a Ship draws, when she is afloat, they stick a nail into a pike or pole, and put it down by the Rudder, till it catch hold under it, and this they call *Gaging* a Ship.

Gager.

Gager. See *Gawgeor.*

Galactite (*Galactites*) a precious Stone of a white colour.

Galage (*solca*) a kind of a Paten or Shoo, so called, having nothing on the feet but latches.

Galaria, a Sea-Nymph, for whose love *Polyphemus* slew himself.

Galaxy (*Galaxias*) a bright circle in the sky, caused by the reflexion of the Stars; the milky way in the Firmament.

Gale (*flatus*) when the wind blows gently, so that a Ship may bear her Top-sails a-trip; it is called a *Loom-gale*, when there is a strong wind, a fresh or stiff *Gale*.

Galea, a sort of White wine, made at a Town of that name in *France*, and therefore so called.

Galente, or *Galentist*, one that studies or follows the Aphorisms of *Galen*, the ancient fam'd Physician.

Gallant (Fr.) goodly, noble, vertuous. But it is now substantively applied to that person, who is Seryant or Platonick to a Lady.

Gallego (Span.) a man of *Galitia*.

Gallitism, the form of speech or custom of the French.

Galligashins (*galiga Galligashins*) wide Breeches or Slops; so called from the *Gascoignes*, who first brought them in use.

Gallistatene, were a kind of Coin forbidden by the Sta-

ture, *An. 3 H. 5. c. 1.*

Gallion (Fr.) a great Ship of War.

Galliore (Fr.) a small Gally, or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar; much used by the Turkish and Moorish Rovers. *Carg.* See *Brigantine*.

Gallotasses, or *Gallotagashes*, a kind of Souldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horse-back.

Gallon (Span.) the same with *Gallion*, also a measure containing with us four quarts.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*, the water whereof made men mad.

Galloches, or *Galloshoes*, (Fr.) woden Shoes, or Patens, made all of a piece, without any latchet or tie of leather, and worn in *France* by the poor Clowns in Winter. What our English *Galloches* are, and by whom worn, every one knows.

Gamahex (Arab.) as *Talismans* are Images or Figures made by Art, under certain Constellations; so *Gamahex* are such Figures found, so wrought by nature, held to be of greater vertue, being therefore worn by some persons.

Gambado (from the Ital. *gamba*, i. e. a leg) a kind of leather instrument affixed to the Saddle, in the place of Stirrops, wherein we put our legs when we ride, to preserve them from dirt and cold.

Gambatock, a kind of Riding-gown, button'd under the chin. used in the Eastern Countreys about *Dimascus*, &c.

Gamboles (Fr. *Gambade*, Ital. *gamba*, i. e. a leg, because *gamboles*, or (as we call them) *Christmass-gamboles*, are properly games or tumbling tricks plaid with the legs.

Gammot, an incision knife.

Gamut, or *Gam-ut*, the first Note in Musick, from whence the whole number of Notes take denomination. As the Greek Cross-row is called *Alphabet*, from the two first letters, *Alpha* and *Beta*. This *Gam-ut* was composed by *Guido Aretinus* about the year 900. as the ground and foundation of Musick.

Ganching (from the Fr. *Ganche*) is a form of putting Offenders to death in *Turky*, which is to let them fall from on high, upon hooks or stakes pointed with iron, and there to hang till they die, by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine.

Gangick, of or pertaining to *Ganges*, a great River in *India* Oriental, the breadth of it being in the narrowest place eight, in the broadest twenty miles, and the depth never less than a hundred foot. *Heyl*.

Gang-week, See *Rogation week*.

Gangren (*gangrena*) dead flesh in a botch, an eating Ulcer that will quickly infect all the body,

Ganlone (*Ghent Lope*) a punishment of Souldiers, haply first invented at *Ghent*, or *Gant* in *Flanders*, and therefore so called; or it may be derived from the Dutch *gaen looper*, i. e. to take ones heels, or run; and *Lone* in Dutch signifies *running*; for the Offender is to run through the whole Regiment with his upper part naked, and every fellow-souldier to have a whip at him, &c.

Ganymede (*Ganymedes*) the name of a Trojan Boy, whom *Jupiter* so loved (say the Poets) as he took him up to Heaven, and made him his Cup-bearer. Hence any Boy, loved for carnal abuse, or hired to be used contrary to nature, to commit the detestable sin of *Sodomy*, is called a *Ganymede*, or *Ingle*.

Ganza, is a mixt metall of gold and brass in the *East-Indies*.

Garbe (Ital. *garbo*) comeliness, gracefulness, or good fashion; also a sharp or piquant taste, applied of late to Wine or Beer, that has a kind of pleasing piquantness in its relish; also a sheaf of corn.

Garnanger (Fr.) a Store-house for meat.

Gargarize (*gargarizo*) to gargle, or wash the mouth and throat.

Gargarism (*gargarismus*) a liquid drink or potion to wash the mouth and throat, which is not suffered to go down, but to bubble

bubble up and down the throat.

Gargaria, great throat; *Girganta* in Spanish signifies a throat; It is usually taken for some feigned Giant or Monster.

Garamantick (*Garaman-ticus*) belonging to *Garamus*, a king of *Lybia*.

Garnier (Fr.) a Seller or Store-house. where meat is kept.

Garnish or *Garnishmen* (from the French *Garnir*, i. e. to provide or furnish) is commonly taken for a certain Fee or quantity of good liquor which Prisoners either gave their fellow Prisoners, or else their Keepers at their first admittance into Prison. The word properly signifies a furnishing, storing or supplying, and sometimes a giving assurance.

Garnishee, is the party in whose hands money is attached and so used in the Sheriff of *London's* Court.

Garrison (Fr.) store of furniture, provision, preparation.

Garruliten (*garrulitas*) babling, busie talking, or over-much prating.

Garrulous (*garrulosus*) ever chatting, full of talk.

Garter King at Arms, the chief of the three Kings at Arms; the other are called *Clarentius* and *Norroy*: this *Garter* was instituted and created by *Henry the Fifth*. *Stow's Ann.* p. 584. See *Harold*.

Ala Gascoignade, after the

manner of *Gascoignos*.

Gasper, one of the three Wise-men which came from the East to worship our Saviour, vulgarly called the Three Kings of *Colcen*. See *Balthazar*. It is also an usual Christian name among us.

Gasip, quasi *Ghostlike*; like a spirit, terrible.

Gasitriupthe (Gr.) a belly-god.

Gasroclite (*gastroclytes*) he that gets his living by handicraft.

Gasromaney (*gasroman-tia*) divination by the belly.

Gasrotom, the section, or cutting up of the belly.

Gasstehed, *q.* forgetful-head, used in *Cambridge-shire*.

Gaudiloquent (*gaudilo-quens*) he that speaks with joy.

Gaudp, or *Gaudvape*. In the Inns of Court there are four of these in the year, that is, one in every Term. viz. *Ascension-day* in *Easter* Term, *Midsummer-day* in *Trinity* Term, *All-Saints-day* in *Michaelmas* Term, and *Candlemas-day* in *Hillary* Term; these four are no days in Court, and on these days double Commons are allowed, and Musick on *All-Saints* and *Candlemas-day*, as the first and last of *Christmas*. The Etymology of the word may be taken from Judge *Gawdy*, who (as some affirm) was the first institutor of those days; or rather from *gaudium*, because (to say truth) they

are days of joy, as bringing good cheer to the hungry Students. In Colleges they are most commonly called *Gaudy*, in Inns of Court *Grand days*, and at Court *Collar days*. See *Collar days*.

Gauded, made gaudy. *Chaucer*.

Gabelkind, a custome whereby every son or heir male inherits a portion alike in his Ancestors estate, and is derived of three Sax. words, *gaf*, eat, *kind*, that is, given to all the kin, *quasi omnibus Cognatione proximi datus hereditas*. or rather from *gafel*, i. e. *tributum*, *pensio*, and *kind*, *genus*, *conditio*. See more of this in Mr. Somner's Treatise on this very word and subject.

Gabelor (Sax.) a warlike Engine to shoot stones or darts; a great sling.

Gaulonites (*Gaulonite*) were a certain Faction or Sect among the Jews, and had name from one *Judas* who was called *Judas Gaulonites*, sometimes *Judas Galilæus*, of whom *Samuel* speaks, *Acts* 5. 37. he and his followers opposed the Tribute raised by *Cyrenius*, under *Augustus*. *Joseph. Antiq.*

Gawgon, an Officer, having authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Pipes, Hogheads, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyl, Honey, and Butter, before they ought to be sold; it comes from the Fr. *Gaulger* i. e. *Gager* or *Measurer* of Casks, &c. Of this

Office see the Stat. 27 E. 3. c. 8.

Gazer (Gr.) a certain Venetian Coin scarce worth our farthing; Also a Bill of News, or short relation of the general occurrences of the time.

Gazul, All Egypt, where the *Nile* arrives not, is nothing but a whitish sand, bearing no grass, but two little weeds, called *Suhit* and *Gazul*, which burnt to ashes, and conveyed to *Venice*, make the finest Christal glasses. Sir H. Blount in his *Levant-Voyage*.

Gehastark, or **Gehastarer**, (corruptly call'd the Straits of *Gibraltar*) situate in the Mediterranean Sea, on the North-side whereof stood Mount *Calpe*, on the South Mount *Abila*, on which *Hercules* placed his so memorized Pillars, with this Inscription, *Nil ultra*. The name comes from *Gebel*, which in Arabick signifies a Mountain, and *Tarec* the son of *Abdalla*, who having transported his Barbarians over the Strait, secured his Army with the natural fortification of the place.

Gehenna, properly signifies a place in a Valley, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, terrible for two sorts of fire in it; that wherein the Israelites sacrificed their children to the Idol *Moloch*; Secondly, for another there continually burning, to consume the dead carcases and filth of *Jerusalem*; Hence it was a type of Hell fire, and more usually taken for Hell

it

it self, *David Kimchi, Psal.* 27. 13.

Gelde, or **Gelt** (Dutch) money or tribute.

Gelid (*gelidus*) cold as ice, frosty, icy.

Gelicide (*gelicidium*) a frost.

Gelidus (*geliditas*) coldness, frostiness.

Gement (*gemens*) groaning, lamenting.

Geminare (*geminare*) to double, to increase.

Geminels (*Gemini*) twins, pairs, matches or likes.

Gemites, a kind of precious stone, *quia veluti candidas manus inter se complexas habet*.

Gemote, the Hundred-Court. See Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle, fol. 38.

Gemmed (*gemmatus*) set or bedecked with precious stones.

Gemmer, a Jewel-house or place to keep Gems in, a Cabinet.

Gemiferous (*gemmifer*) that beareth or brings precious stones.

Gemmosity (*gemmositas*) abundance of precious stones.

Gemon (*gemonie scala*) a place in *Rome*, where condemned persons were cast down by a pair of stairs headlong into the River *Tiber*. *Tacitus*.

Gens-arme (Fr.) a man of Arms, a Horseman armed at all points, one that serves in compleat Armour, and on a great Horse.

Genealogy (*genealogia*) a description of ones lineage, stock, or pedigree.

Generative (*generativus*) ingendring, of an ingendring faculty, or breeding power.

Generical (from *genus*) pertaining to a kindred, stock, kind or gender, or to the beginning of ones birth.

Generosity (*generositas*) nobleness of mind, gentleman-like courage.

Genesis (Gr.) a generation. The first Book of *Moses* is so called in Greek and Latin, because it declares the Creation and generation of all things. In Hebrew it is *bereschith*, i. e. *in principio*, and took its name from the first words of the first Chapter of the said Book, as do many other Books of the Old Testament. *Min*.

Genethliacal (*genethliacus*) pertaining to the casting of Nativities.

Genethliology (*genethliologia*) telling or casting of Nativities.

Genethliques, casters of mens fortunes by the day or hour of their birth; or books treating of that subject.

Genial (*genialis*) full of mirth; pertaining to marriage. The marriage-bed was of old called the *Genial-bed*, quasi *Genital-bed*. The *Genial-bed* was call'd, according to *Scaliger*, *a generando*; or, as others, *quia in honorem Genii sternabatur*; It was by the Greeks

Greeks called *γενεα*, in regard it was cover'd with a vail. *Vide Scal. Poet. lib. 3.*

Gen'al (*genitilis*) serving to engender, or for breed.

Gen'rals (*genitales*) the privy members of any creature.

Gen'itive (*genitivus*) natural, ingendring, of an ingendring faculty, that hath power to ingender.

Genitor (Lat.) a father, a beginner, a begetter; also the stones of man or beast.

Gen'ius (Lat.) a good or evil Angel, the spirit of man, nature it self, natural inclination.

Gen'ss, were supposed to be *πλανηται*, and *Παραίτι*, Brokers, as it were, between men and the gods, or rather Interpreters, and *Salutigeruli*, Messengers of a middle nature betwixt the one and the other. *Cælius Rho. l. 2. c. 3.* But according to *Empedocles*, each one was thought to have his Angel from the very day of Nativity, to whom they used to sacrifice on their birth day, as to their Guardian; also every place had their peculiar *Gen'ii*, and then they were called *Lares*, as *Rurales* and *Permarini*, in *Liwic*.

Gen'tilitious ? (*gentilitius*) that pertains to a stock; an use or property taken from ancestors; of the same kindred.

Gen'til (*Gentilis*) among the Jews, all were Gentiles that were not of one of the Twelve

Tribes: Now commonly we call them Gentiles that profess not the faith of Christ.

Gen'tilite (Fr.) Gentry, Gentility, Nobility.

Gen'tilism (*gentilismus*) the opinion or belief of the Gentiles; Paganism, Heathenishness.

Gentleman (*generosus, nobilis*) seems to be a compound of two words, the one French; (*gentile, i. e. honestus, vel honesto loco natus*) the other Saxon, mon, as if you would say, *A man well born*. The Italian follows the very word, calling those *Gentil-homini*, whom we call *Gentlemen*.

Gen'tilexian (*genusflexio*) the bowing of the knee.

Gen'tine (*genuinus*) proper, peculiar, natural.

Gen'us (Lat.) the beginning of ones birth, a kindred, stock, lineage; a kind or fashion, &c. a gender. Also a term in Logick; and it is the first of the five *Predicables*: When the *Prodicat* comprehends the full Answer to a Question, 'tis called a *Species*; but if it only contains a part, so that other common considerations are comprehended under it, it is called a *Genus*. See *White's Perip. Institutions, p. 17.*

Geodesie (*Geodesia*) the Art of measuring distances.

Geodesian (*Geodætes*) a measurer of Land.

Geography (*Geographia*) is a description of the Earth by her parts and their limits, situations,

tuations, Inhabitants, Cities, Rivers, fertility, and observable matters, with all other things annexed thereunto. *Geographia proprium est unam & continuum terram cognitam ostendere quemadmodum se habeat natura & positio.* Ptolemy.

Geographer (*geographus*) a describer of the earth.

Geomantie (*geomantia*) divination by points and circles made on the earth, or by opening the earth.

Geometry (*geometria*) an art or due proportion, consisting in Lineaments, Forms, Distances, and Greatness: there are four Principles hereof, to wit, 1. A prick or point. 2. A Line. 3. A Superficies or outside. 4. A Body. It hath properly the name from *measuring the earth*, being first found in *Egypt*, and was of great estimation among the ancient Grecians.

Geometritian (*geometres*) one skilful in Geometry.

Geometrital (*geometricus*) pertaining to Geometry.

Geometrise, to play the Geometritian, to hold a due proportion, to observe order.

Geoponital (from the Greek *Γεωπονικη*) belonging to Husbandry and Tillage.

Georgians, A Sect of pernicious Hereticks, so called from one *David George*, born at *Delft* in *Holland*; he held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining

Heaven, &c. That he was the true *Christ* and *Messias*, &c. with other such damnable Tenets. He died in the year 1556. *Heyl.*

Also a sort of Christians, inhabiting a Countrey called *Georgia*, lying between *Colchos*, *Caucasus*, the *Caspian Sea*, and *Armenia*, heretofore *Iberia* and *Albania*; they are so called not of *St. George* (as some write) their selected Patron, but of their said Countrey, so named long before the time wherein he is supposed to have lived; yet they bear much reverence to this *St. George*, the *Cappadocian Martyr* (the same whom the Knights of the Garter have formerly so much honoured in *England*) always carrying his image in their Standards, &c. These in some points of their Religion, agree with the Roman Catholics, but in others they follow the Grecians; they have a *Metropolitan* of their own, for their spiritual guide, whom they obey most punctually, and who has his seat on *Mount Sina* in the Cloister of *St. Katherine* the Virgin Martyr. *Sands.*

Georgike (*georgica*) books entreating of the tillage of the earth.

Gerah, was the least silver Coin among the Hebrews, it valued of ours 1 d. ob. *Exod. 30. 13.*

Gerent (*gerens*) bearing or carrying.

Germanitry

Germantry (*germanitas*) brotherhood.

Germination (*germinatio*) a springing or budding.

Gerone. See *Gyron*.

Gerteide or **Gerrude** (a womans name) compounded of the old Saxon *Ger i. e.* All; and *irude, i. e.* Truth or Troth; for *d.* was sometimes by our Ancestors indifferently used instead of *th.* So that *Gertrude*, is as much as *All-truth*. *Verstegan*.

Gerunds of Verbs (*Gerundia*) à gerenda duplici significatione, nempe activa & passiva sub una voce, &c. *Min.*

Gesta (*gesta*) noble acts of Princes or people; Exploits.

Gestatio (*gestatio*) a bearing or carrying.

Gesticulate (*gesticula*) to use much gesture, to make signs of mirth; also a dance by measures.

Gesticulation (*gesticulation*) a representing any man by countenance, hands or other parts of the body.

Gestio (*gestio*) a doing of a thing.

Geulser, a term among Heralds, and signifies a Vermilion colour.

Gewgawes, trifles. See *Gugaw*.

Gibbosity (*gibbositas*) crookedness of the back or shoulders; bunchedness.

Gibbous (*gibber*) that hath a crooked back, hog-backed, bunch-backed. *Vul. Er.*

Gibbalter. See *Gebaltarck*.

Gigantomachy (*gigantomachia*) the fighting or war-ring of Gyants.

Gigantine (from *Gigas, anti*) of or pertaining to a Gyant, or as big as a Gyant.

Gig-mills, were Mills used in the Fulling of Cloth, which with Iron Cards are prohibited by the Statutes of 3 *Ed. 6.* 2. 5 *Ed. 6.* 22.

Gigot (*Fr.*) a minced meat mingled with Sewet; a Hache; also the Hipbone.

Gilbertines, a Religious Order begun by one *Gilbert* at *Terington* and *Scmpringham* in *Lincolnshire*, about the year of Christ 1148. *Pol. Vir.* This *Gilbert* lived to see 13 Monasteries and 1700 persons of his Order in *England*; he was Canonized by Pope *Innocent* the third. And commemoration is made of him on the 13 of *October*. *Nova leg. S. S. Ang. fol. 167.*

Gild (*Sax. Gildan, i. e. solvere*) signifies a tribute or payment, and sometimes an amercement; or thirdly a fraternity or company combined together by Orders and Laws made among themselves by the Princes Licence. And *Gildhall* is conceived to be so called, there being a fraternity or Commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by a mutual contribution.

Gilda.

Gildable, *Camden*, pag. 249. dividing *Suffolk* into three parts, calls the first *Gildable*, because tribute is thence gathered.

Gill (*Sax.*) a brag, a boast or ostentation.

Gilt or **Gilt**, a Cheat, or Woman that has defeated her Gallant in his Amours.

Gimlet (*Fr. Gimbelet*) a Piercer to broach a Vessel with; such as Butlers and Tapsters use.

Gippon (*Fr.*) a short Coat or Cassock, some corruptly call it a *Fump*.

Gipsous (from *gypsum*) belonging to lime or plaster.

Gira tole, a precious stone of the kind of *Opals*, that yields an eye-like lustre, which way soever you turn it, unless it be towards the Sun, and then it casts forth beams like the Sun.

Girle or **Berle**, a Roe Buck of two years.

Stromantir (*Gr.*) Divination by Circles.

Gisarme, *An. 13 Ed. 1. Stat. 3. cap. 6.* is a kind of weapon. *Fleta* writes it *Si-farme*, *l. 1. cap. 24.* Itake, it ought rather to be written *Bi-farme*, a Halberd or Battle-axe.

Gisse (*Fr.*) a Bed, Couch, lodging place to lie on or rest in; hence came the *Gists* of the Kings Progress, that is, a writing containing the names of the houses or Towns where the King or Prince intend to

lie or rest every night through his progress.

Gisting. See *Agist*.

Glacial (*glacialis*) where ice is, freezing, cold.

Glaciate (*glacio*) to congeal or freeze, to turn to ice.

Gladiatoz (*Lat.*) a Sword-player, a Master of Fence.

Gladiature (*gladiatura*) the feat of fighting with swords.

Glandiferous (*glandifer*) bearing Mast.

Standage (*Fr. Mast*) also Mastage, the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs by Mast.

Glandulous (*glandulosus*) full of kernels, kernelly.

Glasse (*Brit.*) a weapon like a Halberd, a Hook or Bill.

Glandulosity, fulness of kernels. *Vul. Er.*

Glaucitate (*glaucito*) to cry like a whelp.

Glebe Land (from *Gleba*, a turff or piece of earth) is that Land, Meadow or Pasture which belongs to a Parsonage, besides the Tythe.

Glebofity (*glebofity*) fulness of clods or turffs.

Glede (*Sax.*) a burning coal; also a Kite so called.

Glist (*clyster*) a liquor made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a Pipe is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written that the use hereof was first learned from a Bird in *Egypt* called

Ibit,

Ibb, much like a *Stork*, which bird doth often with her bill, open her hinder parts, when nature her self doth not expel what is needful.

Globosity (*globositas*) roundness like a Globe.

Globular, Round, like a Globe. *Bac*.

Globe (*glomus*) a clue or bottom of thread.

Glomerate (*glomerio*) to wind round, to assemble, to gather or heap round together.

Glomerous (*glomerosus*) round as a bottom, swarmed together.

Glose (Sax. *Glesan*, i. *adulari*) flattery or dissimulation.

Glossator (Lat) a Glosser or Interpreter, one that writes a Gloss or Comment upon a Text.

Glossomatical (*glossomaticus*) that makes a Comment or Gloss upon a Book or Text.

Glossographer (*glossographus*) he that interpreteth strange words.

Glutinate (*glutino*) to glew or joyn together.

Glutinosity (*glutinositas*) guiness, clamminess.

Gnomic, a kind of verse consisting of a Spondee and two Dactyles, as

Sic tē divā pōtēs Cypri.

Gnastic (*gnastis*) experience, skilfulness.

Gnathonic (*gnathonicus*) flattering, deceitful in words;

soothing ones humour to get by him.

Gnohontze, to play the smell-seast, to flatter.

Gnawn (*gnavitas*) activity, lustiness, quickness.

Gnomical (from *gnoma*) pertaining to measure.

Gnomological, pertaining to the art of Dialling.

Gnosticks, a Sect of Hereticks (their first, according to the more common opinion, was *Carpocras*) sprung about the year of Christ 125, in time of Pope *Xistus* the first, and the Emperour *Adrian* the first; they arrogated to themselves a high degree of skill and knowledge in all things, and therefore were called *Gnostici*,

from the Gr. *γνῶσις*, *cognitio*; they were also called *Borboritæ* or *Borboriani* for abominable foul practices they had among them: They held the soul of man to be of Gods substance; they held two Gods, one good, the other bad; they denied the future judgment, so to gain more liberty to their vices, and progress to their Doctrine, with other absurd errors.

Gnomonick (*gnomonica*) the Art of Dialling; consisting in the knowledge of the situation, lying, or measure of any place or Country.

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, when a Bordure is so divided into two colours, as if it were cut into small Gobets.

GOD.

God-bote (Sax.) a Fine or amercement for crimes and offences against God; also an Ecclesiastical or Church fine.

Godwin Sands, upon the Coast of *Kent*, were formerly the Lands of Count *Godwin* (a perfidious Rebel in *Edward* the Confessors time) who died miserably, and in the reign of *Will. Rufus*, his Lands were devoured by the Sea, and still retain the name of *Godwin Sands*.

Godsgood, Barm or Yeast, so called in the North.

Goerte (*goetia*) the Black Art; Devillish Magick or Witchcraft.

Gog and Magog. *Gog* by interpretation of the Hebrew word is *tektus*, covered; and *Magog* is uncovered. In scripture by *Gog and Magog* are understood certain Nations, (some Expositors take them to be the Turks and Tartars) or Princes that with their Nations shall more fiercely then other concur with Antichrist in persecuting the Church of Christ. *Ezek.* 38. 39. *Rev.* 20. 1. To be a *Gog*. See *Gogue*.

Gogo a Gogo (Fr) with full contentment or his belly full.

Gogue (Fr.) a Sheeps panch, &c. To be a *Gogue*, is to be frolick, lively, or in a merry mood.

Golden Number, a number which changeth every year, by adding one to the Golden number of the year going before, until it grow as high as

Nineteen, and then the Golden number returns to one again. For example, this year 1659 the Golden Number is seven, the next year therefore it will be eight, &c. The *Golden Number* was anciently devised to find out the Ecclesiastical beginning of the year, which always hapned between *March 7th* and *April the 6th*. See *Easter, not miss-timed*, p. 8. 1664. See *Cycle*.

Golden fleece, the Gold in grains, which is found in Rivers and purling Brooks, they used in some parts to gather with the help of sheeps-skins, that had the wooll on them, &c. from which manner of trying or finding Gold, the Fable of the *Golden-Fleece* was invented, which *Jason* and his *Argonautes* sailed for to *Pontus*, and was nothing else but a robbing the *Colchians* of that Gold which they had found out and gathered, with such Wooll-skins.

Gotgoria (Syriac) a place of dead mens skuls. It was at *Jerusalem* on the North-side of Mount *Sina*, and so called, because there lay the skuls of Offenders put to death.

Gubate (Spa.) at a blow; also a flush.

Gomer, A Hebrew Measure, containing our Gallon and almost a Pint. The Israelites when they were fed from Heaven with *Manna* in the Desert, received every one this Measure full, for a dayes allowance.

GOD.

Gomorrhæan (from *Gomorrhæa*) a Sodomite; a Buggerer.

Gondolor or **Gondola**, A Venetian Wherry-boat.

Gonfanon (Fr.) a little square Flag or Penon at the end of a Lance; or an old fashion'd Banner or square Standard, born on the top of a Lance.

Gonorrhea (Gr.) a Disease called the Running of the Reins; the flux of natural seed of man or woman unwittingly.

Goose Intention, is a word used in *Lancashire*, where the Husbandmen claim it as a due to have a *Goose intention* on the sixteenth Sunday after *Pentecost*; which custom took Origin from the last word of this old Church-Prayer of that day, ——— *Tua nos quæsimus, Domine, gratia semper præveniat & sequatur: ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentos* — Common people mistake it for a *Goose with ten toes*.

Gord (Fr. *Gourd*, Lat. *Gurges*) a Whirl-pool, or deep hole in a River or other waters.

Gordian Knot, is a Knot which cannot be loosed: The Phrase ariseth from this old Story. *Gordius* (a King of *Phrygia Major*) being raised from the Plow to the Scepter, placed the Furniture of his Wain and Oxen in the Temple of *Apollo*, tied in such a Knot, that the Monarchy of

the World was promised to him that could untie it: which when *Alexander* had long tried, and could not do, he cut it with his sword. *Hey!*

Gorgon (Gr.) a terrible fighting woman. Poets feign there were three such, Daughters to King *Phorbus*; their names were *Medusa*, *Schenio*, and *Euryale*.

Gormand (Fr. *Gourmand*) a glutton, great eater, a belly-god.

Gormandize (Fr. *gourmander*) to ravine, devour, glut or gluttonize it.

Gortians a Sect in *New England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, so called from *Samuel Gorton*, who was banished thence about the year 1646.

Gozroths, Boats made of Leather used by the Romans here in *Britain*.

Gospel (from the Saxon *Godspel*) the word *Gon* among the Saxons signifying good, as well as *God*, and no difference being discernable in the writing of these two words among them; unless, when 'tis taken for *God*, it has an (e) after it, and (*Spel*) signifies History or good tidings; and *Wigspel* (*Deut.* 28. 37.) signifies a by-word or Proverb; or (as it is used in the North) *By-spell*. Some remains of the use of this word are still among us, as when a *Charm*, *carmen*, &c., indifferently a verse or word, or

one or more lines of Scripture, or otherwise, either spoken or written, and hung about ones neck, on design to drive away a disease (according to the

superstitious belief and practice of some of our Ancestors) is still called a *Spell*, from the ancient use of it; as in *Propertius*,

(*Sunt verba & voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis*—)

So this word *Godspel*, and, by Euphony, *Gospel*, signifies the *History of God*; the mystical speech, or good tidings, delivered first by an Angel, after by the Evangelists, &c.

Gossip (from the Sax. *Godsib*) our Christian Ancestors (understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the Parents, and such as undertook for the Child at Baptism) called each other by the name of *Godsib*, which is as much to say, as they were *Sib* together, that is, of Kin through God, or a Cosen before God; and the child in like manner called such, his God-fathers, or God-mothers, &c. *Verst*.

Gossmeare, or **Gossamor**, (Sax.) the white and cobweb-like exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny weather. It is called in Latin, *Fila Virgink*.

Goutes, common Sinks or Sewers. *Cam*.

Governante (Fr.) a she-Governour, a Governess. *Quevedo*.

Gourd, a kind of Plant, not much unlike a Cucumber.

Gracility (*gracilitas*) leanness, finallness, slenderness.

Graces (*Charites*) three Sisters, Poetically supposed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*: they were called *Aglais*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*: The Moral was, to express the mutual love, and cheerful conversation, which ought to be among friends; for they were painted naked, to signify friendship ought to be plain, without dissimulation; smiling and merry, to shew men should do good willingly; young, and maiden-like, to teach, friendship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew a benefit bestowed, returns again to the giver.

Gradatory (*gradatorium*) the space containing the ascent out of the Cloyster into the Quire of a Church or Religious House, was so termed: Also any place, whereto we ascend by steps or degrees.

Gradual (*graduale*) that part of the Mass which is said or sung between the Epistle and the Gospel, as a grade or step from the first to the later, signifying that the profession of a Christian is to be ascending from

from the *Epistle* to the *Gospel*, from the *Doctrine* of the *Prophets* and *Apostles*, to that of *Christ*; from one degree of vertue to another.

Gradual Psalms, are fifteen *Psalms* so called, that is, those fifteen together, from the 118 to 133, or from the 119, to 134. They are so called from a custom the *Jews* observed of singing them, as they ascended up those fifteen steps or stairs (in Latin *gradus*) which were between the *Womens Court* and the *Mens*, of *Solomon's Temple*; upon which steps the *Levites* sung those fifteen *Psalms*, on each step a *Psal.* *Rab. Du. Kim. Psal. 120.*

Gradual is also a *Book*, containing certain *Offices* belonging to the *Roman Church*, called also a *Graile*.

Gradualiter, that by which a thing is constituted intrinsically, in the being *Gradual*.

Graduate (*graduatus*) he that hath taken degree of learning in an *University*.

Gradation (*gradatio*) a going by degrees, as up stairs.

Grasse. See *Gradual*.

Gramineous (*gramineus*) of grass; green.

Graminous (*graminosus*) over-grown with grass.

Granadil (*granadillo* (Sp.)) a little *Pomegranate*, the diminutive of *granado*.

Granado (Span.) a *Pomegranate*, an *Apple* filled with delicious grains: There is also a *Warlike Engine*, that being

filled with *Gun-powder* and other materials, is wont to be shot out of a wide-mouthed piece of *Ordnance* and is called a *Granado*, for the likeness it hath with the other *Granado* in fashion, and being fully stuffed as the other *Granado* is, though the materials are very different.

Grand dayr. See *Gaudy-days*.

Grandebirn (*grandavitas*) great age, antiquity.

Grandeza (Span. in Ital. *grandezza*) bigness, greatness, largeness, magnificence, great state.

Grandiloquence (*grandiloquentia*) stately eloquence, high style.

Grandiloquent (*grandiloquus*) that useth great words, that hath a high style.

Grandimonsensere, an Order of *Religious persons*, begun by *Steven* of *Avian* in *Aquitane*, or *Guyen*, about the year of our Lord 1076. under Pope *Alexander* the Second, and had their Title of the Mountain where their *Abbey* stood. *Pol. Vir.*

Grandinoux (*grandinosus*) full of hail, subject to hail.

Grandity (*granditas*) excessive greatness.

Grand-Sergeant is, where one holds Lands of the King by service, which he ought to do in his own person, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear, &c. See *Lit. tit. Sergeanty*.

Grange

Grange (*a grana gerendo*) is a great Farm, not onely where corn is laid up, but where are *Stables* for *Horses*, *Stalls* for *Oxen*, and other *Cattel*, *Sties* for *Hogs*, and other things necessary for *Husbandry*. These did of old belong to *Religious Houses*, and the *Overseer* thereof was called, *Prior of the Grange*.

Granito (Ital.) a kind of speckled stone or marble, very common at *Milan*, and other parts of *Italy*.

Graniferous (*granifer*) that beareth grain or kernels.

Granivorous (from *granum* and *vorans*) that eats or devours grain or corn.

Graphical (*graphicus*) cunningly wrought, perfect, excellent.

Granule (dim. of *granum*) a little grain, or Barley-corn.

Grappet (from the Fr. *Grappier*) an Instrument with many hooks.

Grassation (*grassatio*) a robbing, killing, assailing.

Grateolent (*grateolens*) well favouring, smelling pleasantly.

Gratæ expectatæ, were certain *Bulls*, whereby the Pope used to grant out *Mandats* for *Ecclesiastical Livings*, before they became void.

Gratification (*gratificatio*) a gratifying, or the doing a pleasure, in lieu of a pleasure done.

Gratte (Lat.) freely, without reward or desert.

Gratulare (*gratulari*) to rejoyce and be glad in ones behalf, to thank.

Grave (Belg.) a Lord or Ruler, an Earl. Sax. *Græfa*.

Graveolens (*gravecolens*) an evil smell, a stinking favour.

Graveolent (*gravecolens*) that has an ill favour or smell.

Gravidity (*graviditas*) greatness with child, or with young.

Gravidus (*gravidus*) great with child, or young.

Graviloquentia (*graviloquentia*) a grave speech, or a speaking gravely.

Greaves (Fr. *greves*) boots; or armour for the legs.

Græci (*Græci*) are used by *St. Paul*, to signify all the *Heathen people*, and stand in opposition with *Hebrews*, in the general acception; but now used for men of *Greece*.

Græcism (*græcismus*) the form of speech, or custom of the *Grecians*.

Greek Church, differs from the *Roman Catholick*. 1. Denying the *Holy Ghost* to proceed from the *Father* and the *Son*. 2. Denying *Purgatory*, but praying for the dead. 3. Believing that holy men injoy not the presence of God before the *Resurrection*. 4. Communicating in both kinds, but using leavened bread, and mingling warm water with Wine, which both together they distribute with a spoon. 5. Receiving children of seven

U 2

years

years old to the Sacrament, because then they begin to sin. 6. Forbidding Extreme Unction. Confirmation, and Fourth Marriages. 7. Admitting none to Orders, but such as are married, and prohibiting marriage to them that are actually in Orders. 8. Rejecting carved Images, but admitting the painted. 9. Observing four Lents in the year. 10. Reputing it unlawful to fast on Saturdays. So Heylin. But others relate the differences to be otherwise, as may be seen in Authours that write thereof.

Greese, or **Grise** (*gradus*) a stair, step, or degree.

Gregeal (*gregalis*) of the same flock or company, common.

Gregorian, a cap of hair; so called from one Gregory a Barber in the Strand, that first made them in England.

Gregorian Account, so called from Pope Gregory the thirteenth. See *Julian Account*.

Gremial ? (*gremiosus*) pertaining to the lap or bosom.

Grens: **Inne**. See *Mootmen*.

Grisse: **Grisse** (Fr.) by hook or by crook, catch that catch may, any way.

Grisliade (Fr.) a broiled mess, or meat broiled on a Gridiron.

Grimace (Fr.) a crabbed look, wry face, or ill-favoured countenance made.

Grisse. See *Greese*.

Guthbæth, is a breach of peace; for **Guth** is a word of the old Angles or Saxons, signifying peace. *Roger Hoveden par. poster. suorum annal. fol. 346. b.*

Grobian, a sloven.

Grobianism (Fr.) a slovenliness, unmannerly parts or precepts. *Corg.*

Groop (Sax. *Groep*) a dunging or pissing place.

Gromarick (*gromaticus*) pertaining to the Art of casting out the ground for the Quarters, fortifying the Camp, and chusing places of Advantage in the field.

Grot (from the Ital. *Grotta*) a Cave.

Grotesques (Fr. from the Ital. *Grottesca*) pictures, wherein (as please the Painter) all kind of odd things are represented, without any peculiar sense or meaning, but onely to please the eye; hence taken for any rude mishapen thing.

Grobelling, lying on the face.

Grouppade (Fr.) a certain lofty mannage, which must be beaten with a lively and settled measure, the turn being more wide, and the horses hinder parts more raised, then in an ordinary *Curvet*.

Grumosity (*grumosity*) fullness of clods or lumps.

Grumous (from *grumus*) that is full of clots or hillocks.

Gryssen, or **Grysson** (*Gryps*) a strange Bird (as some ancient Authours affirm) with four feet,

feet, armed with cruel claws, being from the breast upward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes, and whitish wings, and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lion. This Bird nests in the high Mountains, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very young, for he will adventure on any man, and is so fierce, that he often kills Elephants: He is most enemy to Horses; for which cause, *Virgil*, in his Eighth *Eclog*, brings in the Shepherd *Damon*, who wondered at a strange Marriage, speaking thus,

*Funguntur jam Gryphes
Equis*—

But Modern Authours, as *Aldrovandus*, *Michovius*, and others, say, there is no such Animal extant. *Vulg. Err. fol. 129.*

Guanfana, a River in Spain, which runs under ground the space of fifteen miles: Hence the Spaniards brag that they have a Bridge whereon 10000 cattel feed daily. *History of Spain.*

Guaftallens, an Order of Religious people, consisting both of men and women, and instituted in the year 1537. by the Countess of *Guaftall*, a Mantuan Lady. *Corg.*

Gubernator (Lat.) a Master of a Ship, a Guide, a Ruler.

Gugaw (from the Hebr.

Gnugabh) a Jews-harp or trifle, for children to play with.

Guerdon (Fr.) recompence, reward, remuneration.

Guisdon (Fr.) a Standard or Banner, under which a Troop of men at Arms serve: Also he that bears it.

Guler. See *Geules*.

Gule, or *Tule of August* (may come from the Brit. *Gwyl*, i. e. *festum*) the first day of August, called in old Authours, *St. Peter ad vincula*, and otherwise *Lammast-day*. *An. 27 E. 3. Stat. 3. cap. unico. Fitz. nat. br. f. 62 1.* 'Tis called *Gule of August*, alias *Goule de August*. *Plow. casu dines. fo. 316. b.* It is the very day of *St. Peter ad vincula*, which was wont, and is still, within the limits of the Roman Catholick Church to be celebrated upon the very Calends of August. It is by some conjectured, that *Gule* comes of the Latine *gula*, or the French *gueule*, the throat. The reason of this conjecture is (in *Durands rationali divinor. l. 7. cap. de festo. S. Petri ad vincula*) That one *Quirinus* a Tribune, having a daughter, who had a disease in her throat, went to *Alexander* then Pope of Rome, the sixth from Saint Peter, and desired to borrow or see the chains that *St. Peter* was chained with under Nero: which request obtained, his said daughter kissing the said Chains, was cured of her disease;

case; and *Quirinus*, with his family, were baptized. *Tunc dictus Alexander Papa* (saith *Durand.*) hoc festum in Calendis Augusti celebrandum instituit, & in honorem beati Petri Ecclesiam in urbe fabricavit, ubi vincula ipsa reposuit, & ad vincula nominavit, & Calendis Augusti dedicavit: in qua festivitate, populus illic ipsa vincula hodie osculatur. So that this day being before called onely the *Calends of August*, was upon this occasion afterwards termed indifferently, either of the instrument that wrought this miracle, *St. Peter's day at vincula*, or of that part of the day, whereon the miracle was wrought, the *Gule of August*. See *Lammas-day*.

Gulostip (*gulostias*) glut-tonv.

Gulph (*Sinus*) is a part of the Sea, insinuating and embosoming it self within the Land, or between two several Lands; as the *Gulph of Venice*, the *Persian Gulph*, the *Red-Sea*, *Sinus Mexicanus*, *Vermilius*, *Gangeticus*.

Gurgitare (*gurgito*) to swallow or devour.

Gurgitius (*gurgitivus*) belonging to a Gulph or Stream.

Gurgulous (*gurgulus*) pertaining to, or full of drops.

Gust (*gustus*) the sense of tasting, a taste or relish; also a sudden wind, at Sea is called a *gust*.

Guttural (from *guttur*)

pertaining to the throat. *Guttural letters* (as some in the Hebrew Alphabet are called) are those that fill the mouth or throat in the pronunciation.

Guttwort (as *Saxon* in his description of *England*, cap. 11. interprets it) is an amends for trespass.

Gustation (*gustatio*) a tasting or smacking; also a little knowledge of, or experience in.

Gustatory (*gustatorium*) a place where men were wont to banquet.

Guidage (*guidagium*) is that which is given for safe conduct through a strange territory; *Cassianus de consuetud.* *Burgun.* p. 119. whose words are these. *Est Guidagium quod datur alicui, ut tuto conducatur per loca alterius.*

Guxer, the ball of the eye; a term in Heraldry.

Gyges Ring; *Gyges* was King of *Lydia*, and his Ring said to have this property, that being on the finger, and turned to the inside of the hand, the wearer went invisible; but turning it to the outside, then he was visible again as before. *Plat. in Lib. de Republ.* will tell you how *Gyges* came by this Ring.

Gymnase (*gymnasium*) a place of all kind of exercise, either of body or mind; a School, a Colledge, or Hall in an University.

Gymnastick (*gymnasticus*) belonging to the place of wrestling

ling or other exercise, which was performed naked. *Gymnasticks*, books treating of Exercise.

Gymnastarch (*gymnastarcha*) the head-Master of the place where Champions did exercise; also the chief Master of a School.

Gymnosophists (*Gymnosophistæ*, from *gymnos*, naked, and *sophos*, wisdom) certain Philosophers in *India* that went always naked, and lived solitary in woods and deserts, feeding on herbs; The first beginner of which Sect was (as *St. Hierom* reports, *contr. Jovinian.*) called *Buddus*. These *Gymnosophists* were to the Indians, as the *Druides* to the Britains, and are by them called *Brachmans*. See *Brachmans*. *Strabo* says, there were two kinds of *Gymnosophists*, one dwelling in Deserts, &c. termed *Hermans*: the other frequented Kings Courts, Cities, &c. and were called *Brachmans*.

Gynocratia, or *Gynocraty*, Feminine Rule or Authority, the Government of a Woman.

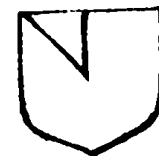
Gypsation (*gypsatio*) a plaistering or pargetting.

Gyre (*gyrus*) a circuit or compass, a carriere; a bound or end of a course or race.

Gyratton (*gyratio*) a turning about, or dizziness.

Gyron (Fr.) a Geron, a term in Blazonry, and signifies half a square or quarter

in an *Escutcheon*, cut off by an oblique or diagonal line; thus,



El. of Ar.

H.

Ham (Sax.) a long linnen Vesture, which Priests wore, an Albe.

Hab-nab (from the Sax. *Habban*, to have, and *Hab-han*, not to have) 'tis *Hab-nab*, i. e. whether he shall have or not have what he attempts, whether it succeeds or not.

Habeas Corpus, is a Writ, which a man (indicted of some trespass before Justices of Peace, or in a Court, of any Franchise, and upon his apprehension being laid in prison for the same) may have out of the Kings Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the Cause there, &c. *Fitz. Nat. br.* fo. 250. b.

Habergton, or *Mauheraton*, (Fr. the diminutive of *Hau-ber*) a little Coat of Mail, or onely sleeves and gorget of Mail. It is used in Scripture, *Rev.* 19. 9.

Habilitration, a making of one able or capable. *B. ac.*

Habitement (Fr.) apparel, clothing,

clothing, array, attire ; Also Armour or Harness.

Habit (*habitus*) the outward attire of the body, whereby one person is distinguished from another ; as the *Habit* of a Gentleman is different from that of a Merchant, and the habit of a Handy-crafts-man from both. Sometimes it signifies a quality or constitution in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long custom, or infused by God : As an Orator, exercised in making Orations, has gotten an *habit* of eloquent speaking. And the holy Apostles had a *habit* to understand and speak Languages without study. *Bull.*

Habitable (*habitabilis*) that may be inhabited or dwelt in.

Habitacle (*habitaculum*) a dwelling place, or habitation.

Habitual (*habitus*) grown to a habit by long custom, customary.

Habitude (*habitus*) the habit, state, or disposition of the body, custom, use.

Hach, *hacht*, or *hacher*, (*Fr.*) a dish made ordinarily of cold meat, cut in little pieces, and stewed or boiled on a Chaffing-dish with crumbs of bread, Wine, Vinegar, sliced Nutmeg, and Orange pills. *Coig.*

Hagard (*Fr.*) wilde, strange, froward, unsocialle.

A Hagard Faulcon, a Faulcon that for some time preyed for her self before she was taken. See *Ramage*.

Haggs (*flamma lambentes*) are made of sweat or some other vapour. issuing out of the head ; a not unusual sight amongst us, when we ride by night in the Summer time : They are extinguished, like flames, by shaking the horse Mains : But I believe rather it is only a vapour reflecting light, but fat and sturdy, compacted about the mains of horses or mens hairs. *Per. Institutions*, p. 149.

Hagiographer (*hagiographus*) he that writes holy things. *Sir Wm. Ra.*

Hail to you, or, *All hail to you*, a Saxon word, *aball*, i. e. *omnis*, and *læl*, i. e. *sanitas vel salus*, and so is as much as *all health to you*.

Hakeds, Pikes so called, of a great bigness, taken in Ramsey More. *Camb.*

Halcon (*Gr.*) a kind of small Bird, called by some a Kings-fisher, and breeding on the Sea-shore, about the Winter-Solstice, in which time, being about fourteen days, there is no tempest or storm. Hence 'tis we call peaceable or quiet times, *Halcyon*, or *Halcyonian* times. Two notable properties are observed in the Nest of this Bird, which she makes with the foam of the Sea : The first is, That the Architecture of it

is so strong, so durable, that it cannot be broken, nor cut, even with the violent stroke of iron. The second, That it is so proportioned to the Bird, as if it were sewed to her body, in such manner as no creature can therein be received, but the Architect himself. *Cassinus*. See more in *Vulgar Errors*, page 128, and 129.

Halienticks (*halientica*) books treating of the property of Fishes, or of Fishing ; whereof *Oppianus* wrote five.

Hallography (*Gr.*) a description of the Sea.

Haltuous (*halituosus*) that may be voided by pores ; vaporous.

Haltweck folk, so the Saxons called Priests and Religious persons ; i. e. *Holy work people*.

Hallage (*Fr.*) the Toll that is due to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for such Commodities as are vended in the Common Hall of the place. Also a Fee due for cloathes brought for sale to *Blackwell-hall* in London. *Coke* vol. 6. fo. 62. b.

Hallelujah. See *Alleluiah*.

Hallucination (*hallucinatio*) a being mistaken or deceived in judgment an error of opinion, a blindness of mind. If Vision (saith Dr. Brown) be abolished, it is called *Cæcitas*, or blindness ; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *Hallucination*, &c. p. 153.

Halter (*halarius*) he that hales or draws a Ship or Barge along the River by a Rope or *Halser*.

Haltme (*culmus*) the stem or stalk of the corn from the root to the ear.

Halpinore, *alias* *Dealge-mot*, is a Court-Baron. *Manwood*, part 1. of his *Forest Laws*, p. 111. And the Etymology is the meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Mannor.

Halos, or *Halo* (*Gr.*) a circle about the Stars, but especially about the Moon. *L. Bacon's New Atlantis*.

Halt, or to make an *halt*, is a term of War, and comes from the *Fr.* *faire halte*, i. e. to stop, stay, or make a stand or pause.

Hamadryads (*hamadryades*) Nymphs of the woods.

Hames of a Horse-collar, (from the *Lat.* *hamus*, a hook) are two crooked pieces of wood, made on purpose to compass the Horse-collar to keep it close to the neck.

Hambles, is the plural of the French (*hable*) signifying as much as a Port or Haven of the Sea. This word is used *An. 27 H. 6. cap. 3.*

Hamkin, a pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of Mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

Hanster, is a diminutive of *Ham*, which in Saxon signifies a Town or House.

Hammock (*Sax.* *Hamaca*) a little Sea-bed.

Handcloth (Sax. *Hondclath*) was the old and more proper word for that which we now call *Handkercher*.

Handful, is four inches by the standard. *An* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Hanse (Fr.) a Company, Society, or Corporation of Merchants (for so it signifies in the Book of the Ordonnances of *Paris*) combined together for the good usage, and safe passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom. This Society was, and in part yet is indued with many large privileges of Princes, respectively within their Territories. It hath four principal sears or Staples; where the Almain or Dutch Merchants, being the Erectors of it, had an especial House, one of which was here in *London*, called *Guild-hall Teutonicorum*, or in our common Language, the *Steely rd.* But in *Germany* we read of seventy two *Hanse-Towns*, as *Lubeck*, *Hambourgh*, *Migdenburgh*, &c. See more of this in *Ortelius's* Index of his additament to his Theatre, *verbo Ancistici*.

Hansel (from the Brittain *Honsel*) he that bestows the first money with a Tradesman, in the morning of a Fair or Market, is said to give him *Handsel*, quasi *Handsale*.

Hans-en-kelder, is in Dutch as much as *Fack* in a Cellar; and by metaphor it is taken for the child in a womans belly.

Hansierick, belonging to, or

free of the *Hanse-Towns*, or *Hanse Merchants*.

Haque, is a Hand gun of about three quarters of a yard long. *A.* 33 *H.* 8. *ca.* 6. and *A.* 2 and 3 *E.* 6. *c.* 14. There is also the half-*Haque*, or demy-*Haque*.

Haquebut (Fr.) the same with *Harquebuse*; a *Calever*, *An.* 2 & 3. *E.* 6. *ca.* 14.

Harange (Fr. *Harangue*) an Oration, Declaration, or set speech. *Bac.*

Haracana (perhaps from the Span. *Arancar*, to weed or pull up by the roots) an impetuous kind of Tempest or Whirlwind, happening in the Indies, and those remote Countries, which comes with such violence, that it overturns trees by the roots, blows down houses, &c. Some affirm, the Devil appears often to the Pagans in these *Haracanes*. Mr. *Herbert* says, it happens in some Countries but once in nine years. See *Hurricane*.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*, (Lat. *oriens*) a term in Heraldry, when a Fish is painted standing upright, as rising out of the water.

Harasse (Fr. *harasser*) to tire or toil out; to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out; also to vex, disquiet, &c.

Harior. See *Heriot*.

Haristolaton (*hariolatio*) a fore-telling, or sooth-saying.

Harmonical (*harmonicus*) melodious, harmonious, musical,

musical, proportionate.

Herald (Ital. *Heraldo*, *Herald* or *Fr. Herault*, *Herald* } *vel quasi herus altus*, a high Master) with us it signifies an *Officer at Arms*, whose Function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other businesses, thus described by *Polydore lib.* 19. *Habens insuper apparitores ministros, quos Heraldos dicunt; quorum praefectus Armorum Rex vocitatur. Hi belli & pacis nuncii, Ducibus, Comitibusque a Rege facti, insignia aptant, ac eorum funera curant.* They are the Judges and Examiners of Gentle-mens Arms, marshal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats, and such like. There is also one and the same use of them with us and with the French Nation. See *Lupanus cap. Heraldici*. With us the three chief are called *Kings at Arms*; and of them *Quarter* is the principal, instituted and created by *Henry the Fifth*. *Stow. Annal.* p. 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Funerals of all the Nobility. And in *Plow. cas. Reneger* and *Fogossa*, is found that *Edw.* 4. granted the Office of the King of *Heralds* to one *Quarter*, *cum feudis & proficiis ab antiquo*, &c. fo. 12. b. The next is *Clarentius*,

ordained by *Ed.* 4. for he attaining the Dukedome of *Clarence* by the death of *George* his Brother, whom he put to death for aspiring the Crown, made the *Herald*, which properly belonged to the Duke of *Clarence*, a King at Arms, and called him *Clarentius*; his Office is to martial and dispose the Funerals of Knights, Esquires, &c. through the Realm on the South side of *Trent*. The third is *Norroy* or *Northroy*; whose Office is the same on the North side of *Trent*, as that of *Clarentius* on the South, as may well appear by his name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North parts. Besides these, there are six others, properly called *Heralds*, according to their original, as they were created to attend Dukes, &c. in Marshal Executions; viz. *Tork*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *Richmond*, *Chister*, *Windsor*. Lastly, There are four others called *Marshals* or *Pursuivants at Arms* reckoned after a sort in the number of *Heralds*, and commonly succeed in the place of the *Heralds*, as they die, or are preferred, and those are *Blew-mantle*, *Rouge-cross*, *Rouge-dragon* & *Percullis*.

Verstegan says, *Herald*, comes from the ancient Teutonick *Mere-healt*, and signifies the *Champion of the Army*, or a most courageous person, p. 251. *Stow* in his *Ann.* p. 12. derives it from *Hero*.

Mar-

Harlot, Metonymically from *Arlotta* or *Harletha*, Concubine to *Robert Duke of Normandy*, on whom he begat *William the Bastard*, Conqueror, and King of *England*; in spite to whom, and disgrace to his Mother, the English called all Whores *Harlots*. *Cam.*

Harmonick (*harmoniæ*) melodious, or that pertains to harmony, which is the accord

of divers sounds or notes, or an apt proportion.

Harpyes (*harpyæ*) monstrous and ravenous Birds, which Poets feign to have had womens faces, hands armed with Talons, and Bellies full of ordure, wherewith they infected all meat they touched; They lived in *Stymphalia* a lake of *Arcadia*, and were named *Aello*, *Ocypete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*. Thus the Poet,

*Tristius haud illis monstrum nec saevior ulla
Pestis & ira Deum, Stygiis sese extulit undis:
Virginei volucrum vultus, sœdissima ventris
Ingluvies, unæque manus, & pallida semper
Ora fame* — Virg. 3. *Æn.*

Hence 'tis we usually apply the name of *Harpyes* to avaricious griping and usurious men.

Harporrates, the God of Silence.

Hart, is a Stag of five years old compleat. *Budens de Philologia lib. 2.* And if the King or Queen hunt him, and he escape alive, then he is called a *Hart Royal*. And if the beast by the King or Queens hunting be chased out of the Forest, and so escape, Proclamation is commonly made in the places thereabout, that in regard of the Pastime the beast hath shewed the King, none shall hurt or hinder him from returning to the Forest, and then he is a *Hart Royal* proclaimed.

Hastilude (*hastiludium*) a running at Tilt or Tournament.

Hatches or **Scuttles** of a ship, are the Overtures or Trapdoors, whereto things are let down into the Hold.

Haubergeon (Fr.) the diminutive of *Haubert* (i. e. a Coat of Mail) a little Coat of Mail.

Hauherjannock, an oaten loaf or cake, so called in *Scotland* and the North of *England*.

Hauriant. See *Hariant*.

Hausible (*hausibilis*) that may be drawn or emptied.

Haust (*haustus*) a draught in drinking, a swoop.

Haut-goust (Fr.) a high taste; *vide Ho-goo*.

Haw (*unguis*) a disease in the eyes so called.

Hawvers, Are certain deceitful fellows, that go from place to place buying and selling

ling Brass, Pewter, and other Merchandise, that ought to be uttered in open Market. The Appellation seems to grow from their uncertain wandring, like those that with Hawks seek their game where they can find it. You have the the word *A. 25 H. 8. ca. 6.*, and *An. 33. ejusd. cap. 4.* Those people which go up and down the streets crying News-books, and selling them by retail, are also called *Hawkers*; and the women that sell them by whole sale from the Press, are called *Mercury-women*.

Haphoot, seems to be compounded of *Hap*, i. *sepes*, and *hore*, i. e. *compensatio*, the former is French, the second Saxon. It is used in Law for a permission to take thorns and frith, to make or repair hedges.

Hapward alias **Hatward**, seems to be compounded of two French words, *hayt*, i. e. *sepes*, a hedge, and (*Garde*, i. *custodia*) and signifies with us, one that keeps the common Herd of the Town; and the reason may be, because one part of his Office is to look that they neither break nor crop the hedges of inclosed grounds. It may likewise come from the German word (*Werd*, i. *armementum*) and *Wetwarden*, i. *custodire*; he is a sworn Officer in the Lords Court, and the form of his oath you may see in *Kitchin*, f. 46.

Headuoctow is compounded of two words (*Heosed*, i. *ca-*

put) and *Bozhe*, i. *pignus*) and signifies him that is chief of the Frank-pledge; or him that had the principal Government of them within his own pledge. And as he was called *Headuoctow*, so was he also called *Bozow-head*, *Third-Burrow*, *Burtholder*, *Tithingman*, *Chief Pledg* or *Burrow-Elder*, according to the diversity of speech in divers places. Of this see *Lamberts* Explication of *Centuria*, and his Treatise of *Constables*, and *Smith de Republica Ang. l. 2. ca. 22.* It now signifies Constable.

Heame. See *Secundine*.

Heave-Offerings of the threshing-floor and of the dough, were First fruits paid to the Priest, *Numb. 15. 20.* See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 219.

Hebdomade (*hebdomada*) the number of seven, as seven years, seven months or ages, but most commonly seven dayes or a week. *Dr. Br.*

Hebetude (*hebetudo*) dullness, bluntness.

Hebrews, signifies the people which came of *Heber*, the fourth from *Shem*, in whose Family the ancient language of the world, called *Hebrew*, from his name, continued; And about the birth of his Son hapned that division in the rest of the Languages of the world, wherof he was called *Peleg* or *Phaleg*, i. division. See *Gen. 11. 18.* *Wilson's Dist.*

Opera-

Hecatombe (*hecatombe*) a sacrifice wherein were killed an hundred beasts.

Hec. is the name of an Engin to take fish in the River *Ouse* by *York*. *A. 23 H. 8. c. 18.*

Hec. (*hectice*) a Fever inflaming the heart and soundest parts of the body, habitual.

Hec., *Priamus* son by *Hecuba*, who was a terror to the Greeks besieging *Troy*, he was slain by *Achilles*, who despoightfully dragged his dead carcass about the walls of *Troy*, because he had before slain his friend *Patroclus*. *Hector*, in our modern acception signifies, a roaring Boy, that frequents Taverns, and lives chiefly by the reputation of his sword.

Hederal (*hederalis*) pertaining to Ivy; the Hederal Crown or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musicians. *Fern. 27. 35.*

Hederiferous (*hederifer*) that beareth Ivy.

Hedonist. See *Cyreniack*.

Hegeſians, a sect of Philosophers, so called from *Hegeſias*, Disciple to *Parabates*.

Hegira, or year of deliverance, the *Epoch* of the Turks, their account of time, which some call the *Hazaren* Accompt. It fell out 16 July, *An. 622.* of the Incarnation; from whence they reckon their years. See *Epoche*.

Hellocks, certain solitary rivolets in *Richmondſhire*, so called.

Helthesaites (so named of a false Prophet called *Helthesaites*) divulged their Heresie in the time of Pope *Fabian* the first: These men did altogether reprove the Apostle *St. Paul*, renewing the errors of *Cerinthus*, *Ebion*, and the *Nazarians*; saying it was no sin to deny *Jesus Christ* in the time of persecution, &c. *Euseb. in Hist. Eccles. lib. 6. cap. 28. Nicoph. in lib. 5. cap. 24.*

Helipsm (*helipsma*) the froth and filth of silver; the dross and scum of that metal. *Plin.*

Helentres, an order of white Friars, that wear a yellow cross on their breasts.

Heliacal (*heliacus*) belonging to the Sun. We term that the *Heliacal* emersion of a star, when a star, which before, for the vicinity of the Sun was not visible, being further removed, begins to appear. *Vulg. Err. 224.*

Helical (*helicus*) pertaining to the sign called *Ursa Major*, or *Charles Wain*.

Hellon, a hill of *Phocis*, not far from *Parnassus*, and much of the same bigness, consecrated to *Apollo* and the Muses. Hence

Hellonian, pertaining to that hill.

Hellebore (*helleborum*) an herb whereof there are two kinds, the one called Bearsfoot, the other Necesswort, medicinal for the Frensie.

Hell-

Heliotrope ? (*heliotropium*) the herb Turnsole or Waterwort; also a precious stone mentioned in *Plin.*, and so called from the Greek, because being put into a vessel of water, it will seem to turn the rays of the Sun into the colour of blood.

Heliostear, pertaining to that herb or stone.

Heliostical (Gr.) round as the Sun.

Heliostern, from the Gr. *ἥλιος*, *Sol*, and *στέρνα*, *meta*, and so may signify the furthest point of the Sun's course, in his ascension or descension; also a kind of Spurge tree or plant.

Hellenism, in Grammar is, when Latin words do follow the declining of Greek. See *Grecism*.

Hellenice (from *hellenes*) to play the Grecian.

Hellenistical, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians.

Helleſpont (*Helleſpontus*) the narrow Sea by *Constantinople*, dividing Europe from Asia, betwixt *Propontis* and the *Ægean Sea*. It is now called *Brachium Sancti Georgii*.

Heliustion (*heliustio*) a devouring gluttony.

Helme of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for the Steersman to govern the same, and direct the ship; which may be so called of *Helme* or *Helmet*; for as a *Helmet* saves the head; so does that by good guidance

preserve the ship from dangers; or, as an *Helmet* is the top Armor piece for the head; so is the *Helme* the top of the Stern or Rudder. And in French *Heaume*, one word signifies both. *Min.*

Hetherian, of or pertaining to *Switzerland*; otherwise called *Helvetia*.

Hemerobaptiste (*hemerobaptiste*) daily Baptists; a Sect so called, because they did every day wash themselves. *Epiph. l. 1. Tom. 1. ch. 17.*

Hemerologe (*hemerologium*) a Kalendar or Register declaring what is done every day, a day-book.

Hemi (Gr.) half: a word used only in composition; as,

Hemirade (*hemicadium*) a half Hoghead.

Hemicircular, half round.

Hemitrantick (*hemitranticus*) subject to the sickness called *Mcgrim* or *Hemicrain*. See *Mcgrim*.

Hemicycle (*hemicycle*) half a circle; a compass or half round chair.

Hemiplexy (*hemiplexia*) the palsy in half the body.

Hemisphære (*hemisphærium*) half the compass of the visible heavens.

Hemistich (*hemistichium*) half a verse.

Hemorrhagy (Gr.) an abundant Flux of blood. *Coitg.*

Hemorrhoid (*hemorrhoidis*) a disease in the Fundament, like Teats or Warts by the swelling of the vein, out of which

which issueth blood, called *Piles*; corruptly *Emrods*.

Henchman or *Weinsman*, is a German word, signifying a Domestick or one of a Family; it is used with us for one that runs on foot, attending a person of honour, A. 3 E. 4. c. 5. An. 24 H. 8. ca. 13. Hence comes our word *hind* or *hinde*, a servant for husbandy.

Hepatic (*hépatarius*)
Hepatarian of or pertaining to the Liver.

Hepariques, obstructions of the Liver, or Books treating of the Liver.

Hepra (Gr.) *Septem*, seven; Hence

Heptagon (Gr.) that has seven angles or corners.

Heptagonal, pertaining to a *Heptagon*.

Heptaphony (*heptaphonia*) the having seven sounds.

Heptarchy (*heptarchia*) a kind of Government, where seven rule; as in England when there were seven Kings (*viz.*) 1. The King of Kent. 2. Of South-Saxons. 3. Of the West-Saxons. 4. Of the East Saxons. 5. Of Northumberland. 6. Of Mercia. 7. Of the East Angles.

Heraclite, used for a weeper: from *Heraclitus* the weeping Philosopher.

Herald, *Heralt*. See *Harold*.

Herbage (Fr.) signifies the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the bit or mouth of the Cattle. But it is most commonly used for that liberty

a man hath to feed his Cattle in another mans ground, as in the Forest, &c. *Grompt. Furisd. fol. 197.*

Herballist or *Herbist* (*herbarius*) one that understands the nature and temper of herbs, one cunning in Simples.

Herbenger (from the Fr. *Herberger*, i. e. to harbour or lodge) signifies with us an Officer of the Princes Court, that allots the Noblemen, and those of the Household their lodgings. It signifies also in *Kitchen* an Inn-keeper, f. 176.

Herbert (Germ.) signifies famous Lord, bright Lord, or glory of the Army. *Cam.*

Herbiferous (*herbifer*) bringing forth herbs or grass.

Herbosity (*herbositas*) a bundance of herbs or grass.

Herbulent (*herbulentus*) full of grass or herbs.

Hercules Pillars, On the North side of the Straight called of old *Fretum Herculeum*, was *Mount Calpe*, on the South, *Mount Abila*, on which *Hercules* placed his so memorized Pillars, with this Inscription *Nil ultra*, because that was then conceived to be the most Western bound of the World. But *Charls* the Fifth, after the discovery of *America*, coming that way, caused *Plus Ultra* to be engraven, either on the old Pillars, or else on new erected in their places. *Hercules* is said to have fallen into the *Falling-sickness*, by over much eating

eating Quails, which disease has ever since been termed *Hercules sickness*. Dr. *Muffet*.

Herculean (*Herculeus*) of *Herculanus* or belonging to *Hercules*, pertaining to a valiant fellow; difficile, hard, invincible; So

Herculean Labor, a Proverb, signifying a work of great difficulty, or almost impossible to be achieved, which took beginning from the twelve labors of *Hercules*, of which see *Rider*.

Herd of Deer, is a great company of them together; so your Huntsmen say, a *Sound* or *Sounder* of Swine; a *Trip* of Goats; a *Rowt* of Wolves; a *Riches* of Martens; a *Kinder* of Cats; a *Stud* or *Stode* of Mares; a *Pace* of Asses; a *Rag* or *Rake* of Colts; a *Sculch* of Foxes; a *Slouth* of Bears, when there is a great number of them together. *Juliana Barnes*.

Here de Cesar, i. e. the Monarchy of *Cesar*. An ancient account of time, used instead of the year of our Lord, in Spain especially, as also among the *Arabs* and *Sarracens*. It took date 38 years before Christs Nativity, and was used in Spain till the year 1383, which was of *Here de Cesar*, 1421.

Heresetical. See *Eremitical*.

Heresie (*αἵρεσις*, *heresis*) an opinion contrary to some point of faith, whereof *Euse-*

bins Platina, *St. Austin*, and our learned Authors make mention of very many since our Saviours time; As, *Simonians*, *Menandrians*, *Ebionites*, *Cerinthians*, *Nicholaitans*, *Saturnians*, *Carpocratians*, *Gnosticks*, *Valentians*, *Marcionites*, *Cleobians*, *Dorothians*, *Gorthenians*, *Musubertians*, *Eucratites*, *Basilides*, *Catabrygians*, *Arabes*, *Helcheisais*, *Novatians*, *Cutharians*, *Sabellians*, *Manicheans*, *Arrians*, *Pelagians*, *Aetionitians*, *Hermoginians*, *Peputians*, *Quintillians*, *Colliridians*, *Pricillianists*, *Hemerobaptists*, *Anthropomorphits*, *Chiliasis* or *Millemarians*, *Masilians*, *Dimocrites*, *Garfars*, *Paterons*, *Poor men of Lyons*, *Aquarians*, *Speronists*, *Fraicelli*, *Adamites*, *Orchites*, *Taborites*, *Noctians*, *Hydroparastates*, *Artoyrates*, *Phitolomaites*, *Stacioiques*, *Phibionites*, *Helionites*, *Heracleonites*, *Antitades*, *Perades*, *Phrygians*, *Colarbasians*, *Docites*, *Borborians*, *Zachcans*, *Nuasunians*, *Phemionitans*, *Sethranians*, *Caynians*, *Codians*, *Ophites*, *Severians*, *Paulianists*, *Catabaptists*, *Arbigcois*, *Archontiques*, *Hierarchites*, *Seileutians*, *Felicians*, *Nestorians*, *Jacobitans*, *Monothelitans*. The *Accephalick* Sects of *Barcotobas*, *Cerdon*, *Tatian*, *Redon*, *Apelles*, *Basilicus*, *Strenus*, *Montanus*, *Theodorus*, *Paulus Samosatenus*, *Ogduodes*,
X *Artemon*,

Artemon, Natalis, Galien, Berillus, Nepos, Liberius, Macedonius, Helvidius, E-thicianus, Hermogenes, Epi-phanes, Pontinus, Sinerus, Prepon, Pithon, Cicobulus, Praxeas, Asclepiodorus, Her-mophilus, Apolmides, Themis-son, Theodotus, Florinus, Blat-tus, Isidorus, Secundus, Por-titus, Bardeſianus, Symmachus, Theodocion, Lucius, Apolona-rius, Acalus, Donatus, Olym-pius, Adimantius, Alogios, Ber-tolus, Paliardus the Philoso-pher, *Almerick, Guillaume* of Holy love, *Hermend, Durcine, Quintinists, Severists, Cam-panists, &c.* with infinite more. See *Præcolus*. In this latter age those that have most a-bounded, are *Anabaptists, An-tinomians, Gortinians, Brown-ists, Socinians, Arminians, Erastians, Quakers, Adamites, Anti-Trinitarians, Anti-Scripturians, &c.* with many others, of which see *Ross* his *View of all Religions*.

Heresie (as the Fathers de-fine it) is a mis-belief in some points of Faith; contrary to the Doctrine universally received in the Church.

Heresiarch (*heresiarchus*) an Arch-Heretic, a principal He-retick, a Sect-Master.

Heretick (*hereticus*) a per-son wilfully and stiffly maintain-ing false opinions against the Scriptures and Doctrine of the Church after due admonition. *Tit. 3. 10. Wil. Diſt.*

Heretoga (Sax.) was our

ancient appellation for the chief Conductor of an Army, for which we have long since used our borrowed French word *Duke*, from the Latine *Dux*. Were in the ancient Tuto-nick, is an Army, and *rogo* signifies to draw or train forward. The Netherlands for *Duke* do yet use the name *Heretogh*, and the Germans write it *Herreog*. *Verst.*

Herility (*herilitas*) Master-ship.

Heriscane. See *Hurricane*.

Heritor alias *Harior* (*herio-tum*) in the Saxon *Herereat* from here, i. e. *exercitus*) it signified in our Saxon time a tribute given to the Lord, for his better preparation toward war. The name is still retained, but the use altered, for whereas by *Lamberts* opinion, it signifi-ed as much as *Relief* doth now with us; it is taken now for the best Chattel that the Ten-ant hath at the hour of death, due to the Lord by custom, be it Horse, Oxe, or any such like.

Hermaphrodite (*herma-phroditus*) one that is both man and woman.

Hermes fire. See *Furle*.

Hermestial, pertaining to, or like *Hermes* or *Mercury*.

Hermittreſe, A woman Her-mite or Eremitic, one who lives in a wilderness.

Hermopote (*hermopolium*) a Place where Images are sold.

Herodian Disease, is to be eaten

eaten to death with lice, as *Herod* was.

Heroical (*heroicus*) noble, stately, excellent, the three He-roical Vertues are, 1. Modera-tion of Anger. 2. Tempe-rance in Covetousness. 3. The despising of Pleasures.

Herotick Poem, so called, for that it treats of the manners of *Heroes* or heroick persons, not natural Causes; manners pre-sented, not dictated, and man-ners fained (as the name of *Poe-sie* imports) not found in men. The part of an He-roick Poem is to exhibit a ve-nerable and amiable Image of Heroick Vertue. *Hobbs*. See *Poesie*.

Hesperides, the Daughters of *Hesperus*, Brother to *At-las*, called *Ægle, Arcthuſt* and *Hesperathusa*: They had Gar-dens and Orchards, that bore golden fruit, kept by a vigilant Dragon, which *Hercules* slew, and robbed the Orchard. From this story, we find often men-tion of the Gardens and Apples of *Hesperides*.

Heteroclitite (*heterocliton*) that is declined otherwise than

common Nouns are.

Heteroclitical, belonging to an *Heteroclitite*.

Heteriarch (*heteriarcha*) the Captain of the Bands of the Allies and Aids, also an Abbot.

Heterodor (Gr.) that is of another or different opinion.

Heterodoxy (Gr.) different opinion, variety of judgment.

Heterogene ? (*heteroge-*
Heterogeneal } *neus*) of a-nother kind.

Heterogenes (from the Gr.) the being of another kind. *Dr. Charleton*.

Heteroscians (*heteroscii*) those people that dwell under either of the temperate Zones: so called, because their sha-dows at noon bend still but one way, either North or South.

Hexagonal (*hexagonus*) that has six corners or angles.

Hexameter (Lat.) a Verse consisting of six feet, all either Dactyls or Spondees, save that a Dactyl is proper to the fifth place, and a Spondee to the last: other places are capable of either foot, as

Otia damnantur quæ nulla negotia tractant.

These are also called *Hero-iques*, and were used to repre-sent the memorable actions of those the Antients called *Demi-Gods*. This *Hexameter* the Latins found most grave and decent for their Epique Poems; instead of which we use the

line of ten syllables, recom-pencing the neglect of their quantity with the diligence of Rhyme. *Hobbs*.

Hexastick (*hexasticum*) six verses together, or a sentence contained in six Verses.

W. B. See in *I. I. S.*

Hiation (*hiatio*) a gaping.
Hibernian, of or pertaining to Ireland.

Hirchel (Tur. *Merhel*) a certain instrument with iron teeth to dress flax or hemp.

Hictius-doctius, a Canting word among Juglers, and is thought to be a contraction of *Hic est inter doctos*.

Hidage or **Hydage**, was an extraordinary tax to be paid for every Hide of Land. See *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 6.*

Hide or **Hyne** of Land, (*hida terre*) *Saxonice* **Hyde-landee**, is a certain measure or quantity of Land, by some mens opinion, that may be plowed with one Plow in a year. By others it is four yard land. By *Beda* (who calls it *familium*) it is as much as will maintain a Family. *Crompt.* in his *Furif. fol. 220.* saith, it consists of an hundred Acres; And again, *fol. 222.* A Hide of Land contains a hundred Acres, and eight Hides, or eight hundred Acres contain a Knights Fee. Of this read more in *Lamberts* explication of Saxon words, in *Hida terre*.

Hydromel. See *Hydromel*.

Hierarchy (*hierarchia*) an holy governance or principality. The Hierarchy or Holy Order of Angels contains (as some affirm) nine degrees, and in a myllical resemblance of the Blessed Trinity, there being in nine, thrice three, and in every three, thrice one. So that there

are three superior, three inferior, and three middle degrees. The superior are *Scriphims*, *Cherubins*, and *Thrones*; the middle *Dominations*, *Principalities* and *Powers*; the inferior, *Vertues*, *Archangels*, *Angels*. *Bull.*

Hierarchial (*hierarchicus*) pertaining to a holy Governour or Government.

Hieratical (*hieraticus*) sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As *Hieratick* Paper, fine Paper, dedicated onely to Religious Books.

Hieroglyphicks (*hieroglyphica*) mystical Letters or Cyphers (among the Egyptians) by Images, signifying holy Sentences, which were to them instead of writing; As for a Month they planted a *Palm-tree*, because at every New Moon it sends forth a new branch. For *God*, a *Falcon*, as well for that he soars so high, as that he governs the lesser birds. They described *Envy* by the *Eele*, because it never keeps company with other fishes. The liberal man was figured by a right hand wide open: As contrariwise, the avaritious niggard, by a left hand close grip'd, &c.

Hieroglyphs (from the Gr.) sacred Letters or writings.

Hierographe (Gr.) a description or pourtraying of divine things. *Rorum divinarum adumbratio per quadam signa*. *Scap.*

Hierome (Gr.) a holy name,

name. **St. Hierome** a Reverend Father of the Church, much honoured for translating the Bible, lived in the year of Christ, 384.

Hieronymians, a Religious Order that had their beginning of **St. Hierome**, who leaving his Native Countrey, went into *Fury*, and there, not far from *Bethlehem*, lived in a Monastery very devoutly, the latter end of his life, and died in the 91 year of his age, and of Christ 421. The Monks of this Order wear their Cloaths of a brown colour, and a Cope plaited over their

Coat, girt with a leathern Girdle. There were also certain *Hermites* called *Hieronymians*, of the foundation of one *Charls Grancl* of *Florence*, who (about the year of Christ, 1365) became an Hermite in the Mountains of *Fessulus*.

Hierosolymitan (from *Hierosolyma*) of or pertaining to *Jerusalem*.

Higra, an encounter of contrary waters, the rage and fury of the waves of *Severn* below *Glocester*, is so called *Cam. Brit. 357*, of which thus *Drayton*;

— Until they be embrac'd
In Sabrin's sovereign Armes; with whose tempestuous waves
Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higra wild'y raves.

Hill (from the Scottish *Hilden*, i. e. *tegere*) to cover.

Hilarity (*hilaritas*) mirth, pleasantness, cheerfulness.

Hittulim (Hebr.) praises; a Song sung at the Jews marriages, by the Bridegrooms intimate friends.

To **Himble**, to halt; used in the North of *England*.

Hine, seems to be used for a servant at Husbandry, and the Master Hine, a servant that oversees the rest. *An. 12 R. 2. cap. 4.* See *Henchman*.

Hinnible (*hinnibilis*) that can neigh as a horse, apt to neigh.

Hipocras or **Hymocras**, a compound Wine mixed with several kinds of Spices; so cal-

led from *Hippocrates* the Physician said to be the first Inventor of it.

Hipparch (*hipparchus*) the Master of the horses. See the quality of this Office among the ancient Athenians, in *part. 1. Treas. of Times*, p. 115.

Hippiades (Gr.) images of women on horse-back.

Hippiaticks (Gr.) Books treating of Horses.

Hippicon or **Hippicum** (Gr.) a measure of ground; containing eight miles, or rather four furlongs. *Hist. of Philos.*

Hippocentaure (*hippocentaureus*) a Monster, having in part the shape of a horse. See *Centaur*.

Hippona, the Goddess of horses.

Hippodrome (*hippodromus*) a Tilt-yard, a place where horses are broken, or exercised in running, a horse-race.

Hippogryph (*hippo-gryps*) a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin.

Hippomachia (*hippomachia*) a jussing or tilting on horse-back.

Hircine (*hircinus*) goatish, of a Goat.

Hirculation (*hirculatio*) a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit.

Hirsute (*hirsutus*) rough, hairy, full of bristles, sharp.

Hirundinous (from *hirundo*, *in*) of or pertaining to a swallow.

Hispanian (*Hispanus*) belonging to or born in Spain.

Hispin (*hispidus*) bristled or rough-haired; terrible.

Histographia (*historiographia*) the writing an History.

Histographer (*historiographus*) an Historian, a Writer of Histories.

Histrionic (*histrionicus*) Player-like, fit for, or belonging to a Stage-player, or Stage-play.

Histrionically, after the manner of a Stage-Player.

Hitte (as *Queen-Hitte* in London) is a petit Haven to land wares out of Vessels or Boats. *New Book of Entries*, fol. 3. col. 3.

Hoane (Sax.) a fine kind

of Whetstone, softer than that which is most commonly called a *Whetstone*.

Hoblers (*hobellarii*) In Ireland there were certain Knights so called, because they were wont to serve in the wars upon *Hobbies*; also with us certain persons who were by their tenure tied to maintain a little light Nag (which in Ireland they call a *Hobby*, and hence we say a *Hobby-horse*) for the certifying of any invasion made by Enemies, or such like peril towards the Sea-side, as *Portsmouth*, &c. Of these you shall read. *A. 18 Ed. 3. Stat. 12. cap. 7. Antiq. Hibern. p. 35.*

Hockstede or **Hockstede** (Sax. *Hockstede*, i. e. a high day) of old thus. *Hardiknut* the last King of the Danes in this Nation, dying suddenly at Lambeth in the year 1042. his death was so welcome to his Subjects, that the time was annually celebrated for some hundreds of years after, with open pastimes in the Streets, and called *Hockstide* (in some parts of this Nation not yet out of memory) signifying scorning or contempt, which fell upon the Danes by his death. See *Fugalia*.

Hoc-munday, was the Monday sevensnight after Easter week.

Hocus-potus, a Jugler, one that shews tricks by sleight of hand.

Hodis-

Hodiernat (*hodiernus*) of to day, or at this time.

Hodjee (Persian) a holy man, a Priest among the Persians. *Herb.*

Hoggon (in the Fr. *Haut-goust*) a high taste, smatch, or favour; it is usually taken for any dish of meat that has some more than ordinary taste or favour.

Hogstede (Brit. *Hogsed*) is a measure of Wine or Oyl containing the fourth part of a Tun, that is 63 Gallons, *A. 1. R. 3. cap. 13.*

Holm (Sax.) a River Island. *Bede.* Hence *Dun-holm*, now corruptly *Durham*. *Sax. Dict.*

Holocaust (*holocaustum*) a Burnt-Offering, a Sacrifice wherein the whole Beast was offered.

Holographical (*holographicus*) wholly written with his own hand who sent it.

Homage (Fr. *Hommage*, i. e. *fides clientularis*) service, fidelity. In Court Barons, the Jury sworn to enquire of matters, is so called. It signifies also a servile ceremony or duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner: The Tenant that holds Lands by *Homage*, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sits and holds the Tenants hands between his) saith as follows:

I become your man from this day forth for life, for member, and for worldly honor, and shall

owe you my faith, for the Land I hold of you, saving the faith I owe to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to my other Lords.

And then the Lord, sitting, must kiss the Tenant. *An. 17. Ed. 2. Stat. 2. Glanville lib. 9. cap. 1.*

Homageable, that is subject to, or ought to do homage.

Homologia (*homologia*) likeness of speck,

Homeric, after the manner of Homer, Homer-like. *Bac.*

Homicide (*homicida*) a murderer, a manslayer.

Homicidium (*homicidium*) the slaying of a man, and is divided into *voluntary* and *casual*; *homicide voluntary*, is that which is deliberate and committed of a set mind and purpose to kill: And this is either with precedent malice or without; the former is murder, and is the felonious killing, through malice prepensed, of any person living in this Realm under the Kings protection. *West. p. r. 2. Sym. tit. Indite-ments, fol. 37. &c. usq; ad 51.* where you may see divers subdivisions of it. See also *Glanville, l. 14. ca. 3. Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 4. 15, and 17. Brit. cap. 5, 6, 7.* Also a sort of knives so called.

Homiletical Vertues, are such vertuous habits as are required in the men of all degrees and conditions for the regulating their mutual conversations, Dr. *Wilkins Essay.*

Homit-

Homilist (*homilis*) a familiar speech of men together; a kind of Sermon, properly of an inferior kind, such as is delivered out of a Book or Manuscript, by those that are not able to preach otherwise.

Homologous (*ὁμολογῶν*) that is of the same opinion with another.

Homogeneous (*homogeneous*) of one or the same kind, congenerous.

Homograph (*homographia*) like writing or painting.

Homologation (*homologatio*) an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto.

Homology (*homologia*) an agreement, a confession.

Homonym (*Gr.*) when divers things are signified by one word or name; as *Hart* signifies a beast, and a principal member of the body; a likeness or sameness of name: It is a term in Logick.

Homonymous (*Gr.*) whose name onely is common, their essence divers; doubtful, ambiguous.

Hon (*Fr.*) signifies, Evil or shame be to him that evil thinks; it is the Motto belonging to the Order of Knights of the *Garter*.

Honor, does sometimes signify the most noble sort of *Seigniories*, on which other inferior Lordships or Mannors depend by the performance of some Customs or Services to the Lords of such *Honors*, And

it seems there are no *Honors*, but such as did originally belong to the King, and have since been given in Fee to Noblemen. Of this sort are the *Honors of Windsor, Greenwich, Rickhil, &c.* And Courts there held are called *Honor Courts*, 37 H. 8. 18. 33 H. 8. 37.

Honour point, In *Heraldry* the upper part of an *Escutcheon* is so called, when its breadth is divided into three even parts.

Honorarius (*honorarius*) pertaining to honour, which is made for honor, more than use.

Honorificableness (*honorificabilitas*) honorableness.

Honorific (*honorificus*) that brings or causeth honour.

Hony-moon, applied to those married persons that love well at first, and decline in affections afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. *Min.*

Hoplodasm (from the *Gr.* ὅπλα, *arma*, and χεῖρας, *unguentum*) an anointing of arms or weapons, as they do in the use of the weapon salve. *Dr. Charl.*

Hoplochastical, pertaining to the Weapon-salve.

Houqueton (*Fr.*) a fashion of short Coat, Cassock, or Jacket without sleeves.

Hour (*horarius*) of the space of an hour, hourly.

Horcentric (*Fr.*) out of the Center; clean without the Compass of; Mathematicians apply

apply this word to the Sun, when his Centre, being at the full height of his Epicycle, is farthest from the centre of the earth. *Cot.*

Horizon (*Gr.*) a Circle immoveable, dividing the Half-spear of the Firmament which we see, from the other half we see not; it hath the name of ὁρίζω, *i. e. termino*, to bound or limit, because it limits our sight. For example, imagine you stood upon *Highgate*, or the *Tower-hill* at *Greenwich*, so far as you may see round about, as in a Circle, whence the Heaven seems to touch the earth, that is called the *Horison*; the Poles whereof are, the point just over your head, called *Zenith* in Arabick; and the other under your feet, passing by the Centre of the world, called *Nadir*. The Sun rising and going down, is ever in this Line

or Circle. *Peach.*

Horizontal (from *Horizon*) of or pertaining to the *Horizon*.

Horngeld (*cornellatum*) is compounded of *Hor* and *Geld*, or *Gelder*, *i. e. solve-re*; it signifies a Tax within the Forrest, to be paid for horned beasts, *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 197.* And to be free of it, is a priviledge granted by the King. *Hugh Lupus* Earl of *Chester* gave to one *Nigel*, the Baron of *Haughton*, and the *Castle*, to be *Cornellatum*, *i. e. Tributum quod à cornutis animalibus exigitur. Spelman's Gloss.*

Horologe (*horologium*) an Hour-glass, Clock, Dyal, or like Instrument, to tell what hour of the day it is. Time is usually depainted with an *Hour-glass* in his hand, according to *Sir Thomas More*, in one of his Poems,

*I whom thou seest, with Horologe in hand,
Am named Time, the Lord of every hour, &c.*

Horological (*horologicus*) pertaining to a Clock or Dyal,

Horologograph, a writing of, or describing Clocks or Dyals: There is a late Book entitled, *Azimuthal Horologograph*, treating of that subject.

Horometry (*Gr.*) the measure or measuring of hours,

Horoscope (*horoscopus*) any thing wherein hours are marked, as a Dyal; or the calculation of ones nativity, where-

in the hour of birth is chiefly observed. See *Ascendant*.

Horrid (*horriditas*) trembling for fear.

Horripilation (*horripilatio*) the standing up of the hair for fear; a growing rough with hair, a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering.

Horrisont (*horrisontus*) roaring, having a terrible sound,

Horro (*Lat.*) a quaking for fear

fear and cold, an astonishment.

Hortolages (Fr.) things growing in Orchards or Gardens; Garden-stuff.

Hort-pard (from *Hortus*, a Garden) Garden-yards.

Hortative (*hortativus*) that belongs to exhortation and moving; exhorting, or apt to exhort.

Horse-baller, a Dance or Ball performed by Horses; such was that at the Emperour's Wedding, 1666.

Hosanna (Heb.) *vel* *Osan-na*, save now, or, O Lord, save me; originally taken for the burden of Willow branches which the Jews carried to the Feast of *Tabernacles*. *Hosanna* to the Son of *David*, *Matth.* 21. 9.

Hospital (*Hospitalium*) a house erected of Charity, for entertainment and relief of poor, sick, and impotent people. The Emperour *Constantine* the Great first began the building of Hospitals; which are in some places corruptly called *Spittles*.

Hospiticide (*hospiticide*) he that kills his guest.

Hospitrous (*hospitus*) that receives guests friendly; also strange.

Hostage (Fr.) a pawn, surety, or pledge.

Hostle (Fr. *Hostel*) a House, Inn, Lodging; a Hall or Palace. This word in French is commonly a mark of greatness; inferior houses being termed *Maisons* and *Logis*.

Hosticide (*hosticida*) that conquers or kills his enemy.

Hostility (*hostilitas*) enmity, feud, mortal hatred.

Hotchpot (Fr. *hochepot*, Belg. *hurspot*, i. e. flesh cut into pretty pieces, and sodden with herbs or roots, not unlike that which the Romans called *Farraginem*, a Gallimaufry) *Littleton* says, it literally signifies a Pudding mixed with divers ingredients; but metaphorically a commixtion or putting together of Lands, for the equal division of them; Examples you have divers in him, f. 55. And see *Britt.* f. 119.

Hoti, and **Hoti** (Gr.) two terms in Logick, the one is the *quid*, and the other the *propter quid*: the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. *Arist.*

Housebore (compounded of house and bore, i. e. *compensatio*) signifies *Estovers* out of the Lords wood, to repair and uphold a Tenement or house. Our *Housebore* is necessary Timber, That the Lessee, for years, or for life, of common right, may take upon the ground, to repair the houses upon the same ground to him leased, although it be not expressed in the Lease, and although it be by a Lease parole; but if he take more then is needful, he may be punished by an Action of Waste.

Houffe (Fr.) a Foot-cloth for a Horse, or such as the King's Horse-guards wear behind

behind the Saddle.

Hovsel (Sax. *Hufel*) the Eucharist, or blessed Sacrament.

Hugh. *Aventinus* derives it from the German word *Hougen*, that is, slasher or cutter. But whereas the name *Hugh* was first in use among the French, and *Osfrid* in the year 980. used *Hugh* for comfort, this name seems to be borrowed thence, and so is correspondent to the Greek names *Elpidius* and *Elph*.

Huguenots (Fr.) Calvinists, Reformists, French Protestants. At first termed thus of a Gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*, near which they assembled, when they stirred first; or of the beginning of their first Protestation, *Huc nos venimus*, &c.

Huguenotism (Fr.) *Huguenoterie* French Calvinism, the Faith or Profession of a *Huguenot*.

Huik, a Dutch attire, covering the head, face, and all the body.

Hull, is the body of a Ship, without rigging.

Hulling, is when a Ship at Sea takes in all her sails in a calm.

Humectate (*humecto*) to make moist, to water.

Humectation (*humectatio*) a making moist. *Bac.*

Humeros (*humerosus*) that hath great shoulders,

Humistibation (from *humus* and *cubo*) a lying on the ground,

Humid (*humidus*) wet, rainy, moist, liquid.

Humidate (*humido*) to moisten.

Humiferous (*humifer*) waterish, that brings moisture.

Humiliate (*humilio*) to make low or humble.

Humiliates, A Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166. by certain persons exiled by *Fredericus Barbarossa*, who, when they were restored to their Country, appalled themselves in white, and lived by a kind of vow, in Prayers, Penury, and working Wooll; and were admitted by *Innocentius* the Third, and other his Successors. *Pol. Vir.*

Humor (Lat.) moisture, water, juice, or sap.

Humorosity (*humorosity*) moistness.

Humstrep, or **Humphre**, (Gr.) for *Humstred*, i. e. house-peace, a lovely and happy name, if it could turn home-wars between man and wife into peace. The Italians have made *Onuphrius* of it in Latin. *Cam.*

Hundret, Is a part of a Shire so called originally, because it contained ten Tythings, each Tything consisting of ten Households, called in Latin *Decennas*. These were first ordained by King *Alfred*, the twenty ninth King of the *West Saxons*. *Stows Ann.* pag. 105. In *Wales* it is called *Cantred*, or *Cantref*.

Hurlebars (*adides*) See *Whorlebars*.

Hurricane

Hurricane (Span. *Hurricane*) is thus described by Seamen, The Sun exhales a great quantity of water from the Sea, into a cloud, and then it gushes down with great violence, followed with a terrible tempest, which lasts about two or three hours, sometimes longer, and for the most part destroys all Ships that are in its way; it happens about the *Barbadoes*, and the *Carib* Islands, not above once in two or three years, and that in July or thereabouts: Yet it was the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*'s hard fortune to be destroyed by it, with divers English Ships, laden with Seamen and Souldiers, in July 1666, sailing betwixt *Barbadoes* and *St. Christophers*. In some of those far Countreys *Hurrica* signifies the *Diocel*, whence the tempest took name.

Hustart (Sax.) a household servant; a Collector of Tribute.

Hussite, a Bohemian Coin, so called in memory of *John Huss*, the first Reformer in *Bohemia*, from whom his followers are called *Hussites*.

Hussinge, may seem to come from the French *hauser*, i. e. to raise, elevate, or sit aloft; for it signifies the principal and highest Court in *London*, *An. 11 H. 7. c. p. 21.* and *Fitzb. nat. br. fol. 23.* See *An. 9 Edw. 1. cap. unico.* Other Cities and Towns also have had a Court of the same name, as *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *York*,

Sheppey, &c. where the Barons or Citizens have a Record of such things as are determinable before them. *Flet. l. 2. c. 55.*

Hyacinth (*hyacinthus*) a violet or purple-coloured Lilly; or a purple flower call'd *Crowtoes*; also a kind of precious stone called a *Hyacinth*. See *Facinth*. Also smock which is of colour like a *Hyacinth*, to wit, blew and red. *Rev. 9. 11.*

Hyacinthine (*hyacinthus*) of violet or purple colour.

Hyaline (*hyalinus*) of glass-colour.

Hybernal ? (*hybernus*)
Hybernian ? pertaining to Winter, rough, rainy.

Hyde of Land. See *Hide*.

Hydra (Lat.) a monstrous Serpent in the *Lernean Lake*, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other growing up in the place. *Hercules* is said to have fought and slain this Monster.

Hydragogus (*hydragogia*) the bringing water into a place by channel.

Hydragryous (*hydrargyrous*) of, or pertaining to quicksilver. *Vul. Err.*

Hydraulick (*hydraulicus*) pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water, or to the sound of (running) waters. *Bac.*

Hydrographin (*hydrographia*) is the delineation of the Sea, by her several Names, Promontories, Creeks, and Affections; as also of Springs and Rivers. In general, a description

seription of the water.

Hydrographical, belonging to the description of the Sea or water.

Hydrostariques, Books treating of water, or of water Engines.

Hydromantle (*hydromantia*) divination by causing Spirits to appear in the water.

Hydromancer, a Diviner after that sort.

Hydromantick (*hydromanticus*) of or pertaining to that kind of divination.

Hydromel (*hydromelli*) a kind of Metheclin, or drink made of water and honey sodden together; *Galen* saith, that *Mede* should be made of rain water, and *Hydromel* of fountain water. This is a usual drink in *Russia*, *Muscovy*, and *Tartary*.

Hydrophoby (*hydrophobia*) an extreme fear of water and of every kind of liquor; used by melancholly, or by the biting of a mad dog.

Hydrophobical, pertaining thereto, or that is troubled with that fear. *Dr. Charl.*

Hydropick (*hydropicus*) sick of, or subject to the Dropsie.

Hydropotist (*hydropota*) he that always drinks water.

Hyemation (*hyematio*) a wintering.

Hyemal (*hyemalis*) belonging to Winter, winterly.

Hiena, a Beast like a Wolf, having a Mane and long hairs over all the body. It is the subtillest (as some say) of all

beasts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, and draw shepherds out of their houses in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is said he changes sex often, being sometimes male, and sometimes female.

Hygiastick (Gr.) pertaining to the conservation of health.

Hylopathy (Gr.) See a definition of it in *More's Appendix* to the *Antidote*, fo. 153.

Hymen (Gr.) the God of marriages, or a song sung at marriages. The Greeks at their marriages were wont to sing *Hymen*, *Hymenæe*, as the Romans did *Talassio*, *Talassio*.

Hymniferous (*hymnifer*) that brings or makes Hymns.

Hymnigrapher (*hymnigraphus*) a writer of Hymns.

Hymnist (*hymnista*) a singer of Hymns.

Hyppallage (Gr.) a figure when words are understood contrariwise.

Hypper (Gr.) i. e. *super*, above. Hence,

Hyperbole (Lat.) a figure when one speaks a great deal more then is precisely true, or above all likelihood of truth; excess in advancing or representing.

Hyperbolical (*hyperbolicus*) that passeth all likelihood of truth; beyond belief.

Hyperboreans (*Hyperborei*) a People of *Scythia* so called, because the North-wind, called *Boreas*, blew over them.

Hypercriticism, a more then ordinary judgment or censure pass'd

pass'd upon men's acts or works written.

Hypocritick (*hypercriticus*) above, or passing the common sort of Criticks, a Master Critick.

Hyperton, the Sun.

Hypmeter (Lat.) a verse having a redundant Syllable, or one syllable above measure, called by some a Feminine verse.

Hypnerphysic (*hyperphysicus*) that is above physick, supernatural, metaphysical.

Hypphen, is a note of sub-union, either of two words, as *self-conceited*, or of a connexion of two syllables at the end of a line, as — *written*.

Hypocaust (*hypocaustum*) a Stew or Hot-house.

Hypochondriack ? (*hypo-*
Hypochondriacal *condriacus*) of or pertaining to the forepart of the belly and sides about the short-ribs, and above the Navel, under which lies the Liver or Splene. Also that is troubled with a windy melancholly in those parts.

Hypocritick (*hypocritus*) dissimulation, feigned holiness; the cloaking of infidelity and sin, with a shew of faith and repentance, *Matth. 23. 18*.

Hypocrite (*hypocrita*) properly signifies one that assumes or takes upon him the gesture or person of another, and covers or disguises his judgment; but commonly taken for a dissembler, who with feigned holiness would seem better than he is indeed.

Hypocritick, pertaining to an hypocrite, dissembling, counterfeit.

Hypogastrick (from *hypogastrium*) belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the navel to the privy members.

Hypoge (*hypogaeum*) a vault or cellar, or such like under-ground room, arched over head.

Hypogram (Gr.) a subscription, or any writing subscribed.

Hypospadean, a person who pisses out of the middle of his yard, the nut being *imperforata*. See *Castello's Lexicon, med.* Common people call them *Harmaphrodites*. In *Febr. 1652*. one of these (who went by the name of *Margaret Rain*) was convicted before the Judges at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, for some beastiality with a Horse or Mare; and both she and the Horse were burnt, according to the *Mosical Law*: This person, by an Inquest of Chyrurgeons, was found to be one of that sort (says the relation) whom the Philosophers call *Hypospadians*.

Hypostatic (from *Hypostasis*) belonging to suppositality, subsistence, or personality. The *Hypostatical Union* is the union of Humane nature with Christ's Divine Person.

Hypothecary (*hypothecarius*) pertaining to a pledge or gage.

Hypothenuſal (Gr.) the *Hypo-*

Hypothenuſal line, is that side of a Rectangle triangle, which is opposed to, or subtends the Right angle. A term in *Trigonometry*.

Hypothesis (Gr.) a supposition or condition; sometimes it is taken for a position of something, as it were demonstrated, and granted by another. *Scapula*.

Hypothetical (*hypotheticus*) In Logick those Propositions, which have a Conjunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical Propositions*; as in saying, *If the Sun be in our Hemisphere, it is day*.

Hysterical (*hystericus*) troubled with fits of the Mother.

Hysterolog (*hysterologi*) an altering the order of speech, by placing that first which should be last.

Hysteron Proteron (Gr.) the same with *Hysterology*; it is sometimes used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary. The common phrase is, *The Cart before the Horse*.

I.

Jacrent (*jacens*) lying along, slow, sluggish.

Jacinth (*hyacinthus*) a precious stone found in *Ethiopia*, whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, the other of a clear

bright yellow, or inclinable to red, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provokes sleep.

Jacob (Heb. *i. e.* a tripper, or supplanter) whose name (because he had power with God, that he might also prevail with men) was changed into *Israel* by God. See *Genesis cap. 32. Philo de nominibus mutatis*.

Jacobins, the Friars of *St. Dominick's Order* are so called in *France*, because their Monastery in *Paris* (formerly an Hospital) is dedicated to *St. James*, and is seated in the Street called *Rue St. Jacques*.

Jacobites (so called from *Jacobus Syrus*, who lived *An. 530.*) a sort of Hereticks, who 1. acknowledge but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Christ. 2. Use Circumcision in both Sexes. 3. Sign their children with the sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning iron. 4. Affirm Angels to consist of two substances, Fire and Light, &c. The Patriarch of this Sect is always called *Ignatius*, and a Monk of *St. Anthony's Order*; he keeps his residence at *Carami* in *Mesopotamia*, and is said to have 160000 Families under his jurisdiction. *Biddulph*.

Jacob's Staff, a Pilgrim's Staff, so called from those who out of devotion go on Pilgrimage to the City *St. Jago*, or *St.*

St. *James Compostella* in Spain, where some of St. *James's* Reliques are. It is sometimes taken for a Staff that has a dagger or little sword in it. Also an Instrument in Geometry so called, *Min.*

Jacobs Ladder, the journey of *Jacob*, wherein God would be present with him in favour by his Angels, to lead him forth well and happily; also to bring him back again, *Gen.* 28. 12. *There stood a Ladder.* See ver. 15 and 20.

Jactator (Lat.) a cracker or boaster.

Jactitation (*jactitatio*) a vain boasting.

Jaculable (*jaculabilis*) fit to be thrown, that may be cast or darted.

Jaculator (*jaculatorius*) that which is suddenly cast from one like a dart; as *jaculatory Prayers*, sudden, extemporary Prayers.

Jambes (Fr.) with us it is used for the Posts sustaining both sides of the door; the side-posts of a door.

Jamb-stone, is properly a stone that supports a Chimney, or other part of a house; the Mantel-tree-stone.

Jambeux (Fr.) armour for the legs.

Jambick (*iambus*) a measure or foot in verse, having the first syllable short, and the other long, as *salus*. Also a kind of Verse, consisting usually either of four or six feet, as,

Sus & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

This kind of verse is said to be first invented by *Archilochus*, a Greek Poet, and was applied by the Antients to Invektives.

James, is wrested from *Jacob*. See *Jacob*.

Jampnum, as so many Acres *Jampnorum*, used in *Fines*, is a Law-Latin word from the Fr. *jaulne*, i.e. yellow, because the bloomings of Furze are yellow; and *jampnum* in our Law-Books and *Fines*, signifies *Furze*.

Jantzaries (i. e. the new Souldiery) are the Turks principal Foot-souldiers, that are of his guard, who for the most part, by original, being Christians, are chosen by the Turkish Officers every five years, out of his European Dominions, or are taken Captives in their childhood.

Jannes and Jambres, two Egyptian Sorcerers of chief note, who resisted *Moses*, 2 *Tim.* 3. 8.

Jannock (Sax.) a loaf of bread made onely of Oaten meal, so called in the North of England.

Jansenism, } The Tenets and
or } Opinion
Jansenianism } of *Corn. l. Jansenius*, late Bishop of *Ypres*, whose writings seemed to hold forth these five Propositions.

1. Some

1. Some Precepts of God are impossible to just men, willing and endeavouring, according to the present power they have; Grace is also wanting to them; whereby they might be possible.

2. In the state of lapsed nature, there is no resistance made to interior grace.

3. To merit and demerit in the state of lapsed nature, there is not required in man liberty from necessity, but liberty from coaction is sufficient.

4. The *Semi-Pelagians* did admit the necessity of interior preventing Grace to every act, even to the beginning of faith; and in this they were Heretics, because they would have that Grace to be such, as the

will of man might resist or obey. 5. It is *Semi-Pelagianism* to say that Christ died or shed his blood for all men, without exception.

These Propositions (though much defended in *France* and *Flanders*) were condemned by Pope *Innocent* the tenth; in the Calends of *June*, 1653.

Janus, was the god to whom the year was dedicated, and therefore it began with his festival, and the first month was nominated from him; for which cause he was represented with two faces, to shew he looked both backward on the time past, and forward on that to come; and sometimes with four faces, to signify perhaps (for I know other reasons are given) the four seasons of the year.

*Annorum nitidique sator pulcherrime Mundi,
Publica quem primum vota precisque canunt.* Mart.

To this god, *Numa* built a Temple, which in time of peace was shut, and in war open. *Couley*.

Jar (Span. *jarro*, i. e. an earthen pot) with us it is most usually taken for a vessel of Oyl, containing twenty gallons.

Jargon (Fr.) gibbrish, fustian-language, Pedlars-French, a barbarous jangling, an unknown tongue.

Jasper (*jaspis*) a precious stone of divers colours, but the best is green, transparent with red veins, and shews

fairest being set in silver: it is good to stop any issue of blood.

Jasponyx (Gr.) a kind of Jasper white of colour, with red streaks, not much unlike the nail of a man's hand.

Jatratriptick (*jatratriptes*) a Physician or Chyrurgeon that cures onely by outward application of ointments or frictions.

Jathromathematique (from *ἱατρὸς*, *medicus*, and *μαθηματικὸς*) may signify a Physician that is also a Mathematician, or a Physician that cures

Y in

in a Mathematical way.

Rabelin (Fr.) a weapon of a size between the Pike and Partisan.

Jaunisse (from the Fr. *jaunir*, i.e. yellow) a disease which causes the patient to look yellow.

Foie (Lat.) a tall strong Bird in *Ægypt*, with a long bill, which doth much good there in killing Serpents, and when he is sick, he gives himself a Clister of salt-water; some write, that *Hippocrates*

first learned of this Bird to give Clisters. *Min.*

This Character being compounded of an I and a C, signifies *Juris Consultus*, as is seen on Mr. *Fewk's* Monument in the Temple Church.

Ægean Sea, so called from *Icarus*, who (as the Poets will have it) flying from *Crete* with his waxen wings, and not following his Father *Dadalus* directly, was there drowned. Thus *Ovid*,

*Dum petit infirmis nimium sublimia pennis
Icarus, Icaris nomina fecit aquis*

Whiles *Icarus* with wings too high did soar,
He fell and Christned the *Icarian* shoar.

Arch den, the true old Sax. was *Ich den*, i. e. *I serve*: some will have it come from the British *Arch Dpn*, i. e. *your man*, in that language; it is the Motto belonging to the Devise of the Princes of *Wales*, which we commonly, though corruptly call the Prince's Arms: The figure is three *Ostrich Feathers*, which (saith *Camden*) *Edward the*

Black Prince won at the Battle of *Cressy*, from *John King of Bohemia*, whom he there slew, whereto he adjoyned this Motto, alluding to that of the Apostle, *The heir while he is a child, differs nothing from a servant*. These Feathers were an antient ornament of military men, and used for Crests, as is evident by that of *Virgil*,

Cujus olerina surgunt de vertice penna.

Ichthographia (*ichthographia*) a plot of a house to be built, drawn out in a paper, or the description of any work according to its tract or tracery on the ground, as it were the footsteppings of the work. For

Ichthographia in Greek is, *quasi vestigii descriptio*; or, *descriptio operis futuri*.

Ichthyology (*ichthyologia*) a discoursing or description of fishes. *Br.*

Ichthyonomancy (Gr.) a divination by fishes. *Arch.*

Ichthyophagy (Gr.) fish-eating.

Iconical (*iconicus*) belonging to an Image, also lively pictured.

Iconism (*iconismus*) a true and lively description.

Iconomical, belonging to Images, or after the manner of Images.

Iconoclast (Gr.) a Demolisher or Breaker of Images; also a Sect so called, sprung up about the year of Christ 719. in time of Pope *Gregory the second*, and *Leo the third Emperor*, who, for casting holy Images and Statues out of the Churches, and causing them to be burnt or broken, was surnamed the *Iconoclast* or *Iconomachus*. Against which was gathered the seventh *Nyene Synod*, consisting of 350 Bishops, who decreed against and condemned it for *Herefie*, &c.

*Sex Maius Nonas, October, Julius & Mars;
Quatuor & reliqui; tenes Idus quilibet octo.
Inde dies reliquos omnes dic esse Kalendas.*

Where note, that the last day onely is called *Ides*: and the first of these days the eighth *Ides*; the second, the seventh *Ides*; that is the eighth or seventh day before the *Ides*, and so of the rest. Therefore when we speak of the *Ides* of such a month in general, it is to be understood of the fifteenth or thirteenth day of that month.

Interical (*istericus*) pertaining to, or sick of the Jaundise.

Idea (Gr.) the form or figure of any thing conceived in the mind or imagination; a pattern. The *Platonists* define *Idea* an eternal exemplar of things which are according to nature.

Ideal (*idealis*) pertaining to an *Idea*, imaginary, conceived in the imagination, onely in fancy.

Ideated (from *Idea*) made by or for a pattern; figured in the imagination.

Ides (*Idus*) eight days in every month so called. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, these eight dayes begin at the eighth day of the month, and continue to the fifteenth; in other months they begin at the sixth day, and continue to the thirteenth.

They are so called of an old word *Iduo* to divide; because they commonly fall out near the midst of the month, as aforesaid.

Identification, the making two things to be the same.

Identitp (from *idem*) sameness, or being the very same.

Idiosyncrasy (Gr.) natural
Y 2 pro-

property, or peculiar tempera-
ment of any thing.

Idionathy (*idiopathsia*) pro-
per passion or particular affe-
ction.

Idiograph (*idiographum*)
a private writing: or of ones
own hand writing.

Idiotical (from the Gr.
Idiota) private, or belong-
ing to private men; also be-
longing to an Idiot.

Idiom (*idioma*) a proper
form of Speech, a Dialect. See
Dialect.

Idiot (*idiota*) one that
is naturally born so weak of
understanding, that he cannot
govern or manage his Inheri-
tance. The King by his Pre-
rogative has the Government
of their Lands and Substance,
that are naturally defective in
their own discretion; 17 E. 2.
cap. 8. An Idiot, and he that
afterwards becomes of insane
memory, differ in divers cases.
Coke fol. 154. b. lib. 4.

Idiotism (*idiotismus*) nat-
ural folly, simplicity, sottish-
ness; also the same with *Idiom*.

Idolatry (*idolatria*) a
giving divine worship to that
which is not God; an Idol sig-
nifies properly a shadow, or ra-
ther a vain Vision, or false re-
presentation of a thing that is
not. *Eustachius* upon *Homer*.
Poet. Virg. affirms *Idolatry* to
have begun in the time of *Be-
lus* King of the *Assyrians*, who
reigned *An. Mund.* 3180. whom
the *Babylonians* first worship-
ped for a God.

Idol, a little Idol.

Idoneity (*idoneitas*) fitness,
propriety.

Idoneous (*idoneus*) proper,
fit, meet, convenient.

Idyll (*idyllium* or *idyllion*)
a Poem consisting of few
Verses.

Iehovah (Hebr.) is Gods
proper name of his own imposi-
tion, and incommunicable to
any creature, of what rank or
quality soever; a name of
such immoderate reverence
among the eldest Jews, that
it was forbidden to be written
right; or pronounced at all
in this world, but by the
High-Priest, and but in one
place, the *Sanctum Sanctorum*;
and but at one time of the year,
on the day of Expiation. *Gre-
gory*, p. 1.

Iehu-marth, a speedy quick
march, such as that was of *Je-
hu*, King of *Israel*, who march-
ing with a Troop of men
towards *Fezeel*, stopt the Mes-
sengers that were sent to him
out of the Town to learn whe-
ther he came as a man of peace,
a friend, or a foe? whereof
you may read more 2 *Kings*
9. 10.

Jejune (*jejuna*) greedy,
hungry, bare, barren, empty, no-
thing copious.

Jejunity (*jejunitas*) sten-
derness of style, barrenness,
nakedness.

Je-ne-sca-quoy (four
French words, contracted as
it were into one, and) signi-
fies, *I know not what*; we use
to

to say they are troubled with
the *Je-ne-sca-quoy*, that feign
themselves sick out of nice-
ness, but know not where their
own grief lies, or what ails
them.

Jeofaste, is compounded of
three French words, *I'ay faillie*,
I have failed; and signifies in
our Law an oversight, failing,
or defect in pleading.

Jeremy (Heb.) high of the
Lord.

Jesuah (Heb.) *Salvator*;
by that name, and by *Jehoshuah*,
which signifies *Deus salvabit*,
our Saviour Christ was fore-
told in the Old Testament;
from the Hebrew *Iesuah* comes
the Greek *Iouēs*, which the
Latines write *Jesus*.

Jesuit, an Order of Monks
(begun at *Siena* in *Italy* by
John Columbanus and *Fran.*
Vincent, A. 1365.) so called
from their often having the
name of *Jesus* in their mouthes.
Pope *Urban* the fifth approved
them, and enjoined them to
wear a white garment, a white
cover for their head, a leather
girdle, and to go barefoot,
using onely wooden soles:
These were afterwards called
Apostolici. *Crantzins* and *Su-
rius*.

Jesutter, Those of the So-
ciety of *Jesus*, a Religious Or-
der first founded by *St. Igna-
tius Loyola*, born in *Biscay*, in
the year 1492. Pope *Paul* the
Third confirmed this Order,
Sep. 15. 1540. To the three
Vows of *Poverty*, *Obedience*,

and *Chastity*, common to all
other Orders, *St. Ignatius*, at
the institution hereof, added
the Vow of *Mission*, which is
this. — And further we judge
it expedient for our greater
devotion to the *Sea Aposto-
lique*, and more full abnegati-
on of our own wills and plea-
sures, That the professed of this
Society, besides the common
bond of the three Vows, be fur-
ther tied by special Vow; so as
that whatever the Roman Bi-
shop for the time being shall
command, pertaining to the
salvation of souls, and propa-
gation of the Faith, they shall
be bound to execute, without
reversion or excuse, whe-
ther they shall be sent unto
Turks, or *Infidels*, yea, even
unto those that are commonly
called the *Indians*, or unto any
other *Hereticks* or *Schisma-
ticks* whatsoever.

Jesue, (Lat.) the proper
name of our Saviour Christ,
designed him from heaven by
the Angel *Gabriel*, and the
reason of its imposition is given
by those words of the said An-
gel, *Matth. 1.* And his name
shall save his people from their
sins; the word *Jesus* signifying
a Saviour. In Greek *Iouēs*,
per Anagramma est ou i ou ē,
i. e. in est ovis, i. e. ovis illa pro
peccatis nostris immolata, *Ag-
nus mactatus ante mundi fun-
damenta*. In abbreviation this
sacred Name is usually written
thus, *IHS.* which middle
letter some take to be an *H*

when as it is in truth the Greek H, *Eta*, or B *longum*. *Fesui* in the China Tongue signifies the rising Sun. *Greg.*

Netson. See *Flasfon*.

Ignom-e-ars, an excrescence about the root of Elder, and concerns not the Nation of the Jews, as some imagine. *Br.*

Ignaro (Ital.) one that is ignorant; a fool, or dunce, an *Ignoramus*.

Ignis (ignifacio) to burn.

Igniferous (ignifer) that beareth fire.

Ignipotent (ignipotens) mighty by fire.

Ignis fatuus (Lat.) foolish fire, or (as the Country people call it) *Will with a Wisp*, or *Jack with a Lantern*, is a certain viscous substance, reflecting light in the dark, evaporated out of a fat earth, and flying in the air. It commonly haunts Church-yards, Privies, and Pans, because 'tis begotten out of fatness; it flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. because in those places there is a certain flux of air; it follows one that follows it, because the air dorth so. *Per nstis*. It is called *Ignis fatuus*, because it onely feareth fools. Hence 'tis, when men are led away with some idle fancy or conceit, we use to say, an *Ignis fatuus* hath done it.

Ignited (ignitens) made hot or fiery.

Ignitable (ignibilis) that

may be turned into fire, combustible. *Vulg. Er.*

Ignition (ignitio) a burning or firing of a thing.

Ignivomus (ignivomus) that spits out fire; as the hills *Etna* and *Vesuvius* are said to do.

Ignominia (ignominia) discredit, reproach, slander, rebuke, dishonour.

Ignominiosus (ignominiosus) infamous, reproachful, dishonourable.

Ignoramus, the first person plural of *ignoro*, signifies properly, *We are ignorant*; but it's commonly used as a Noun.

As when we say, Such an one is an *ignoramus*, i. a fool or dolt. In Law it is used by the grand Enquest, empannelled in the Inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the Bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the Presentment. The effect of which word so written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without further answer: It has a resemblance with that custom of the ancient *Romans*, where the Judges, when they absolved a person accused, did write *A* upon a little Table provided for that purpose, i. e. *Absolvimus*: If they judged him guilty, they writ *C*, i. e. *Condemnamus*: if they found the cause difficult

and

and doubtful, they wrote N.L. i. *Non Liqueet*.

Ignoscibile (ignoscibilis) tolerable, to be pardoned.

I. H. S. See *Iesus*.

H. S. This Character, compounded of two Capital II's and the letter S, thus coupled together, signifies *Sestertius*, i. a silver Coin among the Romans consisting of two Assees and a half, whence it has the name *Sestertius*, quasi *semis tertius*, i. two, and half the third: and therefore you see the numeral note of two, and S. for *semis*, which is half. See *Sestertius*.

Ille, is a new canting word, signifying to deceive and defeat ones expectation, more especially in the point of Amours.

Illeld Street, is one of the four famous wayes the Romans made in *England*, taking denomination, *ab Icenis*, which were the Inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge-shires*. *Cam. Brit. f. 343*. See *Watling-street*.

Ilia (ilias, adu) *Homers* Poem of the Destruction of *Troy*. So when we say an *Ilia* of evils or sorrow, is meant as many mischiefs, or as much grief, as befell the *Trojans*, at the Siege and destruction of their City; also a Poem of evils or sorrow.

Ilex (ilia) the flanks, that part of the entrails, which contains the three first or small guts, so termed by Anatomists.

Ilacal ? (*iliscus*) of or *Iliaque* ? belonging to the Iles or small guts.

Ilaborate (*illaboratus*) done or made without labour, plain, unlaboured.

Ilacerable (*ilacerabilis*) that cannot be torn or rent in pieces.

Ilachymation (*ilachymatio*) a weeping or bewailing.

Ilanguate (*illaquo*) to bind, snare or entangle.

Ilarebation (*illatrebatio*) a hiding or seeking of corners.

Ilartion (*illatio*) an inference, conclusion, a reason or allegation that inforceth; a bringing in of a matter.

Ilarration (*illatratio*) a barking against one.

Ilerebrous (*illecebrosus*) that enticeth or allureth.

Illestimate (*illegitimus*) unlawful, base born, bastard.

Illepid (*illepidus*) without delectation or grace, unpleasant.

Illicitous ? (*illicitus*) unlawful, without warrant.

Illegat on (*illigatio*) an inwrapping or intangling.

Ilimitable, that cannot be limited or bounded.

Illogical, not logical, not according to the Rules of Logic.

Ilucidate (*illucido*) to enlighten or give light, to clear or explicate clearly.

Iluminous (*illuminosus*) without light.

Illusion (*illusio*) a mocking or scorning.

Illustre (from *illustor*, a mocker.) that mocketh or scorneth.

Illustre (*illustibilis*) that cannot be purged from filth.

Embargo or **Embargo**, (Span.) a stop or stay; an usual word among our Merchants, when their ships or merchandizes are arrested or detained upon any occasion.

Imbecillity (*imbecillitas*)

Post cineres, Pentec. post crucem, postque Luciam, Mercurii, Veneris, Sabbathi, jejuniis fient.

That is, the next Wednesday, &c. after *Cineres* or *Ash-Wednesday*, after *Pentecost*, i. *Whitsunday*, after *Holy-rood-day*, or the *Exaltation of the Cross*; and the next after *St. Lucie's day* in *December*. See *Ember*.

Imbibe (*imbibo*) to receive in, to drink in.

Imbibition (from *imbibo*) a drinking or receiving in.

Imbosk (Fr. *Embosquer*) to hide or shroud ones self in a wood. *Scism. Disp.*

Embossment. See *Embossment*.

Embossed work in metal or stone, is made with bosses or bunches, and comes of the German word *Embossieren*, i. e. *calcare formam aliquam*. *Mjn.*

Imbricate (*imbricatus*) square and bent like a roof or gutter-tile; which the Latins

weakness, feebleness. And some use the word *imbecillare* to weaken and infeeble.

Imbellick (*imbellis*) unaccustomed to war, nothing manly, cowardly. *Felth.*

Imber days or **Ember weeks** *quatuor tempora* (from the Sax. *Emben*) which weeks are four in the year, and Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in each week are Fasts, according to these old Verses,

call *Imbrex*; also covered with such a tile.

Imbrication (*imbricatio*) a covering with Tile.

Imbrocado. See *Brocado*.

Imitative (*imitativus*) made or done by imitation, apt to imitate.

Immanity (*immanitas*) outrageousness, cruelty, excess.

Immansuete (*immanis*) ungentle, untractable, outrageous, wilde.

Immarcescible (*immarcescibilis*) incorruptible, unwitherable, immortal.

Immaturity (*immaturitas*) untimeliness, unripeness.

Immedicable (*immedicabilis*) that cannot be cured.

Immemorable (*immemorabilis*) unworthy remembrance, that is to be forgotten, that cannot be remembered.

Immense (*immensus*) passing great, unmeasurable.

Immer-

Immersible (*immersibilis*) that cannot be drowned.

Imminution (*imminutio*) a diminishing or making less.

Immission (*immissio*) a sending or putting in, a setting or grafting. *Bac.*

Immolate (*immolo*) to offer, to sacrifice.

Immolation (*immolatio*) a sacrificing or offering.

Immunity (*immunitas*) freedom from any thing; liberty.

Immusical, that hath no musick or harmony.

Imp, a term among Falconers, when a feather in a hawk's wing is broken, and another piece *imped* or grafted to the stump of the old. But may be handsomely used in a metaphorical sense to other purposes; As to *imp* the Feathers of time with several recreations. *Sir P. S.*

Imp or *imp* in the British language is *furculus*, a young grass or twig, thence *impio* the Verb, to inoculate or graft. Hence the word to *imp* is borrowed by the English, first surely to graft trees, and thence translated to *imping* feathers.

Imparable (*impacabilis*) that cannot be appeased.

Impacted (*impactus*) dashed or beaten against: cast or put into.

Impale (Fr. *Empaler*) to spit on a stake, to thrust a stake in at the Fundament and out at the Mouth; a manner of death inflicted on offenders by

the Turks; and anciently by the Romans, as appears in *Seneca. Ep. 14*. Also a term in *Heraldry*; signifying, as it were, the halting a Coat of Arms; when a Coat is quartered, the Escutcheon is divided into four parts; when impaled into two.

Impanation (*impanatio*) the turning another substance into bread.

Imparlance. See *Emparlance*.

Imparity (*imparitas*) inequality, unlikeness.

Impeachment of *adiasse*, (from the Fr. *Empeschement*, i. e. *impedimentum*) signifies with us a restraint from committing waste upon Lands or Tenements.

Impeccable (*impeccabilis*) that cannot offend or do amiss.

Impeccability (*impeccabilitas*) an impossibility to sin.

Impedient (*impedens*) letting staying, or hindering.

Impeditive (*impeditivus*) that lets or hinders.

Impend (*impendo*) to spend or lay out moneys, to bestow, to employ.

Impendious (*impendiosus*) too liberal; that spends more than needs.

Impenetrable (*impenetrabilis*) that cannot be pierced or entered, invincible.

Impennous (*impennatus*) without feathers, that has no feathers. *Vul. Er.*

Imperative (*imperativus*) that commands, or that is commanded.

Imper-

Imperceptible (*imperceptus*) that cannot be taken or conceived.

Imperil (from *periculum*) to hazard or put into danger.

Imperforation (*ab in & perforo*) a closing or shutting up for want of boring or piercing.

Impersonal (*impersonalis*) that hath no person.

Imperheatable, that cannot be sought or found out.

Impervious (*impervius*) that cannot be passed or gone through.

Impertinacity (*impertinacitas*) scabiness.

Impetrable (*impetrabilis*) that may be obtained by desire, or prayer.

Impetration (*impetro*) an obtaining by request and prayer.

Impetuous (*impetuosus*) boisterous, violent, furious, most forcible, sweeping away whatsoever is before it.

Impetuosity (*impetuositas*) boisterous, great violence, overbearing fury.

Impiared (*impiatus*) defiled, not purged from sin, stained.

Implicate (*implico*) to cover with pitch.

Impignorate (*impignoro*) to lay in pledge or pawn.

Impigrity (*impigritas*) quickness, diligence.

Impigrous (*impiger*) diligent, quick, ready, not slow.

Impinge (*impingo*) to hurl or throw against a thing; to

beat or dash; to run on ground or against a Rock.

Impinguate (*impinguo*) to make fat.

Impinguation, a making fat. *Bac.*

Implacable (*implacabilis*) that cannot be pleased or reconciled, obstinate.

Implacability (*implacabilitas*) frowardness; not to be pleased.

Implead, to sue, arrest, or prosecute by course of Law.

Implemen (from *impleo*, to fill up) is used for things of necessary use in any Trade or Mystery, without which the work cannot be accomplished; also for the Furniture of a House, with which the House is filled.

Implication (*implicatio*) a wrapping or intangling within, annoyance, incumbrance.

Implicit (*implicitus*) wrapped or tyed fast together, mixed one with another, incumbred.

Implicitly (*implicitè*) obscurely, intricately; a thing is said to be *implied*, or expressed implicitly, when it is folded or mixed with another, and does not appear in express terms.

Implore (*imploro*) to desire lamentably with tears, to beseech, to call upon for help.

Impetuous (*impluvius*) wet with rain.

Impolite (*impolitus*) not polished, rude, rough.

Imporation (*imporatio*) the

the making a balk in plowing Land.

Imporous (*imporsus*) without port or haven.

Imporous (*imporsus*) without pores or holes.

Impostitious names (*nomina impostitia*) primitive or radical names. *Varro.*

Impostive (*impositivus*) unnatural, imposed or given to.

Impostor (Lat.) the Impostor or Monitor in a School; also he that *imposes* the pages into a Form for the Press, after the Compositor has set the Letters into Pages.

Impost (Fr.) Impostion, Tallage Customs, Tribute; and more particularly it signifies the Tax received by the Prince for such Merchandises as are brought into any Haven from other Nations *Ann. 31. Eliz. c. 5.* And I think it may in some sort be distinguished from *Custom*, because *Custom* is rather that profit which the Prince makes of wares shipped out of the Land; yet they may be confounded.

Impostor (Lat.) a counsener, deceiver, juggler, a seller of counterfeit wares for current.

Imposture (*impostura*) counselling, deceit, juggling.

Impostume (*aposthema*) a quantity of evil humors, gathered into one part of the body; whereof there are two kinds; one, when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupt matter, fills some place; the other, when without any inflammation,

on, nature thrusts those humors into some part apt to receive them. *Bull.*

Imprecate (*imprecor*) to wish some evil to come, to curse.

Imprisable (from *precium*) unprisable, unvaluable.

Impresnable (Fr. *impresnable*) unexpugnable, which cannot be forced.

Impresquare, to make fruitful, to cause to swell.

Imprescriptive (from *in* and *prescriptus*) without the compass of prescription, which by no length of time can be aliened or lost. *c. 10.*

Imprese (from the Italian Verb *Imprendere*, i. to undertake) is a Devise in picture with his *Motto* or word, born by noble and learned Personages, to notify some particular conceit, design, or undertaking. See *Devise*.

Impress *Wpony*. See *Presimony*.

Impression (*impressio*) a printing, stamp or mark; an Impression of Books is usually taken with us for 1500 copies; in France 1250 is the usual *Journée* or days-work.

Impresser (Fr.) a printer or impression; also a Printing House, or the Art of Printing.

Improbate (*improbo*) to disallow, to dispraise or dislike.

Impressings (from *imprimis*) beginnings, first Essays. Sir H. Wotton.

Imprecerous (*improcerus*) low, not tall.

Improlificat (from *improles*) that begets not issue, without young, nor apt to have issue.

Impromiscuous (*impromiscuus*) unmingled, not confused.

Impropérate (*impropéro*) to upbraid a man with some fault; also to make haste, to go in.

Impropriation (*impropriatio*) a Personage or Ecclesiastical living, coming to one by inheritance. See *Appropriation*.

Impulse (*impulsio*) a motion, a perswading to a thing, a stirring.

Impunitibely (*impune*) unpunishably, without punishment.

Impunity (*impunitas*) lack of punishment, pardon of punishment.

Imputrescible (*imputrescibilis*) that will not rot; incorruptible.

Inadulable (*inadulabilis*) that will not be flattered.

Inaffable (*inaffabilis*) not affable, discourteous.

Inalimentat, which hath no nourishment, or nourishes not. *Bac.*

Inambulate (*inambulo*) to walk up and down in a place.

Inamissible (*inamissibilis*) that cannot be lost.

Inaniloquent (*inaniloquus*) that speaks vainly, a babler.

Inanimate (*inanimatus*) that has no soul, without life.

Inantr (*inantis*) emptiness, voidness; also vanity.

Inarable (*inarabilis*) not arable, that cannot be plowed.

Inatraspious (*inatraspius*) hard to be seen, invisible.

Inaudible (*inaudibilis*) that is not to be heard.

Inaugurate (*inauguro*) to ask counsel of the *Augures* what shall follow; to dedicate to soothsaying; also to dignify or ennoble one, to invest one with an office or place of honour.

Incalescence (from *incalresco*) a being or waxing very hot, lusty or fierce.

IncanDESCENCE (from *incandesco*) a being or waxing very angry, or greatly inflamed.

Incanescence (from *incanesco*) a waxing hoary or white-headed.

Incantator (Lat.) a charmer or enchanter.

Incarcerate (*incarcerato*) to imprison or put in prison.

Incarubin (Fr.) properly a deep rich or bright Carnation colour.

Incarnation (*incarnatio*) the bringing on of flesh, a being made of flesh, an assuming flesh. And *Incarinate Color*, is a *Carnation Colour*, a flesh colour, or of the colour of our Damask Rose.

Incarnative, is a certain Salve or Medicine, to cause flesh to grow.

Incastellated (Fr. *encastelle*) narrow-heeled as an horse.

Inendiary (*incendiarius*) a fire-brand, a setter of houses

on

on fire; one that sows division. See *Boutéfen*.

Incense (*incendo*) to set on fire, to inflame, to stir up to anger. *Incense* (a Noun) signifies the best Frankincense or a kind of excellent perfume; used in Churches for sacred uses.

Incension (*ab incendo*) a burning or inflaming.

Incension (*ab incino*) melody of instruments, or of men singing together.

Incensoir (Fr. *incensoir*) a Church-vessel to burn Incense in: a censing or perfuming-pan.

Incentive (*incentivum*) a provokement, assay, or trial; a thing that will quickly take fire.

Inentive (Adjectively) that moves or provokes unto.

Inentor (Lat.) he that sings the descant. In singing there are three degrees, the first *Succentor*, the second *Incentor*, the third *Accentor*. Also a make-bate, or *Boutéfen*.

Inception (*inceptio*) a beginning or enterprize.

Incerning (*incernens*) sifting, trying by sifting, looking narrowly into.

Incessantly (*incessanter*) without intermission, continually.

Incession (from *incedo*) a going or walking.

Incest (*incestus*) did signify all kind of pollution, committed by undoing or untying the girdle, called *Cestus* or *Zona*; but now in a more strict

acceptation it signifies onely that kind of naughtiness, which is committed between two of near kin. *Godwin*.

Incestuous (*incestus*) that defiles one of near kin, polluted, unchaste.

Inchoate (*inchoo*) to begin, or to take his beginning.

Inchoative (*inchoativus*) beginning, or that beginneth.

Incantment (*incantamentum*) a charm. See *Conjuration*.

Incident (*incidens, ab in & cado*) cutting off, letting, or hindring.

Incident (*incidens, ab in & cado*) a circumstance or by-matter, a thing which comes indirectly into a fact or question, or (being not properly of the substance thereof) arises from it collaterally, or sideways; also a chance, accident, casualty. In Law it signifies a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal. For example, a Court-Baron is so *incident* to a *Manor*, and a Court of *Pic-powders* to a *Fair*, that they cannot be severed by Grant; Or, if a *Manor* or *Fair* be granted, these Courts cannot be reserved. *Kitch. fol. 36.*

Incidentally, coming indirectly, collaterally, or by chance.

Incineration (from *in and cinis*) a reducing or converting into ashes, imbers, or cin-ders. *Mont.*

Incipitation (from *incipio*)

abc

a beginning, or going about.

Incision (*incisio*) a cutting or lancing; also a short pointing of a sentence.

Incisure (*incisura*) a cut or gash, a lancing or slitting.

Inclusion (*inclusio*) a shutting or closing in.

Incogitable (*incogitabilis*) that which is not thought of, or which cannot be comprehended by thought; foolish, rash, unadvised.

Incogitancy (*incogitantia*) rashness, unadvisedness.

Incognito (Lat.) unknown.

Incohibite (*incohibilis*) that cannot be restrained.

Incolumity (*incolumitas*) healthfulness, safety, freedom from danger.

Incomity (*incomitas*) discourtesy.

Incommearable (*incommensabilis*) unpassable.

Incommensurable (from *in* and *commensus*) that hath not an equal proportion or measure, or that cannot be measured with another thing.

Incommistibility (from *in* and *commisceo*) that cannot be mixed or mingled together.

Incommunicable (*incommunicabilis*) not in common to other, nor to be attributed or imparted to other.

Incommutable (*incommutatus*) not to be changed or altered.

Incomparable (*ab in & comparior*) disagreeing, not enduring one another; that will not suffer together, irreconcilable.

Impossible, a term in Logick, and is when one Proposition affirms what another denies. *Perip. Inst.*

Incomprehensible (*incomprehensibilis*) that cannot be comprehended or numbed.

Incomputable (*incomputabilis*) that will not rot or decay, incorruptible.

Inconcinny (*inconcinny*) an ill grace, unfitness, unhandsonness, disproportion.

Incongelable (*incongelabilis*) that cannot be frozen.

Incongruous (*incongruus*) disagreeable, unmeet.

Inconsoable (*inconsolabilis*) that cannot be comforted or asswaged.

Incontinency (*incontinencia*) lack of moderation in affections and lusts.

Incordiate (*incordio*) to put into a man's heart, to persuade him.

Incorporeate (*incorporo*) to mix two or more substances together.

Incorporeal (*incorporeus*) that hath no body.

Incrassate (*incrasso*) to make thick or gross. *Br.*

Incremable, that cannot be burnt.

Increment (*incrementum*) increase, augmentation, a waxing bigger.

Incessant (from *inresco*) a term in Heraldry, signifying the Moon past the prime, and yet not come to the full.

Increpare (*increpo*) to make a noise, to creak; also to

to reprove or chide.

Incrustation (*incrustatio*) a pargetting, rough casting, a crustiness, or thick scabbedness.

Incrubation (*incubatio*) a lying, sitting abroad, hatching. *Br.*

Incurbus (Lat.) a Devil that sometimes in man's shape lies with women, as *Succubus* doth with men. Also a disease called the *Night-Mare*, when a man in his sleep supposes he has a great weight lying on him, and feels himself almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turn himself, nor sit up, nor call for help. The Vulgar think it some spirit, but Physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, caused by humours undigested in the stomach, which fuming up to the brain, do there trouble the Animal spirits, stopping their passage in the sinews, so that the body cannot move. *Bull.*

Inculcate (*inculco*) to pour or thrust in, to repeat often, to beat into the memory.

Inculpable (*inculpabilis*) blameless, unreplicable.

Incumbent (*inkumbens*) leaning, lying, falling, or resting upon.

An *Incumbent* is he, that is presented, admitted, and instituted to any Church or Benefice with Cure, who is therefore called the *Incumbent* of that Church, because he bends all his study to the discharge of the Cure there.

Incurtion (*incurtio*) a meeting of things together, a hitting one against another.

Incurtion (*incurtio*) a dashing together.

Indagation (*indagatio*) a searching, or diligent seeking out.

Indefatigable (*indefatigabilis*) that cannot be wearied or tired.

Indefinite (*indefinitus*) not determined, not defined, not limited or bounded, not decreed.

Indeleble (*indelebilis*) that cannot be put or raced out; perpetual.

Indemnity (*indemnitas*) eschewing of damage, escaping without hurt, damagelessness.

Independency, absoluteness of its self; a not depending upon another.

Independents, first appeared in *England* about the year 1643. They hold, that Churches should not be subordinate, as Parochial to Provincial, and Provincial to National; but co-ordinate without Superiority: And from hence they were called *Independents*. See *Congregationalists*.

Indeprecable (*indeprecabilis*) that will not be intreated, or moved to yield.

Indeprehensible (*indeprehensibilis*) that cannot be comprehended or taken.

Indesinent (*indensens*) without ceasing continual.

Indeterminately (*indeterminate*)

minare) not precisely this, but either this or another.

Index (Lat.) the Table of a Book, a summary; a mark, sign, or token. And in the plural number *Indices*.

Indication (*indicatio*) the mark whereby the Chyrurgeon is directed to the remedy that will best fit his Patient; also a commending or prizing of sale Wares, a shewing.

Indicative (*indicativus*) that whereby any thing is shewed and declared.

Indivisions (from *indivium*) that shews or detects; or that pertains to the signs, whereby one may judge of any thing; also not apt to fall.

Indito, a stone brought out of *Turky*, wherewith Dyers use to dye Blew.

Indition (*indictio ab indico*) the space of fifteen years, by which account Charters and publick Writings are dated at *Rome*; every year still increasing one, till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one again.

These *Inditions* (as *Bede* notes) began the 24 day of *September*, and were devised (as he thinks) to avoid confusion in Chronology. *Indition* is most properly said *de Tributo indito*, as appears by the Title in the Code (*lib. 10. tit. 16.*) And these *inditions* began at the very dismissal of the Nicen Council; succeeding (saith *Onuphrius*) in place of the *Olympiads*, which as un-

christian the Emperour had forbidden. See *Epoche*.

Indistinct (*indistinctus*) that which is declared, appointed, or solemnly uttered, wherunto the people were wont to be called by Proclamation.

Indigenous (from *indigena*) born in the same Town or Countrey; natural.

Indigent (*indigens*) that is in necessity, needy, poor, penurious.

Indigence (*indigentia*) need, want, poverty.

Indigestible (*indigestibilis*) not to be digested.

Indigitate (*indigito*) to signify or shew, with pointing the finger; to call by name.

Indignation (*indignatio*) disdain, scorn, anger, wrath.

Indignity (*indignitas*) unworthiness, dishonesty, lack of reputation, infamy.

Indiscernible, that cannot be rent or divided.

Indissoluble (*indissolubilis*) that cannot be loosed or undone.

Individual (*individuus*) that may not be divided, inseparable.

Individuality (from *individuus*) inseparableness, unpartableness.

Individuum (Lat.) one singular thing; that which cannot be divided, a body inseparable, a Moat: Also a term in Logick, when we directly express and seem to point to that thing which we

speake

speake of: As in saying, *This Horse, that man*; for though the words (*horse* or *man*) may be applied to any horse or man, yet being so expressly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to signify other then those two.

Individuum Vagum, a singular thing not determined to be this or that in particular.

Indivisible (*indivisibilis*) that cannot be divided.

Indocility (*indocilitas*) unaptness to learn, or to be taught.

Indoctrinate (*indoctrino*) to teach or instruct.

Indomable (*indomabilis*) that cannot be tamed.

Indolence (*indolentia*, Fr. *indolence*) no apprehension of grief, no feeling of sorrow, insensibleness of, or want of sense in pain.

Indorsation (from *in* and *dorsum*) an indorsing, or writing on the back-side; a bearing, or laying on the back.

Indostan-language, is the vulgar Language of the great Mogul's Countrey in *East-India*, called *Indostan*.

Indubitate (*indubitatus*) without doubt, for certain.

Inductary (*inductarius*) pertaining to truce or league. Sir *Hen. Wotton* (speaking of the times of Queen *Elizabeth*) calls King *James* (then King of *Scotland*) *inductus* heir of this Imperial Crown. *Rel. Wet. p. 13.*

Inducible (from *induco*) that may be brought, or lead into, or persuaded.

Induction (*inductio*) a drawing entry, or leading into; an inducement, alluring, or persuasion unto; also a form of argument from particulars, proceeding to universals. We take *Induction* (says my Lord *Bacon*) to be that form of demonstration, which supports sense, presses nature, and is instanced in works, and in a sort mingled therewith.

Indue (*indua*) to put on a garment, or other like thing.

Indulcate (from *indulco*) to make sweet.

Indulge (from *indulgeo*) to be merciful, to make too much of one, to pardon.

Indulgence (*indulgentia*) pardon, favour, gentleness in suffering. If you desire to know the nature and quality of *Indulgences* in the Roman Catholick sense, see Mr. *Cressy's Exomologesis*, p. 444.

Indult (*indultus*) a Grate of favour, a written instrument of a grant or favour, made by a Pope or Prince.

Indument (*indumentum*) a garment or vesture.

Indurate (*induratus*) hardened, unrelenting.

Induration (*induratio*) a hardning, or making hard.

Inductated (*inductatus*) clothed with a petticoat, waste-coat, or shirt.

Inebriate (*inebrio*) to make

make drunk, or to be drunk.

Ineffable (*ineffabilis*) unspeakable, unutterable, which no tongue can tell, no speech deliver, no terms express.

Ineffugible (*ineffugibilis*) inevitable, not to be avoided.

Inept (*ineptus*) unapt, foolish, fond, out of season.

Ineptitude (*ineptitudo*) unaptness, fondness, foolishness, trifling, vaineſs.

Inequitable (*inequitabilis*) that cannot be rid through.

Inertitude (*inertitudo*) sloathfulness, dulness, without science or craft.

Inestration (*ineſtratio*) a deceiving or inveigling, a laying a bait.

Inestuate (*ineſtuo*) to be very hot, to boil vehemently.

Ineraturable (*inexaturabilis*) that cannot be filled.

Inerhaustible, a disability to draw out, or empty.

Inerorable (*inexorabilis*) that cannot or will not be intreated, churlish, obdurate.

Ineruptable (*inexpiabilis*) that cannot be purged, cleansed, or satisfied for.

Inerriſtable (*inexplicabilis*) that cannot be declared or expounded, unexpressible, undisplayable, intricate.

Inexpugnable (*inexpugnabilis*) that cannot be forced or won, invincible, impregnable.

Inextinguishable (*inextinguibilis*) that cannot be quenched, unquenchable.

Inextirpable (*inextirpa-*

bilis) that cannot be rooted out, or pulled up.

Inerritable (*inextricabilis*) so confused or difficult, that one cannot wind himself out of it, whereof one cannot be rid.

Ineruperable (*inexuperabilis*) that cannot be passed or overcome invincible.

Inſame (*inſamo*) to slander or speak ill of, to defame.

Inſandous (*inſandus*) so great, so heinous, or villainous, that it may not be spoken, exceeding wicked.

Infanta of Spain, every Daughter of that King, not being Heir, whether first, second, or third, &c. the Heir is called *Princesa*, and the rest *Infanta's*; so the Sons are called *Infantes*, and the Heir *Princeps*; of the Latin *Infans*, a Child.

Infanterp (Spa.) the Footmen, or Foot-souldiers of an Army.

Infanticide (*infanticidium*) a slaying or killing of Infants, child-murdering, such was that of *Herod*, soon after our Saviour's birth.

Inſatiable (*inſatiabilis*) that cannot be wearied or tired.

Inſatuate (*inſatuo*) to make foolish, or besot.

Inſeſtious (*inſeſtus*) unlucky, unfortunate, dismal.

Inſerial (*inferialis*) belonging to Funeral Obsequies.

Inſernal (*infernalis*) belonging to hell, low, neathermost.

Inferri-

Inferrible (from *infero*) that may be inferred, brought or carried in, or concluded.

Inſeſtine (*inſeſtivus*) unpleasant, nothing sportful.

Inſicial (*inſicialis*) **Inſiciatorp** that pertains to denial, negative.

Inſiciation, a denial, a negation;

Inſidious (*inſidus*) unfaithful, not to be trusted, false.

Inſimous (*inſimus*) the lowest, the meanest, very humble.

Inſinithe (*inſinitivus*) that has no end, innumerable, without measure.

The *Inſinitive Mood* so called, because it is without end or time; it defines neither number nor person, as other Moods do; as *Amare*, to love.

Infirmari (*infirmarium*) that place or part of a Monastery, wherein the sick had the benefit of Physick and attendance private to themselves; Also an Hospital for sick or maimed people. This in our old English Books was called a *Permy*.

Inflammation (*inflammatio*) a kindling, inflaming, or setting on fire.

Inſiation (*inſatio*) a breeding of wind in the body, a puffing up, or a windy swelling.

Inſertible (*inſertibilis*) that cannot be bowed, unruly.

Influence (*influentia*) a flowing or running into; most commonly taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in

moving Inferiour things.

Influx (*influxus*) the same with influence.

Infoliate (from *in* and *folior*) to blossom or bud forth leaves, to be full of leaves, to be unleaved, or wrapt with leaves. *How*.

Informity (*informitas*) deformity, want of shape or fashion.

Informous (*informis*) without fashion, ill favoured, rude.

Inſragible (*inſragibilis*) not soon broken or discouraged, durable, strong, inſragible.

Inſtriction (*inſtrictio*) a rubbing in, a chafing.

Inſtringe (*inſtringo*) to break in pieces, to tear, to diminish.

Inſuſion (*inſuſio*) a pouring or filling in; and (in Physick) a conveyance of some liquid medicine into the body by Clister, or other instrument; also a steeping of Drugs, &c. in a convenient liquor, that their vertue may pass into it.

Inſannation (from the Ital. *ingannare*, to deceive) deceit or couſenage. *Br*.

Inſeminate (*inſemino*) to double, to repeat often.

Inſenerable (*inſenerabilis*) which cannot be born or begotten.

Inſento, in *Barbado's* they call the Houſe or Mill wheie they make Sugar, by this name. *Hiſt. of Barb.*

Ingeniosus (*ingeniositas*) wittiness.

Ingest (*ingero*) to carry or pour in, to bring into. *Bac.*

Ingenuity (*ingenuitas*) the state of a free and honest man, freedom, a liberal nature or condition.

Ingle (Span. from the Lat. *inguen*, i. e. the groin) a Boy kept for Sodomy. See *Ganymede*.

Inglutious (*ingluviosus*) gluttonous, ravenous, devouring.

Ingot (Fr. *Lingot*, a *lingua forma*) a small mass, or little wedge of fined gold after it is molten; it is sometimes taken for the trough wherein it is molten.

Ingrate (*ingratus*) unpleasing, unacceptable, unkind, unthankful. *Bac.*

Ingresse 2 (*ingressus*) a **Ingression** 3 beginning, an entrance, or going in, a walking.

Ingruent (*ingruens*) being near at hand, approaching, unlooked for.

Ingruistate (*ingurgito*) to devour or raven gluttonously, to stuff or fill himself with, to fall in, as it were, to a great stream or bottomless pit.

Inguistable (from *in* and *gusto*) that cannot or may not be tasted, untastable. *Br.*

Ingrosser (from the Fr. *Grasseur*, or *Grosier*) signifies in Law one that buyes Corn growing, or dead victuals to sell again, except Barley for

Malt, Oats for Oatmeal, or victuals to retail, badging by licence, and buying of Oyls, Spices, and Victuals, other then Fish or Salt. *An. 5 Ed. 6. ca. 14. An. 5 Eliz. ca. 14. An. 13 Eliz. ca. 25.* These

are *West's* words, part 2. *Symb. tit. Indictments, Sect. 64.* Howbeit this definition rather belongs to unlawful ingrossings, then to the word in general. See *Forefall*.

Inhalation (*inhalatio*) a breathing in or upon.

Inhesion (*inhesio*) a cleaving in, or sticking fast unto.

Inherent (*inharens*) sticking to, or abiding in.

Inhibition (*inhibitio*) 2 forbidding or stopping. It is also a Writ to inhibit or forbid a Judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. See *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 39.* where he puts *prohibition* and *inhibition* together.

Inhibition is most commonly a Writ issuing out of a higher Court Christian to a lower and inferiour, upon an Appeal, *An. 24 H. 8. ca. 12.* And *prohibition* out of the Kings Court to a Court Christian, or to an inferiour temporal Court.

Inhospital (*inhospitalis*) unapt for entertaining, harbourless.

Indoneous (*inidoneus*) unfit, improper.

Injection (*injectio*) a casting in or upon; also (in Physick) a squirting or conveying a liqu

a liquid Medicine, by Siringe, &c. into some part of the body, or into a hollow or fistulous ulcer.

Inimicitia (*inimicitialis*) despightful, envious, enemy-like.

Inimitabile (*inimitabilis*) that cannot be counterfeited or followed, incomparable.

Initiate (*initio*) to enter or begin.

Initiate 2 (*initatus*)

Initiated 3 which hath ended his Apprentiship, or is a young beginner in the first principles; licensed or admitted to.

Injunction (*injunctio*) is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery; sometimes to give possession to the Plaintiff, for want of the Defendants Appearance or Answer; sometimes to stay proceeding in a Cause at Common Law upon suggestion, that the rigour of the Law, if it take place, is against equity and conscience in that case. See *West*, part 2. *Symb. tit. Proceeding in Chancery. Sect. 25.*

Inlagary (*inlagatio*) is a restitution of one outlawed, to the Kings protection, and to the benefit or estate of a subject. *Bract. l. 3. tract. 2. c. 14. numb. 6, 7, 8. Britton c. 13.*

Inlapidate (from *in* and *lapis*) to make hard, stony, or like a stone. *Bac.*

Inlay (Sax.) a term among Joyners, and signifies a laying of coloured Wood in Wains-

coat-works, Bedsteds, Cupboards, &c. See *Marquetry*. It is also used by Goldsmiths, Cutlers, and others, as to *Inlay* with Gold or Silver.

Inmates, those that are admitted to dwell for their money joyntly with another man, though in several rooms of his Mansion-house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves; which are inquireable in a Leet. *Kitch. fol. 45.* where you may read him at large, who are properly *Inmates*, in the intendment of Law, and who not.

Innatate (*innatabilis*) that cannot be swimmied in.

Innavigable (*innavigabilis*) that cannot be sailed in, that will not bear a Ship or Boat.

Ann of Court, or Chancery. See *Templaries* and *Mootmen*.

Innitent (*innitens*) endeavouring or assaying.

Innocents day, or *Thillemas day*, a Feast celebrated on the 28 of December, in memory and honour of those innocent children Herod slew, not long after our Saviour's Nativity, when he sought for Christ himself, thinking to destroy him.

Innocuous (*innocuus*) hurtless, safe, that is not hurt.

Innominate (*innominabilis*) not to be named.

Innovate (*innovo*) to make or become new, to re-

new or change his old fashions.

Innovator (Lat.) he that makes alteration, or brings in new customs.

Innoxious (*innoxius*) wherein there is no danger, that hath no harm; Also safe.

Innubious (*innubilus*) fair, without clouds, serene.

Innuendo, is a Law term, most used in *Declarations* and other pleadings; and the office of this word is onely to declare and ascertain the person or thing which was named incertain before; as to say, he (*innuendo*, the Plaintiff) is a Thief; when as there was mention before of another person.

Innutrition (*innutritio*) a nourishing, or bringing up.

Inoculations (*inocidium*) that never useth to fall, never sleeps, never sets or goes down, as some stars do.

Inoculate (*inoculo*) to graff a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and setting it on with clay, or tying it fast in with woollen yarn: or when a hole is bored in a tree, and a kernel put in with a little loam.

Inominal (*inominalis*) unlucky, unhappy.

Inopacous (*inopacus*) open, not shadowed.

Inominate (*inopinatus*) unthought of, unlooked for, not hoped for, strange, or contrary to the common opinion.

Inopious (*inopiosus*) poor, needy, destitute.

Inoprable (*inopabilis*) not to be wished for.

Inorganic (*inorganicus*) that hath no organ or instrument. A body is said to be inorganic, when it wants right dispositions for the operations of the soul whereunto it is ordained.

Inorganity (*inorganitas*) the want of such dispositions.

Inquination (*inquinatio*) a staining or defiling; a disgracing.

Inquisition (*inquisitio*) a diligent search or inquiry, strict examination.

Spanish Inquisition, was first created, and called the *Sacred Council of Inquisition*, about or not long after the year 1492. at which time the Empire of the Moors ended in Spain by the valour of *Ferdinand* the *Catholick*. Such Moors, as after the decay of their Kingdom staid in Spain, were by a Statute in that case provided, to be Christened. And that they might be known to be, as they professed, this *Inquisition* was ordained, consisting of a President (and he always an Ecclesiastical person, as the Archbishop of *Tolledo* or *Sevil*) assisted by twelve other Councillors, who deal altogether in matters appertaining to Religion.

Insanity (*insanitas*) madness, disease of mind.

Insanguin (from *in* and *sanguis*) bloodied, dipt, or dy'd in blood.

Insatiable

Insatiable (*insatiabilis*) that is not planted, sown or grafted, that which comes forth of its own accord.

Insatiable (*insaturabilis*) that cannot be filled or contented, insatiable.

Insidious (*insidiosus*) ignorant, not knowing, unskilful.

Inscription (*inscriptio*) a note, title or mark written or engraven; a superscription: Such was that the Jews put upon the Cross when they crucified our Saviour, *JESUS NASARENUS REX JUDEORUM*, for which words these initial letters are ordinarily used over the head of a Crucifix, *J. N. R. J.*

Inscrutable (*inscrutabilis*) unsearchable, bottomless, mystical, not to be sounded or known.

Inerabile (*insecabilis*) that cannot be cut or parted.

Insect (*insecta*) a small fleshless and bloodless vermine divided (in some sort) between the head, body and belly, as an Ant, Flie, Bee, &c. under which, the Earth-worm, Caterpillar, &c. are also comprehended. Lord Bacon useth *Insecta*'s for creatures bred of putrefaction *Nat. Hist.* 143.

Insectation (*insectatio*) a railing against one with all the evil words he can use.

Insectile (*insectus*) cut or gashed, intailed, cleft.

Insection (*insectio*) a declaration, Treatise, or long continued talk; also a cutting.

Insensate (*insensatus*) foolish, senseless. *Felish*.

Inudent (*insidens*) sitting on or in, remaining, continuing.

Insidiate (*insidior*) to lay wait, deceive, or insnare.

Insidious (*insidiosus*) full of wiles and deceitfulness, crafty, dangerous.

Insinuate (*insinuo*) to put in his bosom, to put in ones mind covertly, to wind, steal, or convey himself into, to wriggle or creep by little into ones favour; to give a slight touch of a thing.

Insipid (*insipidus*) unfavoury, without taste or relish; also weak of Judgment.

Insipience (*insipicntia*) dotage, folly, indiscretion, ignorance.

Incision (*inciso*) a grafting or sciencing.

Insolation (*insolatio*) a bleaching or laying a thing in the Sun. *Br.*

Insoluble (*insolubilis*) that cannot be loosed or undone, indissoluble, indissolvable.

Insomniouse (*insomniosus*) troubled with dreams, that dreameth much in his sleep.

Inspection (*inspectio*) a prying or looking into, a viewing or looking on, speculation, overseeing.

Insperable (*insperabilis*) that no man would look or hope for.

Insersion (*insersio*) a sprinkling or casting on.

Inspissare (*inspissare*) to make thick, gross, or massy. *Bac.*

Instabilitas (*instabilitas*) unconconstancy, unsteadiness, fickleness.

Instauratio (*instauratio*) a restoring, renewing, repairing, re-edifying.

Instigare (*instigare*) to move, stir, or prick forward, to provoke or egg on.

Instillatio (*instillatio*) a gentle infusion, a letting or falling in drop by drop, a pouring in by little and little.

Instinctus (*instinctus*) an inward stirring, motion, or persuasion, an inspiration.

Institute (*institutum*) an Ordinance or Instruction, a precept, preparing a way to some art; a good manner or custom. As *Fustinian's Books of Institutes*, so called because they are, as it were, *Instructors* to the ignorant, and shew an easie way to the obtaining the knowledge of the Civil, as my Lord *Coke's Institutes* do of the Common Law.

Insudare (*insudare*) rash, without consideration, heady.

Insularis (*insularis*) belonging to an Island.

Insulsum (*insulsum*) foolishness, unfavorableness, lack of grace, and pleasantness.

Insultare (*insultare*) a springing or leaping in or upon, a triumphing in words, a boasting.

Insuperabilis (*insuperabilis*) that cannot be overcome, invincible, unvanquishable.

Intabulare (*intabulare*) to write in Tables.

Intarissable (*Fr.*) not to be withered or dried up.

Integrals (from *integer*) in Grammar, are principal words, such as signify some entire thing or notion.

Integumentum (*integumentum*) a covering, a cloak; a thing spoken covertly and darkly. *Bac.*

Intellectus (*intellectus*) the virtue or faculty of understanding: Also understanding, apprehension, capacity, judgment, knowledge, discretion.

Intellectualist, one exceeding in the faculty of understanding; a quick apprehender.

Intelligibile (*intelligibilis*) that may be understood.

Intempestive (*intempestivus*) out of due time and season, abortive; disordered; also unlucky or ill presaging.

Intenebrire (*intenebrire*) to endarken or obscure.

Intenerare (from *in* and *tener*) to make tender, soft, to make merciful or pliant.

Inteneration, a making tender, soft or gentle.

Intense (*intensus*) set or fixed, intensive, diligently bent to a thing.

Intensibiles. See *Appreciatively*.

Intentabile (*intentabilis*) that cannot be tempted.

Intentation (*intentatio*) a menacing or threatening.

Intercalaris (*intercalaris*)

ritas) the burden of a Song; the putting between, as the burden is between the verses.

Intercalatio (*intercalatio*) an interlacing, a putting or setting an odd thing between even ones; most commonly spoken of the odd day of Leap year inserted in February, and called *dies intercalaris*. See *Julian Account*.

Intercident day (*intercidens dies*) the extraordinary and preternatural critical day, forced by the malice of the disease.

Intercission (*intercisio*) a cutting off in the midst.

Interclosure (*interclusus*) enclosed, shut in, stopped.

Intercolumniation (a term in Architecture) signifies the distance between two columns, or a placing some work between two Pillars, *S. H. W.*

Intercostal (*intercostalis*) between the ribs.

Intercurrent (*intercurrent*) running or going between.

Intercutaneous (*intercutaneus*) that which is within the skin.

Interdict (*interdictum*) an injunction, prohibition or forbidding.

Interdictio (*interdictio*) the same. It is used in the Common Law, as in the Canon, where it is thus defined, *Interdictio est censura Ecclesiastica prohibens administrationem divinarum, C. Quod in te de penitent, & remiss.* In the Decretals. And so it is

used, *Ann. 24 H. 8. cap. 11.*

Interdicted of water and fire; were in old time those, who, for some crime, were banished, Which Judgment, although it was not by express sentence pronounced, yet by giving order, that no man should receive such an one into his House, but deny him fire and water (the two necessary Elements of life) he was condemned (as it were) to a civil death; and this was called *Legitimum exilium*. *Livie.*

Interduct (*interductus*) a space between full sentences in printing or writing.

Interemption (*interemptio*) a killing or slaying.

Interequitate (*interequitate*) to ride between.

Interfatio (*interfatio*) an interrupting of ones tale, a speaking whilst another speaks.

Interfeir. See *Enterfeir*.

Interfection (*interfectio*) murder, a killing or slaying.

Interfluent (*interfluent*)

Interfluens (*interfluens*) that flows or runs between.

Interjacent (from *interjacco*) a lying or being between.

Interim (*Lat.*) in the mean time or season. Also a Book so called, compiled at *Ausperge*, by the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, comprehending a form of doctrine to be observed till the next General Council.

Interjector (*interjectus*) put, cast, or placed between; being

ing as it were a mean between.
S. H. W.

Interitition (*interitio*) a decaying, a perishing.

Interlocution (*interlocutio*) an interposition, or interruption of speech, a speaking between.

Interlopers (*Belg. Loupen, currere*) Leapers or runners between; it is usually applied to those Merchants that intercept the Trade or Traffick of a Company, and are not legally authorized.

Interlucation (*interlucatio*) a cutting of boughs, where they let or hinder the light.

Interlude (*interludium*) a Play or Comedy.

Interlunary (*interlunis*) belonging to the season between the going out of the old, and coming in of the new Moon, when the Moon gives no light.

Intermean, a mean between two.

Intermedian (*intermedius*) that lies or is between two.

Intermeate (*intermeo*) to go or flow between, to pass through.

Intermitare (*intermico*) to shine in the midst or among.

Interminant (*interminus*) boundless, borderless, uncertain.

Intermitr (*intermitto*) to leave or put off for a time, to cease or discontinue.

Intermitting Pulse, is when the fit discontinues the beating of the *Pulse* for a time;

which is an ill symptom in sickness.

Intermural (*intermuralis*) that is between two walls.

Internecion (*internecio*) an universal slaughter, a killing or slaying, so that one is not left alive.

Internigrant (*internigrans*) having black interlaced among other colours.

Internodial : from *inter* and *nodus* that is between knots or joyns. *Br.*

Internunciati (*internunciatio*) to go in message between two parties.

Interpell (*interpello*) to interrupt, to disturb or trouble, to demand or require a thing.

Interpellation (*interpellatio*) a let in ones business, a disturbing and interruption, a calling one when he is speaking or doing.

Interpolation (*interpolatio*) a new dressing or polishing a thing, a scouring or furnishing.

Interpose (*interpono*) to put or set between, to intermeddle, or intermingle.

Interpositio (*interpositio*) a putting or setting between, an intermeddling.

Interpunction (*interpunctio*) a distinction by points.

Interregency (*interregnum*) the space of Government between the death or deposition of one King or Chief Magistrate and the Coronation or Election of another.

Interrex (*Lat.*) a Regent, Vice-

Vice-Roy or Protector, that governs a State from the death or deposition of one Prince, to the entrance or election of another.

Interrogation (*interrogatio*) a question or demand, An *Interrogation point* is made thus (?) and is used at the end of a question asked.

Interstident (*interstident*) that cuts in the midst or hews asunder.

Interstript (*interstriptum*) an interlacing of a line; an interlining.

Intersection (*intersectio*) a cutting off in the middle or between.

Intersonant (*intersonans*) that sounds between, or in the mean season.

Interspersed (*interspersus*) bestrewed, scattered or sprinkled between.

Interspiration (*interspiratio*) a breathing between.

Interstitie (*interstitium*) a distance or space between.

Interstitial, that hath a distance or space between. *Br.*

Interval (*intervallum*) a space between, a pause, a respite, also a Rest in Musick. It signifies any distance either of place or time, as appears by that of *Tully*, *Intervallo locorum, & temporum distincti. Cic. Ep. fam. lib. 1. Ep. 7.*

Intervent (*interveniens*) that comes, flows, or runs between.

Intervert (*interverto*) to

take away craftily, to convey away falsely that was lent one, or committed to his charge; to deceive or beguile; also to turn upside down.

Intervigilant (*intervigilans*) that is watchful, or that awakes now and then, or between whiles.

Intestable (*intestabilis*) that by Law can make no Testament, or that cannot be taken in witness, nor to be believed.

Intestare (*intestatus*) that dies without a Will or Testament; also one that no man will take for witness.

Intestine ? (*intestinus*) **Intestinal** that belongs to the inward parts, hidden, privy, deadly, spiteful.

Inthrone (*inthroneo*) to install in the seat of honor, to place in a Royal Throne.

Intimate (*intimo*) to shew, to signify, to denounce; also to love intirely.

Intimidate (from *in* and *timidus*) to fear, scare, affright or make fearful.

Intinction (*intinctio*) a dying or colouring.

Intone (*intono*) to thunder or make a rumbling; also to speak earnestly or loudly.

Intoxicate (*intoxico*) to poison.

Intrado or Entrado (*Spa.*) an income or yearly revenue; also an entrance. *Fuller.*

Intransous (*intransus*) that is within, inward.

Intribution (*intributio*) contri-

contribution or lot-money paid for Lands.

Intrinsic (*intrinsecus*) inward, secret, familiar.

Intrigue (Fr.) an intricacy, labyrinth, maze, incumbrance, difficulty.

Introduce (*introducere*) to shut within.

Introgession (*introgressus*) a going in.

Introit (*introitus*) an entry, a place to enter by, a going into, a beginning of. The first part of the Mass, which begins *Introibo ad Altare Dei*, is so called.

Intromission (*intromissio*) a letting in.

Intromption (*intromptio*) an entering or rushing in by violence.

Introbentent (*introbentent*) a coming in.

Introbersion (*introbersion*) a turning inwards; in Mystical Divinity it signifies a recollecting or turning ones thoughts from external to inward considerations.

Intrusion (*intrusio*) a wrongful thrusting into the possession of a vacant thing.

Intuitive (*intuitivus*) seeing, or apt to see or behold clearly. An *intuitive Vision* is a clear sight of a thing, as it is in it self.

Inustion (from *intucor*) a looking upon or beholding a thing clearly and distinctly.

Intumescence (*intumescencia*) a swelling, puffing or upsting.

Inbaginate (*invagino*) to sheath or put into a sheath.

Inbald (*invalidus*) weak, feeble, impotent, forceless.

Investive (*investivus*) a railing, biting, opprobrious discourse or bitter speech against one.

Inventory (*inventorium*) is a description or repository, orderly made of dead mens Goods and Chattels prized by four credible men or more, which every Executor or Administrator ought to exhibit to the Ordinary at such times as he shall appoint the same. *West. part. 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 696.* Where likewise you may see the form: This Inventory proceeds from the Civil Law; for whereas by the ancient Law of the Romans, the Heir was tied to answer all the Testators debts, by which means Heritages were prejudicial to many; *Justinian*, to encourage men the better to take upon them this charitable Office, ordained, That if the Heir would first make and exhibit a true Inventory of all the Testators substance coming to his hand, he should be no further charged than to the value of the Inventory. *1. ult. Co. de Jure deliberando.*

Inversion (*inversio*) a turning inside out, or upside down, a misplacing words or matter.

Inbest (*investire*) to give or put into possession; *Investitura propria dicitur quando*

hast

hast vel aliquod corporeum traditur a Domino, ut ait Ecdista, lib. 2. tit. 2. with us we use likewise to admit the Tenant, by delivering a verge or rod into his hand, and ministering him an Oath, which is called *Investing*: others define it thus, *Investitura est alicujus in suum jus introductio.*

Investigable (*investigabilis*) which cannot be found out.

Investigation (*investigatio*) a searching out, a diligent enquiry.

Invererate (*inveteratus*) confirmed by long use, settled by continuance, ancient.

Invid (*invidas*) that hath envy, that spighteth or is malicious.

Invigilate (*invigilo*) to watch diligently, to take good heed.

Inviolable (*inviolabilis*) that cannot be broken or violated.

Invious (*invisus*) not seen, without ways or paths, untract.

Invisitate (*invisio*) to mar, to spoil, to defile.

Invitatory, any thing that inviteth, a Summons.

Inumbrate (*inumbro*) to cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.

Inundate (*inundo*) to overflow, to cover with water, to run or stream into.

Invocate (*invoco*) to call in or upon, to ask or require help.

Invoyce is a particular of the value, custom and charges

of any goods sent by a Merchant in another mans Ship, and consigned to a Factor or Correspondent in another Countrey.

Involute (*involutus*) wrapping or folding in, covering or overwhelming.

Inure (from *in* and *ure*, use or custom) a Law term used much in conveyances, and signifies to take place or effect, to be available. Example, a Release shall *inure* by way of extinguishment. *Littleton cap. Release.* And a Release made to a Tenant for term of life, shall *inure* to him in the Reversion.

Inustate (*inustatus*) not wont, unaccustomed, that hath been seldom used, strange.

Inulnerable (*invulnerabilis*) that cannot be wounded, unwoundable.

Inulnerable (*invulnerable*), unwoundableness, the power of being shot-free.

Joab (Heb.) Fatherhood.

Joachim (Heb.) preparation of the Lord.

Joannistiquis, an Order of Monks that wear red habits, and the presentation of a Chalice on their breasts.

Job (Heb.) sighing or sorrowing.

Jocator (*jocatorius*) pertaining to jesting.

Jocosity (*jocositas*) merri-ness in jesting.

Jocular (*jocularis*) that is spoken in jest, a jesting matter. *Bac.*

Jocu:

Joculares (*joculatorius*) merry, pleasant, sporting.

Jocundo (*jocundus*) merry, pleasant, chearful.

John (Hebr.) gracious, Thought to be an unfortunate name for Kings; For that *John* King of England well near lost his Kingdom, and *John* King of France was long Captive in England, and *John Balliol* was lifted out of his Kingdom of Scotland. And *John Stewart*, when the Kingdom of Scotland came to him, renouncing that name, would be proclaimed King *Robert*, *John* is used by the *Welch*, and *Sclavonians* for *John*, and in this Realm about the Conquerors time, *John* was rarely sound, but *John*, as *Camden* observes.

Jonathan (Heb.) Gods gift.

Jonah or *Jinaz*, the name of that Prophet which was sent to *Ninive*, *Jon. 1.2.* It signifies in Hebrew a Dove.

Joncade (Fr.) a certain Spoon-meat, made of Cream, Rose-water and Sugar.

Jonick-work, is a sort of Pillars in Architecture. See *Tuscan*.

Jonick (*Ionicus*) a certain foot in a verse consisting of two long syllables and two short; also wanton; as *Jonica Saltatio*, a wanton or effeminate dance. Also pertaining to *Jonia*, a Region of Greece.

Jonick was also a Sect of Philosophers, of which *Thales* and *Anaximander* were chief, the first whereof was an *Ionian*

by birth; whence the Sect took name. *Hist. of Philos.*

Jopean (Gr.) a voice or song of rejoycing. See *Paen*.

Joseph (Heb.) encreasing, or increase of the Lord.

Jordan. See *Furden*.

Josias (Heb.) fire of the Lord;

Jot or *Jod* (*Iota*; *littera Greca*) a thing of very little or no value; so called from the Hebrew letter *Jod*, which is the least in that Language.

Unum de titulo tollere Jota potes.

Jotacism (*Jotacismus*) is when the letter (*I* or *Iota*) sounds much; or gives beginning to many words in the same sentence; as if we say, *Juno Jovi irascitur*. It is also sometimes taken for an error in pronouncing the letter *I*.

Journal (Fr.) a Diary or Day-book, as the Journal of Parliament. Also as much lands as a Team of Oxen can plough in one day. In our times (says my Lord Bacon) Journals are in use only in Navigations and Expeditions of War; among the Antients it was a point of honor for Princes to have the Acts of their Court referred to Journals.

Jonsance (Sax.) mirth or jollity. *Spencer*.

Jounthoppers, were Regrators of yarn. *St. 8 H. 6. c. 5.*

Journee (Fr.) a day or whole

whole day; a day of battel; also a days work or labour, a days travel or journey.

Ipissime (*ipissimus*) even the very same.

Ippocrasse. See *Hipocrass*.

Iracundious (*iracundus*) soon angry, inclining to passion or wrath, teasty, soon displeased.

Irasible (from *irascor*) cholerick, soon angred, Subject to anger.

Iris (Gr.) Juno's Messenger; the Rainbow, which foretels a shortly ensuing shower.

Ironical (*ironicus*) that which is spoken in jest or mockingly, when one speaks contrary to the signification of the word.

Ironie (*ironia*) a figure in speaking, when one means contrary to the signification of the word, or when a man reasoneth contrary to what he thinks, to mock him whom he argues with; a derision or dissimulation.

Irradiate (*irradio*) to shine upon, to cast his beams upon, to enlighten.

Irrecoverable (*irrecuperabilis*) irrecoverable, wholly lost, not to be recovered.

Irredibitious (*irredivivus*) that cannot be revived or repaired.

Irrefragable (*irrefragabilis*) invincible, unbreakable, undeniable.

Irregularity (*irregularitas*) disorder, going out of rule; in the old Canon Law it

is taken for an impediment which hinders a man from taking holy Orders; as if he be base born, notoriously defamed of any notable crime, maimed or much deformed, or hath consented to procure anothers death, with divers other.

Irremittable (*irremittibilis*) that from which one cannot return again, intricate.

Irreligious (*irreligiosus*) ungodly, without fear of God, without Religion, not devout.

Irremittible (Fr.) unremittable, unpardonable.

Irreparable (*irreparabilis*) that cannot be repaired, or recovered, irrecoverable.

Irrepossible (*irrepossibilis*) that cannot be required again.

Irreprehensible (*irreprehensibilis*) that cannot be reprehended, faultless, blameless.

Irrethorabile (*irrevocabilis*) that cannot be called back, unrecallable.

Irrigate (*irriigo*) to water ground, to bring water out of a River into the fields, to moisten.

Irriguous (*irriguus*) that is, or may easily be watered, washed, moist.

Irrision (*irrisio*) a laughing or mocking to scorn, a flouting or scoffing at.

Irritare (*irrito*) to provoke, to kindle wrath to move or stir.

Irrite (*irritus*) void, of no effect, force or weight.

Irrobore

Irrobore (*irrobore*) to make strong; to corroborate.

Irrorate (*irroro*) to sprinkle or wet with dew; to moisten.

Irruent (*irruens*) running hastily, or rushing in violently.

Irrugation (*irrugatio*) a wrinkling, or making wrinkles.

Irrumpent (*irrupens*) entering in by force, rushing in violently.

Irruption (*irruptio*) a bursting in, a forced entrance.

Irus, a beggerly fellow of *Ithaca*, whom *Ulysses* killed with his fist. Hence the Proverb, *Iro pauperior*.

Isagogue (*isagogus*) an introduction.

Isagogeal (*isagogicus*) of or pertaining to an introduction or beginning.

Ischiatick (*ischiacus*) that hath the ach in the hip; or the hip-gout, or *Sciatica*; which is a pain arising of humours gathered together in the hollowness of that joynt.

Istete (from the Belgick *Istet*) a drop of water frozen, as is often seen at the eaves of a house, when, after a thaw, comes a sudden frost.

Ismaelite, one descended from *Ismael* (son to *Abraham* by his wife *Agar*) of whom it was foretold before his birth, *Hic erit ferus homo, minus ejus contra omnes; & manus omnium contra eum*, Gen. 16. One like to *Ismael* in conditions and manners. *Ismael* by in-

terpretation of the Hebrew word is *exaudito Dei*, a merciful hearing, or granting of God.

Isonomy (*isonomia*) an equality of government under the same Laws; indifferently ministred to all persons; an equality of tight, which all men enjoy in one State.

Israel (Hebr.) seeing the Lord, or prevailing in the Lord.

Isthme (*isthmus*) a neck, a narrow piece of land betwixt two Seas almost meeting; also the neck of the weland. *Est angustia illa intermedia inter Peninsulam & continentem; & veluti quadam Cervix, quæ à Continente, velut à corpore gracilescens Peninsulam cum Continente tanquam Caput cum reliquo corpore connectit.* See *Peninsula*.

Isthmiangames (*isthmii*) one of the four solemn games which were celebrated every fifth year in *Greece*, instituted by *Theseus* in honour of *Neptune*: they took name from the narrow piece of ground in *Greece* that *Corinth* stood in, where the games were celebrated.

Itallantze (*ab Italia*) to speak Italian; play the Italian, or do like an Italian.

Itallanated, turned or fashioned like an Italian; that speaks or writes like an Italian.

Iterate (*itero*) to do a thing again, to repeat, to tell or

or say again, to double.

Itinerary (*itinerarium*) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in a journey; also the *Kalendar* of miles, with the distance of places, and the times of abode in every place; like the gifts of Princes, a Directory for the way. It is also used Adjectively, as pertaining to a journey.

Itinerate (*itineror*) to travel, to take or make a journey.

Jubilant Lector (*lector jubilans*) is he that has read Divinity 15 year approv'd.

Jubilation (*jubilatio*) a great shout for joy, a great rejoicing, much gladness.

Jubile (*jubilæus annus*) a year of rejoicing or remission. Among the *Hebrews* every fiftieth year was called the year of *Jubile*; for then were bondmen of their own Country made free, possessions returned again to the first owners, neither was it lawful to plant or sow any thing that year. Among *Christians* this solemnity of keeping a year of *Jubile*, was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the Eighth, in the year of our Lord 1300, who ordained, that it should be observed every hundredth year. After this, *Clement* the Sixth, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth year; and lastly, *Sixtus* the Fourth brought it to be celebrated every twenty fifth year, beginning it first in the year of our Lord 1475,

and so it continues. The word is derived from the Hebrew *Jobel*, which signifies a Ram or a Rams horn, so called (as *Masius* helps it out) from *Jubal*, the Father of those who play on the Harp and Organ, Gen. 4. 21. And when the *Jubile* came, a great sound of Trumpets, and Rams horns was to be made through all *Israel*, in sign of the Remissions. *Greg.*

Jurundity (*jurunditas*) mirth, pleasure, rejoicing.

Judaick (*Judaicus*) Jewish, pertaining to the Jews.

Judaism (*Judaismus*) the Custom, Religion, or Rites of the Jews.

Judicable (*Judicabilis*) that may be judged or discussed.

Judication (*judicatio*) the question come to judgment; the weight of the matter, that wherein the Judge ought to do justice; sentence-giving.

Judicatory (*judicatorium*) a place of judgment, a judgment-seat.

Judiciary (*judiciarius*) pertaining to a Judge or Judgement; also that is to be judged.

Jugal (*jugalis*) that is yoked, or pertaining to yokes, Matrimony or Wedlock.

Jugament (*jugamentum*) a thing that fastens or couples like a yoke.

Jugulars (*vena jugulares*) See *Veins*.

Jujubes, certain plants of *Italy*, sold here by Apothecaries.

ries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round or like an Olive, in taste sweet, having an hard long stone, like an Olive stone, but much less. They are temperate in heat and cold, good against the Cough, roughness of the throat, and all exulcerations and inflammations of the Kidneys and Bladder: but being eaten for meat are of hard digestion. *Bull.*

Juster (Arab.) a Physical drink, made either of distilled Waters or Syrrups mixed together, or of a Decoction sweetened with honey or sugar, or else mingled with Syrrups, and ministred commonly as a preparative to open the passage of the inward parts, and fit the humours for a purgation. Some affirm this to be a Persian word, and to signifie properly a sweet potion. It takes name from *Gulap*, a kind of Rose-water in *Persia*.

Justian Law, was a Law among the Romans, which made Adultery death.

Justo, an Italian Coyn, of value with us about six pence, so called, because it was first made in the Papacy of Pope *Julius*.

Julius (Gr.) soft-haired, or mossie-bearded, so it signifies in Greek. It was the name of *Æneas*'s son, who was first called *Ilus*.

Ilus erat dum res stetit Ilia regno.

The old English in the North parts turned *Julius* into *Joly*, and the unlearned Scribes of that time seem to have turned *Julianus* into *Jolanus*, for that name often occurs in old Evidences. *Cam.*

Julio (*Julius*) this moneth was so called in honour of *Julius Caesar*, the Dictator, either because he was born in that moneth, or because he triumphed in it after his Naval Victory over *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, and her husband *Antony*. It being before called *Quintilis*, or the fifth moneth from *March*, which, according to *Romulus*, was the beginning of the year.

Julian Account, so called from *Julius Caesar*, who, forty four years before the birth of Christ, observing the falseness of the Account then in use, ordained the year to consist of 365 days and six hours, which six hours in four years, made 24 hours, or a day civil, and were added to the end of *February*; by reason whereof every fourth year contained 366 days, and was called *Annus Bissextilis*, the Bissextile or Leap-year, because the sixth of the Calends of *March* was twice written. and the thing it self was called *Intercalation*. This Account for many years seemed to have no sensible error; yet in progress of time it was discovered to be not so exactly agreeable with the natural motion of the Sun; for the *Julian*

lian year, exceeding the true Solar year 10 minutes and 48 seconds, caused the Equinoxes and Solstices yearly to change their places, and fly back so many minutes and seconds. Whereupon Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, by the advice and direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other excellent Mathematicians, in the year of Christ 1582, corrected the Calendar, making the year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. And that the Vernal Equinox, which then was on the 11 of *March*, might be reduced to the 21 of *March*, as it was at the time of the first *Nicene Council*; he commanded ten days in *October*, viz. from the 4, to the 14. to be left out, so as the 4. day of the moneth was accounted for the 14. day. Hence it comes to pass, that the new forreign *Lilian* or *Gregorian* Account is 10 days before the old, the English, or *Julian* account.

Jument (*jumentum*) a labouring beast, a horse. *Br.*

Jumentarius (*jumentarius*) that belongs to such cattel.

Juncture (*junctura*) a joyning or coupling together, a yoking, a joyn.

Jungible (*jungibilis*) that may be joyned.

Junonick (*junonius*) of *Junonian* or pertaining to the goddess *Juno*, the wife of *Jupiter*.

Junta, or *Junto* (Span.) a meeting together of people, it is most commonly taken for a joyning or meeting of men to sit in Council.

Jucap (*ebur*) Elephants teeth; it is of a binding nature, and the scrapings thereof are good against sores growing under the roots of the nails.

Juniter (Lat.) a feigned god, of great esteem among the Paynims, &c. Also a Planet. See *Planet* and *Saturn*.

Jura Regalia. See *Regalia*.

Juratton (*juratio*) an Oath.

Jurats (Fr.) *Jurats de Bourdeaux*, are as the *Eschevins*, or Sheriffs in other Cities; we have Officers of that name at *Maidston* and *Feverham* in *Kent*.

Jordan, or *Jordan* (*matella*) a double Urinal or Chamber-pot. In some places it is taken for that Chamber-pot which did serve both the husband and his wife. In *Walsingham's hist.* p. 308. we read, *Dua olla quis Jordanem vulgo vocamus.*

Juridick (*juridicus*) belonging to the Law; also actionable, or which may be put in suit; also just, judicial, orderly. A *Juridical* day (*dies juridicus*) a day on which Law is administred, a Court-day.

Jurp (*jurati*) signifies a company of men, as twenty four, or twelve, sworn to deliver

liver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in question. Of which, see more in *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 165. D.*

Jurisdiction (*jurisdictio*) power or authority to minister and execute Laws.

Jurist (from *jus, juris*) a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence (*jurisprudentia*) the skill or knowledge of Laws, also the Style or form of the Law.

Jusset (*minutal*) meat made with divers things chopped together. *Rider.*

Jussulent (*jussulentus*) that which is sod or stewed in pottage or broth.

Jusses (from the Fr. *Fou-sses*) Tilting, or contentions between martial men with spears on horseback. *An. 24 H. 8. ca. 13.* For particulars, see *Stow's Survey, fo. 421.* and see *Tournament.*

Justicer (Fr.) a Justicer or Justice of Peace; an Administrator of Justice, a Judge.

Justifical (*justificus*) that executes or doth justice.

Justiciable (Fr.) under jurisdiction, subject to suit or Laws, that is to do his suit to the Court of another.

Justitium (Lat. *quasi iuris statio*) a stay or ceasing from ministration of justice in matters judicial. (Dr. Br. in his *Vul. Er.*) This may not unfailly be called a *Lawstee*, as *Solstitium*, the *Sunstee*.

Justinian, a Religious Or-

der instituted by *Lewis Bardus*, a Venetian, in the Abbey of *St. Justine* (whence they took name) at *Padua*, about the year 1412. in the time of Pope *John the Third* and twentieth. There were also Nuns of the like Order.

Justinianists, Students of the Civil Law, *Civilians*; so called from *Justinianus* the Roman Emperour, who gathered the sum of the Civil Law. See *Code.*

Juvenile (*juvenilis*) pertaining to youth, youthful, young.

Juvenility (*juvenilitas*) youth, courage or lustiness.

Juventas, the goddess of youth, also young age.

Juxton, begat the Centaures on a Cloud, as the Fable goes, and was afterward cast into Hell by *Jupiter*, for boasting that he had lain with *Juno*, where he was bound to a wheel, and the wheel turned without ceasing. Hence the Fable of *Ixion's Wheel.*

K.

K Abballa. See *Cabala.*

K Walende. See *Calends.*

Kamp-fight, or *Camp-fight.* See *Ordeal.*

Karaban, or *Karabar* (Sp.) See *Caravan.*

Kardlognostep. See *Cardiognostick.*

Karna

Karena (among Chymists) is the twentieth part of a drop.

Karl-rat (from the Sax. *Carl, i. e. masculus*) a Hee-Cat; in *Lincolnshire*, *Kidnapper.*

Karobe, or *Karoble*, the fruit of the *Carobe-tree*. Also the twenty fourth part of a grain, one of the least weights used by Goldsmiths.

Karpi, antiently used for Lent.

Keel (Belg. *Kiel*) the bottom of a Ship.

Kee'es (antiently *Cyula*) a kind of Long-boats.

Kele (Sax.) pottage, a word still used in the North of *England*, and in *Scotland*; so *Kelewort* signifies *Pottage-herb*, which we to this day corruptly call *Cole-worts.* *Verstegan.*

Kellow (*nigricus*, according to Dr. *Merret*) Black-lead, so called in the North of *England*; some call it *Edladr.*

Kembo, as, to set ones arms a *kembo*, from the Ital. *Afchembo, i. e. obliquely, a-chwart.*

Kenne (Sax.) to see or know; within *ken, i. e. within view or sight.*

Kenodorp (*κρυδορπι*) the love, study, or desire of vain-glory, *Scapuli.*

Kerchief (from the Fr. *Cou-*

ver chef, i. e. to cover the head) a linnen cloth that old women wear on their heads; and hence *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

Kern in *Ireland*, is a kind of Foot-soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or *Skenn*, *Antiq. Hibern. p. 33. and 57.* We take a *Kern* most commonly for a Farmer or Countrey-bumkin.

Kernel. *Hen. 4.* gave Sir *Thomas Tunstal* leave to fortifie and *kernel* his Mansion-house, *i. e. to embattel it, Cmsd.*

Kesar, a corruption of *Cesar,*

King of *Heralds* (*Rex Heraldorum*) is an Officer at Arms, who has the preheminnence of this Society. See *Harold.* This Officer among the Romans was called *Pater Patratus,*

Kings-Evil, A disease or swelling, so called, *S. Edward* the Confessor King of *England* was of that holiness of life, that he received power from above to cure many diseases; among others, this of the *Kings-Evil.* A Prerogative that continues, as some think, hereditary to his Successors Kings of *England.* *Heyl.*

Kichel (Sax.) a Cake which *Horace* calls, *Libum.*

Utque Sacerdotis fugitivus liba recuso.

It was of old with us called a *Gods Kichel*, because

Godfathers and Godmothers used commonly to give one

them to their Godchildren, when they asked blessing. *Chaucer's Interpr.*

Kilderkin (from the Belg. *Kinderken*, *Kenneken*, *octava Gadi pars*) *Dioscorides* saith, is eleven gallons and a quart: *Agricola* and *Fanias*, thirteen gallons and a half.

Kim-kam. See *Camoise*.

Kin, an ancient diminutive termination of our Saxon Tongue, as *Perkin*, is as much as *little Peter*; *Tomkin*, *little Thomas*, and the like.

King of Iberot, is proverbially used for a man of great Title, and small Estate or Power; from *Ivetot*, a little Town in *Normandy*, governed in former times by a titular King.

Quintal (Span, *Quintal*) is a certain weight of Merchandise, to the value of an hundred, or something under or over, according to the divers uses of sundry Nations. This word is mentioned by *Plowden* in the case of *Reniger and Pagossa*.

Kist-kates, The fruit of the Ashen-tree; they are little narrow husks, hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seed of the Ash, which is bitter: This provokes Urin, and is sought by some for other purposes.

Kinabe (Sax. *Knaba*, a boy or child) was not of old used as a name of disgrace or contempt, (as now it is) but as the name of some kind of Servant or

Lacquey; as *Scptid-knapa* was he that carried a noble person's shields, &c. *Verst.* See *Esquire*.

Knap-sack (Belg.) a Soldier's bag or pouch, which he carries on his back.

Knight, a Title of Dignity, was heretofore by our Ancestors written *Knightr*, and in the modern Teutonic it signifies *Rider*, and answers to the French *Chevalier*, which may be Englished a *Horseman*, and so agrees with *Eques* in *Latin*, *Verst.*

Knights of the Danne Broge, a new Order of Knighthood, instituted by the King of *Denmark* in, *Octob.* 1671. in memory of a Battel heretofore fought by the *Danes* against the *Swedes*; wherein the *Danes* had the victory, encouraged by an Apparition (as they affirm) of the *Danish* Colours in the Heavens.

Knights of the Mare; the story thus, Our *Edw.* 3. being entred *France* with an Army, and *Phillip* King of *France* meeting him with another, the French King declining fighting, but a *Hare* starting up before the head of his Army, caused them to make a great shout: our King supposing it to be the onset of the battel, disposed his Army for fight, and for encouragement knighted fourteen Gentlemen, who were afterward in merriment called, *Knights of the Hare*, *Baker's*

her's Chron. fol. 129.

Knight's fee (*fendum militare*) is so much inheritance, as is sufficiently yearly to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which in *Henry* the Third's days was but fifteen pounds. (*Cam. Brit.* p. 111.) But *Sir Thomas Smith*, in his *Republ. Angl.* l. 1. c. 18. rates it at forty pounds. And I find in the Statute for Knights, A. 1 E. 2. c. 1. that such as had twenty pound *per ann.* in Fee, or for life, might be compelled to be Knights. But that Stat. is annulled, by 17 *Car.* 1. c. 20. *Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 285. saith, There were found in *England* at the time of the Conqueror 60211 Knights Fees: Others say, 60215. whereof the Religious Houses before their suppression were possessed of 28015.

Knight's Fee, is sometime used for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds; and this an uncertain sum, some holding by fourty shillings the Shield, some by twenty shillings, as appears by *Bracton*, lib. 5. tract. 1. cap. 2. My Lord *Coke*, in his ninth Reports, saith, A Knight's Fee is estimated by the value of the Land, viz. 20 l. annual. An Hide of Land is as much as one Plough can break up in a year: Relief the fourth part of the annual value of the Land, viz. of a Knight 5 l. of a Baron 100 Marks, an Earl a 100 l. a

Marquis 200 Marks, a Duke 200 l.

Knighten gild, was a Gylde in *London*, consisting of nineteen Knights, which King *Edgar* founded, giving them a portion of void ground lying without the City wall, now called *Portoken Ward*. *Stow's Annals*, p. 251.

Knight's Service, an ancient tenure of Lands, by which a man was bound to bear Arms in War for defence of the Realm. But is now abolished by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. ca. 24.

Knipperdollinger, a sort of Hereticks, who took name from one *Knipperdoling*, who lived in *Germany* about the year 1535. was contemporary with *John* of *Leyden*, and follower of *Munster* in matters of Doctrine. *Lo. Herb.* H. 8.

Knoll (Sax. *Knolle*) the top or cop of a Hill or Mountain; a familiar word in *Hereford-shire*, as *Birchers Knoll*, &c. And in *Scotland* they call those Knolls of peace, which are Mounts cast up by the labour of men, in Latine *Dunipacis*.

Knott, a delicious sort of small Fowl, well known in some parts of *England*, but have no name in *Latine*: They are so called, *quasi Canutus*, or *Knuts Birds*, because that *Danish* King much loved them.

Knogan. See *Corban*.

Knoll of Tare, a Litter of Cats. *Juliana Barnes*.

Knole eleison (*omnibus linguis*,
A a 4

gñs, & Græc. κ'ε'ε, i. e. *domine*, and *misere*, i. e. *miserere*, g. *miserere domine*) I pray have mercy on us. So *Christe eleison*, i. e. *Christ have mercy on us*. In the Greek Church these words are of great esteem, and often repeated, by their Priests; and are also used in the Latine Church, both in the Mass and Litany.

Lipth (Sax.) kindred or alliance; hence corruptly, when we say, He is neither *his* nor *his* to me.

L.

Labarum (Greek λαβάρ) a Church Banner, a Flag or Streamer for the War.

Eusebius Pamphilus (lib. 1. *de vita Constantini*) describes this peculiar standard very curiously. The common form you may see in the 163. page of the *Elements of Armoury*. In the *Labarum* these things are more. First, The Banner was of purple, where the pictures of the Emperour and his Children were wrought in gold, and stones of wonderful value and beauty; above the cross beam or traverse staff of the Banner, stood the two first Greek Capitals of Christ's Name, and on the point or top of the Lance or Staff Imperial was advanced a Crown of gold, set with precious stones. All in honour of his miraculous

conversion upon the apparition of the Cross.

Labbatim (*labdacismus*) or rather *lambdacismus*, from the Greek letter λδμδα, or λδμδα is when the Letter L is pronounced with too much force; as when one says *eluces* for *eluces*.

Labefaction (*labefactio*) a weakening or enfeebling, a loosening or destroying.

Label (Fr. *Lambel*) a term in Heraldry, denoting the eldest Brother; and is that which hangs down with three points from the file, in the top of an Escutcheon.

Labial (from *labia* a lip) pertaining to the lips.

Labile (*labilis*) unstable, unconstant, that will soon or easily fall.

Labilitas (*labilitas*) slipperiness, instability, aptness to fall.

Laboriferous (*laborifer*) that takes pains, that endures labour, painful, difficult.

Laboriositas (*laboriositas*) painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity.

Labrador (Sp.) a labourer, a Plough-man, a Countrey Swain.

Labrous (*labrosus*) that hath a brim, bank, or border; also that hath great lips.

Labyrinth (*labyrinthus*) a Maze or intricate Building, or place made with so many turnings and windings, entries and doors, that whoever went into it, could never get out, without a perfect guide, or a thread

to direct him, the end of which thread must be tyed at the door where he enters. Some heathen Princes bellowed infinite charge in building such Labyrinths, whereof there were four principal ones in the world. The first in Egypt, near the Pool *Myrios*, made for a Sepulcher for their Kings, or (as some write) in honour of the Sun. The second in the Island *Candy*, built by *Dadalus* at the command of King *Minos*. The third, in the Isle *Leunos*. The fourth in Italy, built by *Posenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, of Free-stone, and vaulted, for his own Sepulcher.

Labyrinth, also signifies metaphorically any intricate or difficult matter.

Latta (Arab.) a kind of red gum coming forth of certain trees in *Arabia*, and sold here by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast and comfortable to the Liver. Painters also and Dyers use it.

Lacerable (*lacerabilis*) that may be torn in pieces.

Lacerare (*lacro*) to rent, tear, or dismember.

Lacert (*lacerta*) a Lizard, an Ewe, Ewe, or Eft.

Lacesson (*laccio*) a provoking or stirring to anger.

Lacharopoli (*lachanopolis*) a seller of herbs.

Laches (from the Fr. *Lache*, i. e. remiss or slow) signifies, in our Law, negligence: As no *Laches* shall be adjudg-

ed in the Heir within age. *Littl*, fol. 336. and old *Nat. br*, fol. 110.

Lachesis, *Atropos* and *Clotho* are the three Destinies.

Lachrymable (*lachrymabilis*) lamentable, to be bewailed, or wept for.

Lachrymate (*lachrymo*) to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymator, a place to weep in; also a Tear-bottle, sometimes buried with ancient Urnes. Dr. Br. in his *Hydriatophia*.

Lachrymæ Christi, a kind of Wine so called, made at or near the *Visuvian* Mountain.

Lacker, is a Varnish, so called from the principal ingredient *Gum-lack*; and is used chiefly in imitation of gilding over a ground of Leaf-silver, but indifferently for Pictures, Coaches, Canes, Boxes, &c.

Laconical (*laconicus*) that speaks briefly or pithily.

Larontze, to imitate the *Lacedemonians* either in short and pithy speech, or in hard life.

Laronism (*laconismus*) a short speech, containing much matter.

Lactary (*lactarium*) a Dairy-house; and may be used for a Dairy-man, Milk-man, or Cheese-monger. Br.

Lactat 2 (*lactus*) of or *Lactatus* 3 like milk, whitish, milky.

Lactiflous (*lactificus*) milk-breeding,

breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding.

Ladanum. See *Laudanum*.

Lagonhthalmia (*lagophthalmia*) a disease in the eyes, when one sleeps like a Hare with his eye-lids open, and cannot well shut them.

Lake (*lacca*) a purple colour used by Painters. It is a Gum which (some say) in the Indies is engendred by Ants, as honey is here by Bees. See *Lacca*.

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

Lambtith (from *lambo*) that licketh with the tongue, or lappeth, that toucheth a thing softly. *Br.*

Lamel (*lamella*) a little thin plate made of metal.

Lamiae (Lat.) were spirits and spectres of the female kind, called by some, Ladies of the Fairies.

Howbeit *Divine Chrysostome* saith, There are certain living creatures, or wild beasts inhabiting the utmost and desert places of *Africk*, which from the face to the navel, were excellently beautiful, and their fashion was to lay open their alabaster necks and breasts to the view of men, that so they might allure and draw them near, and then devour them. And to this purpose the Prophet *Jeremy* saith, *The Lamiae have discovered and drawn forth their breasts, and shewn their dugs*, Lam. 4.

Laital (*laicus*) belonging to the Laity, not of the Clergy.

Laire, the place where any Deer harbors by day; a term of hunting.

Lais, a famous Harlot of *Corinth*, who took so great a price for the prostitution of her body, as made *Demosthenes* say, *Tanti non emam Lais poenitere*, (I will not buy repentance so dear) and occasioned the old verse,

The Hebrew Doctors interpret them Devils of the Desert, in expounding that word of *Isay*, *Tsitim* (*Isa. 13.*) that it should signify *Lamia*. *Tr. of Spectres.*

Lammas day, the first of *August*, otherwise called the *Give or Take of August*, which may be a corruption of the British word *Bwynt Alton*, signifying the feast of *August*; or may come from *Vincula*, that day being called in Latin *Festum Sancti Petri ad vincula*. It is called *Lammas day*, quasi *Lamb-Masse*, because on that day the tenants that held Lands of the Cathedral Church in *York* (which is dedicated to Saint *Peter ad vincula*) were bound by their tenure to bring a live *Lamb* into the Church at High Mass on that day: or, it may be derived from the Saxon *Hlar-masse*: i. e. *Loaf Masse* or *Bread-*

Bread-masse, so named, as a Feast of Thank-giving to God for the first fruits of the Corn, and seems to have been observed with *bread of new wheat*; and accordingly it is a usage in some places for tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of that year to their Lord, on or before the first of *August*. *Ham. Resol. to Six Quarries*, p. 465.

Lamina (Lat.) a thin plate of any metal, most commonly such as Sculptors use to engrave upon.

Lampass or **Lampress** (Fr. *Lampas*) a disease in the mouth of a horse or beast; It is cured by burning with a hot iron.

Lampoon, a Libel in verse.

Lanarious (*lanarius*) of or belonging to wooll.

Lanciferous (*lancifer*) that bears a Lance, a Demi-lancer.

Lancepessado or **Lancepessado** (Fr. *Lance-pessade*) he that commands over ten Soldiers, the lowest Officer in a Foot Company.

Landrape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea than other parts of the Continent.

Land-drossard, the same with *Landgrave*.

Landgrave or **Landgrave**, Belg. *Landgrave*, *Landgræf*; *landr*, i. e. *terra*, and *grave* or *græf*, i. e. *comes*, q. *Comes terræ vel regionis ab Imperatore dono datæ*, the

Earl or Count of a Province, whereof in *Germany* there are four.

Landgraviate, that Region or Country which belongs to a *Landgrave*.

Landloper (Belg. *Landlooper*) a Vagabond, or a Rogue that runs up and down the Country. *Bac. Hen. 7.*

Land-mare, in *Herefordshire* he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call *Land-mares*, that is fellow-laborers on the same land.

Landskip (Belg.) is an expressing the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. in Painting, as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that in a Picture which is not of the body or argument, is *Landskip*, *Paterson*, or *By-work*. As in the Table of our Saviours Passion, the Picture of Christ on the Rood (the ancient English word for *Cross*) the two thieves, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John*, are the Argument; but the City *Jerusalem*, the Country about, the clouds, and the like, are *Landskip*, *El. Arm.*

Langate or **Languer** (from the Fr. *langue*, a tongue) a long and narrow piece of land or other thing. See *Magdalen*.

Langued, a term in Heraldry, as *Langued Gules*, whose tongue is red, from the Fr. *langue*, a tongue. *Lang-*

Languid (*languidus*) faint, weak, feeble, sick, of little estimation.

Languifical (*languificus*) that makes faint or weak.

Languor (Lat.) faintness, feebleness, want of spirit.

Laniferous (*lanifer*) that bears Wooll or Cotton.

Lanificat (*lanificus*) that makes or weaves woollen cloth, pertaining to the working in wooll.

Lanionious (*lanionius*) of or pertaining to a Butcher.

Lanipendious (*lanipendius*) that spins or makes Yarn, that weighs wooll.

Lanuginous (*lanuginosus*) mossy, covered with Cotton or soft hair, soft like Wooll or Cotton.

Lanigrave, See **Landgrave**.

Laodicean, pertaining to the City **Laodicea** in **Phrygia** **Pactiana**, where the Council was held in the year 320 under Pope **Silvester**, and not about the year 364 under **Tiberius**, as by some affirmed, and is called the **Laodicean Council**.

Lapid (*lapidea*) a digger or hewer of stone, a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason.

Lapidable (*lapidabilis*) that may be stoned.

Lapidary (*lapidarius*) a Jeweller, or one that works with or in stones, or that sells, polishes, or is skill'd in stones.

Lapidarious (*lapidarius*) pertaining to stones.

Lapidation (*lapidatio*) stoning: one of the four sorts of death among the Jews; the other were **Burning**, **Beheading**, and **Strangling**. See **Moses** and **Aaron**, p. 198.

Lapideous (*lapideus*) hard like a stone, stony.

Lapidescent (from *lapidesco*) a waxing hard like a stone.

Lapidificat (*lapidificus*) that makes or breeds stones.

Lapidification, a making stony, or hard like a stone.

Lapis approbati, the Stone of disgrace at **Palus**, on which whoever will sit publicly, and acknowledge himself *non solvens*, cannot be imprisoned for Debt.

Lappacean (*lappaceus*) of or like a bur.

Lappise, a term of Hunting, when Hounds open their mouths in the Liam or string, or a Greyhound in his course.

Lapse (*lapsus*) a fall, sliding, or slip. In our Laws it is a slip or departure of a right of presenting to a void Benefice, by the Original Patron; neglecting to present within six months to the Ordinary; for we say, that Benefice is in *lapse* or *lapsed*; whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunity. **Anno 13 Eliz. cap. 12, &c.**

Laquearn (*laquear*) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lar-board, a Sea term signifying the left side of the Ship.

Lar-

Larceny (from the French **Larcin**, i. e. theft) is defined by *West. part. 2. Symb. tit. Indictments*, to be theft of personal Goods or Chattels in the owners absence; and in respect of the things stoln, it is either great or small. **Great Larceny** is, when the things stoln, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence; and **Petit Larceny** is, when the Goods stoln exceed not the value of twelve pence; Hitherto *West.* But he differs from *Bracton lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 32. num. 1.* Of this see more in *Stawnsf. Pl. Cor. l. 1. cap. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.*

Lare (Lat.) an Idol that the Heathens worshipped; sometimes taken for a god of the fields or ways, sometimes for a domestick or home-god; a familiar spirit.

Largess (Fr.) bounty, liberality; handfuls of money cast among people, or a Donative bestowed on Souldiers.

Largifical (*largificus*) that bestows bountifully, that gives frankly, liberal.

Largilomient (*largiloquus*) full of words, that is liberal of his tongue.

Largitionat (*largitionalis*) an Officer that looks to the bestowing of gifts.

Lar-spell (Sax.) *urbum saluti*; a Sermon or Lesson.

Larval (*larvalis*) belonging to a night-spirit, goblin, or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

Lasciviate (from *lascivia*) to play the wanton, to give ones self to lust and lechery.

Lascivious (*lascivus*) wanton in behaviour, dishonest, lecherous, womanish.

Lax (*laxitas intestinorum*) the looseness of the inward guts, the Wherry-gonimble, a Flux.

Lassitude (*lassitudo*) weariness, laziness, a disease like the Green-sickness. **Br.**

Last (Belg.) signifies a burden in general, as also particularly a certain weight or number; thence comes **Lastage**, which see in **Leilage**. **A Last of Herrings** contains ten thousand; **An. 31 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. ca. 2.** **A Last of Pitch and Tar**, or of Ashes, contains fourteen Barrels, **An. 32 H. 8. ca. 14.** **A Last of Hides** **An. 1 Fac. ca. 33.** contains twelve dozen of hides or skins. **A Last of Corn** is ten Quarters. **Dalton.**

Larebrous (*larebrosus*) that is full of holes, and dens to hide in.

Larent (*larent*) lurking, hiding or lying hid.

Lateran, one of the Popes Pallaces in **Rome**, so called from **Lateranus**, a Patriellan of **Rome**, whose House was given by **Constantine** to the Pope and his Successors and to continues.

Lateral (*lateralis*) a lateral) belonging to the side.

Lateral motions are movings to a side, contradistinguished from **Circular motions**, which move

mount upright, or descend downward.

Lateralis, the side being or being side-ways of a thing.

Lateritious (*lateritius*) made of brick; or like brick.

Lath, a Barn in *Lincolnshire*.

Latifolious (*latifolius*) that hath broad leaves or folio's.

Lation (*latio*) a carrying, bearing, ordaining, giving.

Latirostrous (from *latus* and *rostrum*) that hath a broad or flat bill, *Latirostrous* Birds are Ducks, Geese, and such like. *Dr. Br.*

Latitant (from *latio*) a lying hid, a lurking.

Latitat (the third person of *latito*, to lie hid) is the name of a Writ, whereby all men in personal actions are called originally to the Kings Bench. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 78. M.* And it hath the name from this, because in respect of their better expedition, a man is supposed to lurk, so as not to be found upon a former Writ; and therefore being served with this Writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day; for *Latitare, est se malitiosè occultare animo fraudandi creditores suos. L. Fulcinus.*

Latitude (*latitudo*) breadth, largeness, wideness, prolonging in speech.

In Geography the *latitude* of a place is the Arch of a Meridian contained between the

Equinoctial, and the Zenith of the place that was given. The *latitude* of a Star is the Arch of a great circle, drawn by the Poles of the Ecliptic, contained between the Star and the Ecliptic. *Wrights use of the Sphaer.*

Latomy (*latomia*) a Quarry of Stones.

Latonian (*latonius*) belonging to *Latona*, on whom *Jupiter* (say the Poets) begot *Apollo* and *Diana* hence we use *Latonian lights*, for the Sun and Moon (*Latona's* children.)

Lator (Lat.) a Bearer, a Porter, Messenger.

Latrocinatio (*latrocinatio*) theft, robbery.

Lavator (*lavatorium*) a Vessel or place to wash in; such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Laundry*. See *Laver*.

Laudis (*laudes*) praises; but more particularly, they are a part of those prayers used by Roman Catholicks, which are said between the Mattins and the Hours. They are called *Lauds* from the Psalms, *Laudate Dominum de caelis, &c.* and *Laudate Dominum in sanctis ejus, &c.* therein contained, &c.

Laudanum, *Ladanum*, or *Ladnanum* (Lat. *Ladanum*) a sweet-smelling transparent Gum gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ledon*, a Shrub, of which they make *Pomanders*; it

it smells like Wine mingled with Spices. It is hot and dry, and being anointed on the Head with Oyl of Myrtles, it strengthens the skin, and keeps hair from falling off.

Laudative (*laudativus*) belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained; sometimes used substantively.

Lave (*lavo*) to wash, to rinse, to purge.

Laver (from *lavo*) a Pond or washing place: what it was in *Solomons Temple*; See a Book intituled *Solomons Temple* fo. 78.

Laverna, a Goddess to whom thieves were wont to supplicate.

Lancelot or *Lancelot* (from *lances*) a Fleam or Chyrurgeons Instrument which is used in letting blood; also a mans name.

Lancepedado. See *Lancepedado*.

Lanosta (Ital.) a Dance so called; also a course held in sailing or wandring. See *Volta*.

Laureate or *Laureated* (*Laureatus*) crowned with Laurel, wearing a Garland of Bayes. *Laureated letters*, were Letters bound up in Bay leaves, which the Roman Generals sent to the Senate, when their contents were Victory and Conquest, newly by them obtained.

Poet Laureate, is he, who (as principal Poet in his Country) was wont to be crowned

with a Garland of Laurel.

Laurel (*laurus*) a Bay-tree. In ancient Rome the Triumphers used to be crowned with Laurel, and the Captain that triumphed carried a branch of it in his hand. So is the Triumph of *Scipio Africanus*, described by *Appianus Alexandrinus*, *Plin. lib. 6.* The Laurel was consecrated to *Apollo*, because on Mount *Parnassus* there grew great store of it. Some affirm it has the property not to be hurt by lightning, therefore the Cock resorts to it in Tempests, as Natural Historians testify; conform to which, is the *Imprese* of him, who painted a Cock under a Laurel with this Motto, *SIC EVITABILE FULMEN.*

Lauriferous (*laurifer*) that beareth Bays or Laurel.

Law of Arms (*jus militare*) is a Law that gives precepts and rules how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues and Truce, to set upon the enemy, to retire, to punish Offenders in the Camp, to appoint Souldiers their pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide spoils in proportion, and such like.

Law of the Twelve Tables. See in *Tables*.

Lawless man, is he *qui est extra legem*, an Out-law. *Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. c. 11. n. 1.*

Law of Nature or *Nat:* This word is used 27 *E. l. 3.*

Stat. 2. c. 17. and grows from the German word *Warten*, i. e. *limes*, a bound or limit. And the reason of this appellation is because they that are driven to this Law of Reprizal, take the goods of that people (of whom they have received wrong and can get no ordinary Justice) when they can catch them within their own Territories or Precincts. See *Reprisal* and *Marque*.

Law Merchant, is a Priviledg or special Law, differing from the Common Law of *England*, and proper to Merchants, and summary in proceeding. *An. 27 Ed. 3. Stat. 8, 9, 19, and 20. An. 13 Ed. 1. Stat. 3.*

Laying of Dogs. See *Expeditate*. Mastiffs must be lawed every three years. *Crom. Jurist. fol. 163.*

Laxation (luxatio) an easing, releasing or freeing.

Laxity (laxitas) looseness, wildness, liberty.

Lapins, a term among Gardeners. See *Circumposition*.

Lapstall (Sax.) a Dunghil or Heap of Muck.

Lazar (so called of *Lazarus* mentioned in the Gospel) a poor man full of sores and scabs.

Lazule (lazulus) a blewish stone, a kind of Marble, of which they make the colour Azure; it is sometimes also used in Physick, and is in operation hot and dry.

Lazzaretto (Ital.) an Hospital for sick folks, a Pest-house.

At *Milan* there is a *Lazzaretto* 1800 yards in compass, to receive those that are sick of the Plague, and has as many Chambers in it, as there are days in the year.

League (Ital. and Span. lengua, Lat. leuca, from the Gr. leucos, i. e. white, because they did in old time, pitch white stones at every leagues end from the City.) The difference of miles in several Countries is great, but it will be enough to know, that the Italian and English are reckoned all one (though some hold the Italian to be less) and four of these make a German mile, two a French league, three and somewhat more a Spanish league; the Swedish or Danish mile consists of five English miles, and somewhat more; a league at Sea is usually held to be three English miles.

Leander, a young man of *Abidos*, who was in love with *Hero*.

Lecanomancer (lecanomantes) a Diviner by water in a basin. See *Divination*.

Leetern (Fr. leetern) with *Chaucer's* Interpreter, is a Desk; I suppose he means a Reading-Desk in a Church, which in old Latin is called *Leeternum*.

Leetern (leeternum) was (among the ancient Romans) the solemn Ceremony of trimming and setting out a Bed not for repose, but repast; wherein they laid the Images of

wherein they laid the Images of their gods, reared upon Bolsters and Pillows; The principal whereof was that in honour of *Jupiter* at the *Epulum Jovis*, whereon *Jupiter* was laid; *Juno* and *Minerva* sitting on either side by him. *Livie*.

Lector (Lat.) a Reader.

Lecture, a Reading.

Leero, corruptly from *Lyra*, is a way of tuning, or playing on the Viol, different from that of *Alphonso*.

Leer, is otherwise called a *Law-day*, *Smith de Repub. Angl. l. 2. ca. 18.* This Court, in whose Manor soever kept, is accounted the King's Court, and commonly held every half year, &c. See more *Kit. f. 6.*

Legary. See *Devise*.

Legalisr (legalitas) the keeping of the Law; also lawfulness.

Legation (legatio) an Ambassage, the Office of an Ambassador.

Legate (Legatus) an Ambassador, an Orator, a Leiger: The Popes Ambassador hath most usually this Title. See *Nuntio*.

Legatary (legatorius) the party to whom a Legacy is given or made.

Legend (from lego) a writing; also the words that are about the edge of a piece of Coin. The golden *Legend*, so called, is a book of the lives of Saints.

Legerdemaîn (Fr. legier de

main, i. e. slight of hand) swiftness of hand, coufenage, *Hocus-Pocus* tricks.

Legible (legibilis) that may be read.

Legiferous (legifer) that makes or gives Laws.

Legion (legio) an Army or Band of men. At first *Romulus* his Legion consisted of 3000 Footmen, and 300 Horse; after of 4200 Foot, and 300 Horse, and after that 5000 Foot, and 300 Horse. *Ibid. 9. 3.* faith, A Legion consisted of 6000 armed men, which number is seldom or never exceeded, as it appears by *Sigonius de jure Rom. l. 1. cap. 15.* The Romans did very seldom enrol into their universal Army above four Legions, and in an ordinary Legion, ten Cohorts, every Cohort containing three Maniples, every Manipule two Centuries, every Century 100 Soldiers. *Godw. p. 175.*

Legionary (legionarius) of or pertaining to a Legion.

Legislator (Lat.) a Law-giver, or Law-maker.

Legislator (legislator) that hath power or authority to make or give Laws.

Legist (Lat.) a Lawyer.

Legitimate (legitimus) lawful, right, meet, just.

Leguminous (from legumen) belonging to pulse or pease.

Leman (pallaca) a married man's Concubine, or Whore; also a Priest's Concubine.

Lemnian (lemnius) pertaining

taining to the Isle Lemnos; Lemnian earth is Vermillion, or Red earth.

Lent (lenitas) softness, smoothness, meekness, easiness to please.

Lentitude, the same.

Lentitive, that is apt to soften, assuage, or pacify.

Lenonian (lenonius) belonging to a Bawd.

Lentiginous (lentiginosus) that is full of freckles or pimples, like Lentils.

Lentil (lens) a kind of small pulse, growing in hot Countries, round and flat, of colour sometimes black, sometimes white, and sometimes brown; being boiled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boiling in another water, they are of a binding nature, being then good to stop the bloody Flux, or any looseness in the body.

Lentiscine (lentiscinus) belonging to the Mastick tree.

Lent (from the Sax. Londen fœster, i.e. jejuniū vel tempus quadragesimale) The Spring Fast; a time of fasting for forty days next before Easter.

Lent was first commanded to be observed in England by Ercombert, the seventh King of Kent, in the year of our Lord 641. Sir Rich. Baker's Chron. fol. 7.

Lentisk (lentiscus) a tree growing in divers hot Countries, which bears the notable Guin called Mastick: Is

Leaves and Bark stop all looseness and issues of blood.

Lentour (lentor) a clammy or glewish humour. Bac.

Lentous (lentus) soft, tender, pliant, or limber; idle.

Lentoy (from the Fr. Envoy, or L'envoy) a message or sending; also the conclusion of a Sonnet or Ballad, in a short stanza by it self, and serving often times as a dedication or repetition of the whole. Cot.

Leontine (leoninus) pertaining to a Lion, Lion-like.

Lepid (lepidus) neat, pleasant, jocund, of a good grace.

Lepidity (lepidity) delicateness, or good grace in speech.

Leporine (leporinus) pertaining to a Hare; delicate, delicious.

Leprosy, full of the Leprosie, or Leprous disease.

Leptology (Gr.) a description of mean and sordid things.

Lernean (lernens) belonging to the Water-serpent called Lerna.

Lession (lacio) a hurting or annoying.

Lesbian Rule or Square. The Lesbians were such perfect workmen, that they made Rules and Squares by their work, and not their work by the Rule; and hence the phrase. Dub.

Lesson, or Lesson (from the Saxon Læs, i.e. onus) is a custom challenged in Fairs and Markets for carrying of things.

Rissal's

Rassal's Exposition of words: Lastage, an. 27 R. 2. cap. 18. seems to be the ballance or Ballast of a Ship, and so the French use it. Fleta terms it Lesting, saying, Quod significat acquiescentiam Lestagii, lib. 1. cap. 47.

Lessee, Lessor, terms in our Law; Lessee is to whom the Lease is made for term of years, life, or will; and the Lessor, he that leaseth, or makes the Lease.

Lesses (Fr.) the dung of a ravenous beast, as Bear, Boar, or Wolf.

Lessian, pertaining to Lessius, a late Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed fourteen ounces every day; whence that is called a Lessian Diet, which is very moderate.

Lestrigones (lestrigones) a kind of Giants or fierce people of Sicily, often mentioned in Homer's Odyssey.

Lethal (lethalis) mortal, deadly, noisome, pestilent.

Lethality (lethalitas) mortality, frailty.

Lethargy (lethargus) a disease contrary to Frensie; for as Frensie is caused by hot humours, Inflaming the Brain; Lethargy is by cold flegmatick humours, oppressing it in such sort, that the Patient can do nothing but sleep, whereby he becomes forgetful, with loss (in a manner) of reason, and all the senses. By some called the Drousic evil.

Lethargick (lethargicus) pertaining to, or sick of that disease, also dull, sleepy, forgetful.

Lethe (Gr.) a feigned River of Hell, the water whereof being drunk, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past: Hence it is used for oblivion or forgetfulness.

Lethean (letheus) forgetful: Also lethean (from letheus) deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

Lethiferous (lethifer) that bringeth death, deadly.

Lethifical (lethificus) that maketh glad, or rejoiceth.

Letters of Mar. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patent. See Patent.

Levant (Fr.) the East, the East Wind, or Countrey.

Levant and Couchant, is a Law term, when a strangers Cattel have been feeding and lying down in another mans ground, or have remained there a good space of time.

Levatio (levatio) an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

Leucophlegmatick (leucophlegmaticus) a Dropsie arising from a white Flegm.

Level-Coile (from the Ital. leva il culo, i. e. raise or remove the buttock) is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his buttock, and sits out; and therefore called also Hitch-buttock.

B b 2

Lebellers,

Levellers, were a sort of factious people, that rose up out of *Cromwell's* Fanatick Army in the year 1649; and were so termed upon a pretended Principle, which they espoused, to endeavor the obtaining such an equal righteous distribution of Justice in Government to all Degrees of People, that it should not be in the power of the highest to oppress their inferiors; nor should the meanest of the People be out of capacity to arrive at the greatest Office and Dignity in the State.

Levigation (*levigatio*) a levelling, smoothing, or making plain.

Levisomnious (*levisomnus*) watchful, soon waked.

Leviathan (Hebr.) a great Water-Serpent, or a kind of Whale; sometimes it is taken for the Devil.

Levites (*Levita ex filiis Levi*) those of the Tribe of *Levi* in the Old Law, which Tribe was particularly allotted for the Church, and whose maintenance was from the Tenth, First-fruits, Offerings, and Sacrifices of the People; *Josb. 18. 17. The Priesthood of the Lord was their inheritance.* There were of them four kinds. First, *Paniers*, or *Tirones*, who from their childhood to the five and twentieth year of their age, learned the Duties of their Offices. Secondly, *Graduates*, who having spent four years in the study

of the Law, were able to answer and oppose in it. Thirdly, *Licentiates*, who did actually exercise the Prietly Function. And fourthly, *Doctors* (*Rabins* they used to call them) who were the highest in degree.

Levi had three Sons, *Ger-shon, Conath* and *Merari*, and accordingly the whole company of the *Levites* were distinguished into three Orders, *Ger-shonites, Conathites*, and *Morarites*. *Moses* and *Aaron* p. 19.

Lexicon (Gr.) a Dictionary of words, a Vocabulary.

Lex talionis. See *Taliate*, and *Retaliate*.

Libament or **Libation** (*libamen*) a Sacrifice, any thing tasted and offered, especially liquid things.

Libanomancy (*libanomantia*) Divination by Incense or Frankincense.

Libel (*libellus*) literally signifies a little book; but by use it is the Original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law, *An. 2 H. 5. cap. 3.* and *An. 2 Ed. 6. cap. 13.* It signifies also a Defamatory Scrol, Slandorous Writing or Invective of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully published, but then for distinction sake it is called an Infamous Libel, *famosus Libellus*.

Libellatist, was a Title given to those tepid worldly minded Christians in the Primitive Times, who by money redeemed

themselves from the Obligation to be assistant at the Pagan Sacrifices, and privately obtain'd from the Roman Magistrates *Libels* or Testimonies in Writing, falsely declaring, that they had sacrific'd. *Cressy's Church Hist. fol. 82.*

Libertinage (Fr.) Epicurism, sensuality, licentiousness, dissoluteness.

Libertine (*libertinus*) one that is manumitted, or one that is born of him that was once bound, and is now free, a freeman; also one of loose life, or careless of Religion.

Libertinism, **Libertinage**, or **Libertinity** (*libertinitas*) the state of him that of Bond is made free; Licentiousness, Epicurism. In Divinity it is thus defined. *Libertinism* is nothing else but a false liberty of belief and manners, which will have no other dependence but on particular fancy and passion. It is a strange monster, whereof it seems *Jub* made description under the figure of *Bohemosh*; as much to say, as a creature composed of all sorts of beasts, of which it bears the name, *Job 40. Gauss. in his Maxims.*

Libra die, somnique pares ubi fecerit horas.

Libral (*libralis*) that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure; also belonging to the Sign *Libra*.

Librationis (*librarius*) pertaining to Books.

Libethides (*Dist. à Libethra Magnesie fonte*) the Muses so called.

Libidinis (from *libido, in*) a Sensualist, or one that gives himself over to lust or unlawful desires. *Felth.*

Libidinous (*libidinosus*) lustful, lascivious, incontinent.

Libidinosity (*libidinositas*) lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

Libitude (*libitudo*) will, pleasure. *Ad libitum*, at will or pleasure.

Libitina, the Goddess of Funerals, and after a sort the Superintendent of Sepulchres, in whose Temple were all things to be sold necessary for the interring and burial of the dead; whereupon they also, who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called *Libitinarians*, as well as *Vespilons*. *Liue.*

Libra (Lat.) the ballance, or one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*; so called, because when the Sun enters that Sign the day is in equal ballance with the night, not one longer or shorter than another. *Virg. Geor. 1.*

Libanthropy (*licanthropia*, or *lycanthropia*) a frenzy, or melancholy, wherewith some being haunted, think themselves turned into Wolves, fly the company of men, and hide

themselves in caves and holes, howling like Wolves.

Licentiate (*licentiatus*) one that hath licence in any Faculty; most used in Divinity. In the Common Law, an Utter-Barrister. Before he comes to be a *Licentiate* in the Civil Law, he must have studied five years: Also the third degree among the *Levites*. See *Levites*.

Licentious (*licentiosus*) rash, unruly, dissolute.

Lich *scowle*, the reputed unlucky Night-Raven, so called, from the Saxon *Lit* or *Lit*, i.e. a dead corps; Country people by corruption call these *Scritch-Owles*, or *Lich-Owles*.

Licitation (*licitatio*) a setting out to sale, a prizing or cheapening.

Licite (*licitus*) lawful, granted.

Lictor (*Lat.*) a Serjeant; There were twelve of them among the ancient Romans, who, with bundles of Rods and Axes, always went before the Magistrate, so called (as *Festus* thinks) *quod fasces virgarum ligati ferant*.

Lictor (*lictorius*) pertaining to a Serjeant or Lictor.

Litigat *Law*, is used proverbially for hanging a man first and enditing him afterwards; and is said to have taken Origin from Sir Rich. Greenwicke's severe usage of some Constables there, who would not obey his Warrants in the

late Civil Wars. *Lidford* being a little Village in *Devonshire* bordering upon *Cornwall*.

Lief-hebber (*Dutch*) a Lover. Bishop *Derry's* Answer to *Militaire*.

Liege (from the *Ital.* *liga*, a Bond or Obligation) is a word borrowed from the Feudists, and has two significations in our Law; sometimes being used for *Liege Lord*, *An. 34* and *35 H. 8. ca. 1.* and *An. 35. ejusdem ca. 3.* And sometimes for *Liege man*, *An. 10 R. 2. ca. 1.* and *An. 11. ejusdem, ca. 1.* *Liege Lord*, is he that acknowledges no superior. *Liege-man* is he that owes Ligeancy to his *Liege Lord*. See more of this in *Shene de verborum significatione, verbo* Ligania.

Lienterie (*lienteria*) a kind of Flux of the Stomach or belly, which can keep nothing therein but presently so soon as it has taken any food, voids it raw and indigested.

Lifeguard (*Dutch*, *Lyf-guard*) the guard of the body: for *lyfe* in *Dutch* signifies body. In *French* they call it *Guard du Corps*.

Ligeance (*ligentia*) is such a duty or fealty as no man may owe or bear to more than one Lord. This word is used in the Statutes of our Realm, as the Kings *Liege people*, *An. 14 H. 8. ca. 2.*

Ligation } (*ligatio*) a
Ligature } binding, also the

the tongue-tying in children especially.

Ligament (*ligamentum*) a ty-band or string; especially the insensible string that is seated either within or near a joynt, and is termed by Anatomists, a *Ligament*, and is between a *Cartilage* and *Membrane*, appointed firmly to knit the joynts.

Light-horse (*levis armatura eques*) so called, because they were wont to be lightly armed.

Ligne (*Fr.*) to couple as Dogs with Bitches; corruptly called *Liming*.

Ligneous } (*ligneus*) of
Ligneous } wood or timber, wooden, full of wood

Lignicide (*lignicida*) a wood-cutter.

Lignum-vitæ (*Lat.*) the wood called *Aloes*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*, which for its sweet savor is valued at its weight in pure Silver, as being not onely serviceable for the pompous Funerals of Princes, but also for Bathes. And with the *Indians* (among whom it grows) it is held an unparalleled medicine for many dangerous maladies.

Ligue (*Fr.*) a League or Confederacy, a Complot or Combination of sides or parties which have been divided, an Agreement made, or Alliance contracted.

Ligurion (*ligurio*) a devourer, a spend-thrift.

Ligurition (*ligurition*) a

gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite.

Lilith, was held by the Jews to be a kind of She-Devil, that killed Children. *Glossa Talm. in Nidda. fol. 24. b.*

Limaceous (from *limacia*) snailly, snail-like, full of, or resembling a snail.

Limarion (*limatio*) a filing or polishing.

Limemarch (*limenarcha*) the Warden or Governour of a Port.

Limnarte (*Fr. liminaire*) set before the entry or at the beginning of, dedicatory, fore-running. *Cor.*

Limosity (*imositas*) abundance of mud, muddiness.

Limous (*limosus*) full of mud or slime, muddy. *Br.*

Limpid (*limpidus*) clear, bright, pure, transparent.

Limpitude } (*limpiditas*)

Limpidity } clearness, brightness.

Linament (*linamentum*) linnen thread, lint, a tent for a wound.

Linth (*Sax.*) a Bank, Wall or Causey between land and land, or Parish and Parish, to distinguish the bounds.

Lincolne-Tun, one of the four Inns of Court, and in antiquity next the Temples; it was for the most part purchased of Sir *Edw. Suliard*, by the Benchers and Gentlemen of that House; But it took denomination from Sir *H. Lucy* Earl of *Lincoln*; to whom part of this House was given

by Edward the First. See more in *Stow. Chron.* p. 1072.

Lineament (*lineamentum*) the feature or proportion of the face or of any other part, a line drawn in painting.

Linear (*linearis*) pertaining to a line, lineal.

Lingvacity (*linguacitas*) talkativeness, verbosity.

Linger-us (*linger*) that beareth flax or linnen.

Linniment (*linimentum*) a thin ointment.

Linosity (*linositas*) abundance of flax.

Linnearious (*linnearius*) of or belonging to linnen.

Lintel (from the Fr. *lin-teau*) the head-piece of a door, the upper posts.

Lioncel (Fr. *lionceau*) a little Lion, or a Lions whelp.

Lippitude (*lippitudo*) a dropping, waterishness, or blood-shot of the eyes, blearedness of the eyes.

Lipno himie (*lypothymia*) a fainting or sounding when the vital spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinks down as if he were dead. *Hist. of K. Cha.*

Liquabilis (*liquabilis*) which may melt, or become soft, or liquid.

Liquation (*liquatio*) a melting.

Liquefaction (*liquefactio*) a melting, or making soft, or liquid, a dissolving.

Liquefere, the same.

Liquid (*liquidus*) soft, moist, wet, pure, clear.

Liquids (*liquida*) are five,

(viz. L, M, N, R, S. and so called, *Quia pronunciatione liquecunt ore, &c.* because in the pronunciation they melt as it were, or become liquid in the mouth, and are more softly uttered than other Consonants.

Liquidate (*liquido*) to make moist or clear.

Litany (*litania*) an humble supplication or prayer; the Gr. from whence the word is derived, importing as much.

Literality (from *littera*) learning, knowledge of letters.

Literature (*literatura*) learning, cunning, grammar knowledge of letters.

Lithargy or **Lithargy** (*lythargyros*) white lead, or the foam that riseth from lead, when tried. It is cold of operation, and used by Chyrurgeons in Ointments and Plaisters, being of a gentle, dry, cleansing, and binding nature.

Lithomancy (*lithomantia*) divination by casting Pibble stones, or by the Load-stone, whereby, as *Tretyes* in his *Chiliads* delivers, *Helenus* the Prophet foretold the Destruction of *Troy*.

Lithotomy (*lithotomia*) a Masons Work-house, or Quarry; also a Prison. Dr. Br.

Lithomrptick (from the Gr. *λίθος*, *lapis*, & *τεμνεις*, *tritus*) that wears, breaks, or cuts a stone, Dr. Br.

Litigation (*litigatio*) a strife, a suit or pleading.

Litigious (*litigiosus*) contentious, full of strife, wrangling.

Litig-

Litispendente (*litispendente*) the hanging of a suit, till it be tried or decided.

Litoral ? (*litoral*) of **Litorean** S or belonging to the Sea-side or shore.

Liturate (*lituro*) to blot with the pen, to dash out.

Liturg (*liturgia*) publick Service, or a form of publick Prayers.

Liturgick (*liturgicus*) pertaining to such a Liturgy; Ministerial.

Litber (Fr. *Liurde*) hath several significations. 1. It is used for a Noble or Gentleman's Cloth, or Colours worn by his Servants or Followers, with Cognizance or without.

2. It signifies a delivery of possession. 3. It was the Writ which lay for the heir to obtain the possession or seisin of his lands at the Kings hands; which see in *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 155*. Also we call that a *Livery stable*, where strangers horses are admitted at an allowance of so much by the week, or by the day & night for Hay and Oats. And this sense the Fr. *liurée* does also bear, as *liurée des Chanois*, for their corrody, stipend, or daily allowance in victuals and money.

Litber of Seisin (*deliberatio seisine*) is a delivering possession of Land, Tenement, or other things. *West. part 1. Symbol. lib. 2. sect. 169*. calls this a Ceremony in Law, used in the conveyance of Lands or Tenements, &c. where you

may see the usual form of it set down.

Livid (*lividus*) black and blew, wan, of the colour of lead; also malicious, envious, backbiting.

Lividit (*lividitas*) blewness, the colour appearing upon a stroke, a dead, earthly, leaden colour.

Litho (Lat.) a black and blew mark in a body coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors; also envy, malice.

Litibe (*lixivus*) of or like unto lye.

Litibated (from *lixivia*) of, like, or washed with Lye or Lye made of ashes. Dr. Br.

Litro (Lat.) a water-bearer.

Lizard (*lacertus*) a little beast much like our *Evet*, but without poison, breeding in Italy, and other hot Countreies; whose dung is good to take away spots in the eye, and clear the sight; and its head being bruised and laid to, draws out thorns, or any thing sticking in the flesh.

Loads (from the Sax. *La-dian*, to purge or scour) Ditches or Trenches, to drain the waters in Fenny places. *Sax. Dict.*

Lobbe, is a great kind of North-sea-fish. *An. 31 Ed. 3. Stat. 3. cap. 2.*

Local (*localis*) pertaining to a place. It signifies in Law as much as tied or annexed to a place certain. *Example*, the thing

thing is *local* and annexed to the Freehold. *Kitch. fol. 180.*

Localitp (*localitas*) the being of a thing in a place.

Location (*locatio*) a placing or setting in a place; Also a letting out to hire, or setting out work by the great.

Loche. See *Lohoc*.

Locoreffion (from *locus* and *cedo*) a giving place.

Locomotion (*locus* and *motio*) a moving or stirring from one place to another. *Dr. Br.*

Locutament (*locutamentum*) a little place of boards made with holes for Pigeons or Conies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lie, as in Poppy heads. *Dr. Charl.*

Locupletitp (*locupletitas*) abundance of wealth.

Locuplere (*locuples*) rich, wealthy, well-stored,

Locust (*locusta*) a kind of flying Insect, or Fly (which the French term *Cigale*) of which we have none in England. See *Dr. Brown* in his *Vul. Err. lib. 5. cap. 3.* There were divers kinds of these; some hurtful and venomous, others commodious for meat, *Mat. 3. 4.* His meat was locusts, which some conceive to be the tops of herbs and plants.

Locution (*locutio*) a saying or speaking.

Locdemange, is the hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship from one place to another, and comes from the Dutch *Loor*,

i. e. lead, and in that language the Pilot is called *Loor-man* or the man of lead, from casting out his lead to save the ship from danger.

Chaucer would have this word to signify the skill or art of Navigation. See *Pilot*.

Loestar, a Star that guides Mariners, the North Star.

Loestone (*magnes*) a Stone of the colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable virtue not onely to draw iron to it self, but to make iron on which it is rubbed, to draw iron also. This Stone is found in the *Indian Sea*, and in the Countrey *Trachonitis*; and is of greatest use in Navigation; For by it Saylers find out the certain course of their Voyage, the Needle in the Compass, tempered herewith, still standing directly towards the North and South. Read more of this Stone in *Dr. Br. Vul. Er. l. 2. c. 2*

Loestworks, one of the Works belonging to the *Stannaries* in *Cornwal*, for which see *Cam. Brit.* in the Title *Cornwal*. See *Streneworks*.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, as the *Sextarius Atticus* was among the Greeks.

Logarithmes (*logarithmi*) a term in Mathematicks, signifying numbers, which, being fitted to Proportional Numbers, retain always equal differences. *Wingate*.

Logick (*logica*) the Art of Logick, or of Reasoning or Disputing.

puting. *Logick* (according to my Lord *Bacon*) professes the preparation and contrivance of Aids and Forces of the understanding. Arts Logical or Intellectual are four; Art of Enquiry or Invention; Art of Examination or Judgment; Art of Custody or Memory; and Art of Elocution or Tradition, &c. See his *Advancement of Learning*, fol. 218, 219.

Logician (*logicus*) one skillful or learned in that Art.

Logism, the due and judicious understanding of a thing formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Cor.*

Logist (*logista*) he that causeth Presidents or Notable Sayings to be registred, a Caster of Accounts. The *Logists* among the *Athenians* (saith *Harpocration*) were ten men, elected out of the Tribes, to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy (within thirty days of their Authorities expiration) were to render an account of all such Affairs as they had then administration of: They not only kept Account of the Monies, but of all other matters that appertained to the Kings Revenue, &c.

Logistick (*logistica*) the Art of counting or reckoning, the Practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

Logographers (*logographi*) Lawyers-Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Account.

Logomachy (*logomachia*) a contention in, or strife about words, a verbal altercation.

Lohoch or *Lorch* (a Physical word) is a thick Syrrup, or other soft substance, or confection, which must not be swallowed, but suffered to melt of it self in the mouth, that so it may gently slide down, and thereby have the more vertue against Diseases of the Brest, Lungs and Throat. *Culpeper* says, it is an Arabick word, and simply signifies a thing to be licked up.

Lollarus (*Lollardi*) a Sect that abounded in *England* in the days of *Edw. 3.* and *Hen. 5.* of these read *Stow's Annals*, p. 425. *Tritemius*, in his Chronicle, deduces the name from one *Gualter Lohard*, a German, as the first Author of that Sect, living about the year 1315. And *Chilian* says, *Lollarus* fuit *Alexianus Monachus*, & *Lollarus* quæque dicitur *Hæreticus Waldensis*. *Wiclif* did afterwards espouse their Tenets and augment their number; Though he held many points against those of *Rome* (says *Heylin*) yet had his field more tares than wheat. *Cert. Epist. pag. 151.* See their Tenets in *B. Spotswoods Hist. of Scotl. fol. 61.*

As for the word *Lollar* retained in our Statutes since the Reformation.

Reformation, it seems now as a generical name, to signify such, who in their opinions oppose the settled Religion of the Land, in which sense the Sheriffs were bound by their Oath to suppress them.

Lombardeer, an Usurer or Broaker; so called from the *Lombards*, a People of the hither part of *Italy*, who were great Usurers; they were called *Lombards*, alias *Longo-bards*, from the long beards they wore. Hence our word *Lumber*, which signifies refuse Household-stuff.

Lombard is also, by the same reason, used for a Bank for Usury or Pawns; Hence *Lombardstreet*, which is still full of Goldsmiths and Moneyers. See *Causines*.

Lome (*lutum*) dirt, mud, or mortar.

Longevity (*longavitas*) long, or old age.

Longanimity (*longanimitas*) long-suffering, patience, forbearance. In Divinity it is thus defined, *Longanimity* is an untired confidence of mind, in expecting the good things of the life to come.

Longinquity (*longinquitas*) long distance of place, length of time, continuance, long lasting, or long life.

Longitude (*longitudo*) length of place, time, or any other thing. The *Longitude* of a Star, is the arch of the *Ecliptick*, contained between the beginning of *Aries*, and the

circle of the *Stars Latitude*. In Geography, the *Longitude* of a place is the arch of the *Equinoctial Circle* contained between two Meridians, whereof one goes by the *Canary Islands*; the other by the place that is given.

Loomian. See *Pilot* and *Lodomenage*.

Loquacity (*loquacitas*) much talking, babbling, or prating.

Lorap-law. In the *Memoirs* of the Chamber of Accounts in *France*, is found an Article to this effect, *Si homines de Loraico vadia duelli temere dederint, &c.* If a combat were once accepted, and after, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, were taken up, each of the parties should pay 2 s. 6 d. But if it were performed, then the party vanquished should forfeit 112 s. And upon this custom grew the French Proverb, when any man has had a hard and unjust Judgment, they say he was tried by the Law of *Loray* or *Bern*, ou le battu paye l' amendes, where the vanquished gives the recompence. S. W. Ral.

Lourdane. See *Lourdane*.

Lore (*Sax. Lore*) doctrine or learning.

Loricatus (*loricatus*) armed with a Coat of Mail or Brigandine. Dr. Char.

Lormiers (*Fr. lormier*) A. 1 R. 2. c. 12. is one of the Companies of *London*, that makes Bits for Horse Bridles, Spurs,

purs, and such like small iron work; The name seems to be taken from the Lat. *Lorum*, and is elsewhere written *Loriners*.

Loseng (*Sax. Herbers Bp. of Thesford* (after of *Normich*) A. 1094.) was nick-named *Loseng*, that is the flatterer; our old English word *Leasing*, for lying, retains some affinity hereto, and at this day we call an insinuating fellow, a glozing Companion. *Ful.*

Losenger (*Fr. losengier*) a flatterer or liar. *Chaucer*.

Lotion (*losio*) a washing or rinsing.

Loober or *L'obert*, a tunnel on the top of a roof or house (from the *Fr. l'ouvert*, i.e. *aper-tum*) a place made open to let out the smoke on the top of the house; so we say *pound overt*, a Pound open at the top, that men may see the Cattle impounded, and cast in sustenance to them.

Lotbeode (*Sax. Ulotbeode*) a pot into which the names of those that were to be chosen by *Lot* into Office were put.

Lourdan or *Lurdan* (*Fr. Lourdin*) sottish, dunce-like, heavy, dull, blockish. But Sir R. Baker in his *Chron.* fo. 18. gives this etymology; when the *Danes* Lorded it in *England*, the English were fain to till the ground, whilst the *Danes* sat idle, and ate the fruit of their labours, and in every place, for very fear, were called *Lord-Danes*, which

afterwards became a word of derision, when one would signify a *Lazy-lubber*. This seems plausible, but the word doubtless comes from the French, as abovesaid.

Love-days, our Ancestors so called those days, whereon Arbitrements were made, and Controversies determined among Neighbours; and thereby Love and Charity restored.

Louber (*Fr.*) is the Royal Seat of the Kings of *France* in *Paris*, famous throughout all *Europe*. The front (which is of Masonry, enriched with Pillars, Frizes, Architraves, and all sorts of Architecture, with excellent symmetry and beauty) was begun by *Francis* the First; finished by *Henry* his Son, and afterwards increased by *Francis* the Second, and *Charles* the Ninth; last of all made the wonder of all other Works, by that long and beautiful Gallery, the Work of *Henry* the Fourth.

Lozenge (*Fr.*) a little square Cake of preserved Flowers, Herbs, &c. also a quarry of a Glass Window, or any thing of that form: A Term in Heraldry. See the difference between a *Fusil*, a *Lozenge*, and a *Masle*, in *Gwillim*, fo. 358.

Lubrification, making slippery, stirring or quick. *Bac.*

Lubricat 2 (*lubricus*) **Lubricious** 3 slippery, deceitful, incertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious.

Lubricity

Lubacitp (*lubricitas*) slipperiness, incertainty, wantonness, incontineney.

Luterns, a Beast almost as big as a Woolf, breeding in *Muscovia* and *Russia*, of colour between red and brown, mingled with black spots; its skin is a very rich Fur. *An.* 24 H. 8. ca. 14.

Lutible (*lucibilis*) that is light of it self, that is apt to shine.

Lutid (*lucidus*) clear, bright, shining.

Luciditp (*luciditas*) brightness, clearness.

Lurifer (Lat.) properly the Star rising before the morning, as Messenger of day-light, the Day-star: but figuratively the King of *Babylon*, *Nebuchadnezzar*; an arch Devil.

Luciferous (*lucifer, a, um*) that brings or causeth light.

Lucifertans, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their Author *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Calark* in *Sardinia*; who lived in the time of Pope *Liberius*, and the Emperor *Constantius*, about the year of Christ 365, they held the soul of man was propagated out of the substance of his flesh, &c.

Lulina, *Funo* and *Diana* so called, because they ruled the travel of women, and helped them in that business.

Lurrative (*lucratus*) taken with gain or advantage; whereof great profit is made.

Lurere, a chaste woman; so used from *Lucretia*, a chaste

woman of *Rome*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who slew her self, because *Sextus Tarquinius* had ravished her.

Lucrificate (*lucrifico*) to gain or get, to seek after gain.

Lucrous (*lucrosus*) full of gain or lucre, profitable.

Lutarton (*luctati*) wrestling, striving, much contending.

Lutiferous (*lucifer*) that causeth sorrow or mourning.

Lutifonani (*luctifonus*) that signifies sorrow or wailing.

Lutubzation (*lucubratio*) a study or work by Candle-light.

Lutubzatorp (*lucubratorius*) of or belonging to study, or working by candle-light.

Luculentp (*luculentia*) brightness, beauty.

Luculent (*luculentus*) full of light, clear; beautiful, famous.

Lutible (*ludibilis*) apt to play, sportive.

Lutibzious (*ludibriosus*) reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

Luticral ? (*ludicer*) per-

Luticrous taining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.*

Lutification (*ludificatio*) a mocking, deceiving or beguiling.

Lues Venerea (Lat.) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Neapolitanus*, the Venerean Murrain or French Pox.

Lugent (*lugens*) mourning or lamenting.

Lugubrious (*lugubris*) lamentable,

mentable, sorrowful, pertaining to grief and mourning.

Lution (*lucio*) a paying a ransom.

Luminaries (*luminaria*) great Lights or Lamps; conspicuous Stars, the Sun and Moon; Also the Feast of Light, the Feast of Christs Nativity or Christmas, was so called in the Western or Latin Church, because they used many Lights and Candles at the Feast; or rather, because Christ the Light of all Lights, That true Light, then came into the world.

Luminous (*luminosus*) full of light, lightsome.

Lunar (*lunaris*) pertaining to the Moon.

Lunatick (*lunaticus*) that is wood or frantick, at a certain time of the Moon.

Lunacy, that Disease.

Lunatic (Fr. *longu*) a slim, slowback, dreaming luck, or drowsy gangril.

Lupercal (Lat.) a place dedicated to the god *Pan*, from *Lupa*; because there a She-Wolf nourished *Romulus* and *Remus*. So the Sacrifices and Plays dedicated to *Pan* were called *Lupercalia* or *lupercal* Sacrifices, and the Priests of *Pan* (*luperci*) who, on the day of their Sacrifices ran up and down the City naked, and stroak'd the hands and bellies of Women great with child with a Goats skin, thereby to signify both fruitfulness and easie deliverance. *Rider.*

Lupines (*lupinum*) a little flat pulse, almost like a small bean, but much less and bitter in taste; they are not very good meat, but are sometimes used in Physick against worms in Children, and the Decoction of them takes away spots and freckles of the face.

Lurcation (*lurcatio*) a greedy eating or gluttonizing; derived from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lurdan. See *Lourdan*.

Lurid (*luridus*) pale, wan, black and blew.

Lustrion (*luscio*) dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes.

Lustbrough, a base Coyn in the days of *Edward* the Third.

Lusion (*lusio*) a playing, game, or pastime.

Lustration (*lustratio*) compassing, viewing or going about on every side; a purging by Sacrifice, which was done every five years. *Bar.*

Lustrical (*lustrificus*) that hath power to purge or make holy, pertaining to purging.

Lustrum (Lat.) a Den or Cave for wild Beasts; a purging by Sacrifice; also the space of fifty months. The Romans sometimes kept their Account of time by these *Lustrums*, which were so called, because they did once in every five years revolution, *Lustrare exercitum Romanum*, by Sacrifice purge the Roman Army.

my. Hence we use sometimes two *Lustrums* for ten years, three *Lustrums* fifteen years, &c.

Luted, or **Luteous** (*luteus*) made of clay, loam, or mortar, filthy.

Lutheranism, the Doctrine or Tenets of *Martin Luther*, who (being an *Augustine Friar*) forsook his Monastical course of life, about the year 1515 and from him *Lutherans* took denomination. These differ from the *Calvinists*, chiefly in maintaining *Consubstantiation* in the blessed Eucharist, with Omnipresence, and Eternal Predestination, to be out of a foreseen faith, and good works, and not absolute, which Tenets are oppugned by the *Calvinists*. *Heyl*.

Lutulent (*lutulentus*) miry, dirty, filthy.

Luxate (*luxo*) to put out of joynt, or loosen.

Luxation (*luxatio*) a loosening, or putting out of joynt.

Luxuriate (*luxurio*) to exceed, to be riorous or wanton, to grow rank.

Luxurious (*luxuriosus*) riotous, given too much to pleasure, excessive.

Lycanthrope (*lycanthropia*) a frenzy or melancholly, which causeth the patient (who thinks he is turned Wolf) to fly all company, and hide himself in dens and corners. See *Werewolf*.

Lycæum, *Aristotle's* famous School near *Athens*; also *Ci-*

cero's School, in his Manor at *Tusculum*; any famous School.

Lydian Musick (*Lydius Modus*) doleful and lamentable musick.

Lydian Spinnler, a Spider. *Ovid*.

Lymphatick (*lymphaticus*) allayed or mixed with water; also mad, furious, be-straught.

Lydford Law. See *Lidford*.

Lyncean ? (*lynceus*) per-
Lynceous ? taining to the beast *Lynx*; also quick-sighted, from *Lynceus* one of the *Argonauts*, who was admired for his quickness of sight. He could see the New Moon, the first day when it was in the Sign *Aries*, &c.

Lynx (*Lat.*) a spotted beast like a Wolf, having a very perfect sight. This beast breeds chiefly in the Eastern Countries, and is often found in the Woods of *Almain* and *Sclavonia*. Hence the phrase of a *Lynx-like-eye*, for one that is quick and perfect sighted.

Lypoethymy. See *Lipoethymy*.

Lyrick (*lyricus*) a Poet that makes Verses to be sung to the Harp or Lute. The best of these among the Grecians was *Pindarus*; among the Latins *Horace*. *Lyrick* taken adjectively, is pertaining to a Harp, that plays on a Harp, or to Lyrick Verses, which the ancients applied to Songs and Hymus.

Lyric (*lyricus*) a Harp, or one that sings to the Harp.

M.

Mabel (*Mabilia*) a Christian name for women; from *amabilis*, i. e. lovely.

Mac in Irish is as much as *Fitz* in French, or a Son in English; as *Mac-William*, or *Mac-Adam*, i. e. the Son of *William*, or *Adam*.

Macateb, the bastard Coral or Pomander; of whose sweet and shining black berries, Bracelets are made.

Macaronique (*Fr.*) a confused heap, or huddle of many several things.

Macarons (*Fr.*) little Fritter-like Buns, or thick Lozenges compounded of Sugar, Almonds, Rosewater, and Musk, pounded together and baked with a gentle fire. Also the Italian *Macaroni*, lumps or gobbers of boiled paste, served up in butter, and strewed over with spice, and grated cheese; a common dish in *Italy*.

Macedonians (*Macedones*) people of *Macedonia*, a large Country of *Europe*.

Macellartious (*macellarium*) pertaining to the Butchers Row or Shambles.

Macellator (*Lat.*) a Butcher, or Slaughter-man.

Macera (*macero*) to make lean; to mortifie, weaken, bring down; also to allay, soak or steep in liquor.

Machiavelian, a subtil Statesman, or cunning Politician; So taken from *Nicholas Machiavel*, Recorder of *Florence*, whose Politicks have poisoned almost all *Europe*.

Machebatize or **Machibellianize**, to practise Machiavelianism or subtil policy.

Machine (*machina*) an instrument or engine of War, a frame, tool or device; a subtil shift to deceive.

Macinate (*machinor*) to devise or plot, to imagin or contrive, to invent craftily.

Macilent (*macilentus*) lean, thin, barren.

Macritude (*macritudo*) leanness, barrenness.

Macrocosmus (*Gr.*) the great world.

Macrology (*macrologia*) prolixity in speaking, long and tedious talk or speech, to little or no purpose. It is a figure among Rhetoricians; As, *Vivat Carolus Augustus, & non moriatur*, &c.

Macator (*Lat.*) a killer or murderer.

Maculatures (from *macula*) blotting or waste papers.

Maculare (*maculo*) to stain, spot, or defile; to defame.

Madid (*madidus*) wet or washed, moist, imbrued; also drunken.

Madidare *madido* } to
Madidare *madefacio* } wet
 or moisten to make wet, to
 wash or bath.

Madiditas (*madiditas*) moi-
 sture, or fulness of moisture.
Madidus (Lat.) moisture;
 also sweat.

Madrigal (Ital. *Madriga-
 li*) a kind of Song or Aire.

Magazine (Fr. *Magazin*,
quasi mansio gaze i. *locus ubi
 gaze & thesauri reponuntur*)
 a publick Store-house or Ware-
 house most commonly appro-
 priated to appurtenances of
 War.

Magdalen (*Magdalo*) a
 Languet, or long plaister like a
 Rowlet. Dr. B.

Magellan *Spa*; so cal-
 led from *Ferdinando Magella-
 nus*.

Magi, or the Wise-men of
 the East. See *Balthazar*.

Magistral (*Magus*, a Persi-
 an word primitively) the Per-
 sians call those *Magos* or Magi-
 cians, whom the Grecians call
Philosophos; the Latins *Sapi-
 entes*, the Gauls, *Druids*; the
 Egyptians, *Prophets* or *Priests*;
 the Indians, *Gymnosophists*;
 the Germans, *Wise Men*; we
 English, *Wise-men*, *South-
 sayers* or *Enchanters*. *Cham*
 otherwise called *Zoroaster*, K.
 of the *Bactrians*, (who reigned
 800 years after the Siege of
Troy) is said to be the first
 Inventor of Art Magick. *Ma-
 gis*, among the Persians, was
 taken for sublime sapience, and

a Science of the Harmony and
 Contents of Universals in Na-
 ture. *Bac.* And see Sir *Walt.*
Ral. lib. 1. f. 171.

Magick *Magia* (in
 general, is wisdom, or con-
 templation of Heavenly Scien-
 ces, and is twofold; Natural,
 which is lawful, and is the
 ground of all true Physick,
 and the occult wisdom of Na-
 ture, without which all mans
 Reason and Knowledge is Ig-
 norance; The other is Diabo-
 lical, superstitious and unlaw-
 ful, and is called *Necromancy*;
 whereby men attain to the
 knowledge of things by the as-
 sistance of evil spirits. *Chym.*
Dist.

Magisterly (*magisterium*)
 mastership, the rule or office of
 a Master. In Chymistry, *Ma-
 gistry* is the total substance of
 a thing reduced into its primi-
 tive juice.

Magistral (*magistralis*)

Magistral pertaining to,
 or done by a Master or Magi-
 strate; master-like, artificial.
 In Physick it signifies a Plai-
 ster, Salve, or Pill prepared
 after the best manner.

Magnum Charta, the great
 Charter, contains a number of
 Laws ordained the ninth year
 of *Hen. 3.* and confirmed by
Edw. 1. and other Kings. We
 have no antienter written Law
 than this, which though it
 consist of not above Threety
 seven Charters or Laws, yet
 is it of such extent, as all
 the Law we have is thought in

in some sort to depend on it.
Magnalia (Lat.) great
 things to be wondered at. As
Magnalia Dei (mentioned
Act. 2. 11.) the great works of
 God.

Magnaliter (from *Magna-
 lia*) an admired greatness.

Magnanimity (*magnani-
 mitas*) courage, greatness of
 mind, nobleness of spirit, stout-
 ness of heart.

Magnanimous (*magnani-
 mus*) generous, of a great mind,
 of a stout spirit.

Magnete (*magnes, etis*)
 the loadstone. See *Loadstone*.

Magnetick (*magneticus*)
 belonging to the Loadstone, or
 that which draws unto or at-
 tracts.

Magnify (*magnifico*) to
 make great account of, to honor
 much.

Magnificence (*magnificen-
 tia*) stateliness, sumptuousness,
 high achievement, great per-
 formance.

Magnificat, part of the
 Even-song among the Roma-
 nists, or the Song of the Ble-
 sed Virgin Mary, *Luke 1. 46.*
 beginning thus *Magnificat a-
 nima mea, &c.* My soul doth
magnifie our Lord, &c. At say-
 ing of which, they use to stand
 up, as being a Canticle or Song
 of joy, for the delivery where-
 of, that posture is most proper.

To correct *Magnificat* (an
 English Proverb) signifies to
 attempt to amend Scripture,
 or that which is beyond cor-
 rection.

Magnifico (Ital.) a great
 or honorable Personage: The
 chief Noblemen of *Venice* are
 by a peculiar title, called *Ma-
 gnifici* or *Magnifico's*. And
 the Rectors of the Academies
 in *Germany* are honored with
 the same Title.

Magnificent (*magnifi-
 cent*) that
 achieveth worthy acts, noble,
 sumptuous, acting great mat-
 ters, majestic.

Magniloquy (*magni-
 loquencia*) a lofty manner of speak-
 ing, or a discourse of great
 matters.

Magniloquent (*magnilo-
 quus*) that useth a stately man-
 ner of speaking or writing.

Magnitudo (*magnitudo*)
 greatness, largeness, nobleness,
 valiantness.

Magog (mentioned in *E-
 zek. 38.*) *Gog* in the Hebrew
 signifies (according to Saint
Hierom) *tegum*, or a cover-
 ing of a House. And *Pintus*
 upon *Ezekiel*, affirms, that
 by *Gog* is meant Antichrist;
 For (saith he) *Antichristus
 est Diaboli tegumentum sub
 specie humana*; That Anti-
 christ shall be the covering of
 the Devil under humane form.
 He adds that *Magog*, is as
 much as to say *Gog*, the letter
 (*M*) being an Hebrew Pre-
 position and imports as much
 as of or from, so he takes *Ma-
 gog* for those people that fol-
 low Antichrist. See more in
 exposition of these two words

in Sir *Wait. Rel. Hist. lib. 1. f. 136.*

Maim or *Maim* (from the Lat. *manus*) signifies a corporal hurt, whereby a man loseth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence to him in Battle. The Canonists call it *Membri mutilationem*, as the Eye, the Hand, the Foot, the scalp of the Head, the fore-tooth, or (as some say) any finger of the hand. *Glanville. lib. 14. ca. 7.* And *Hugolinus de irregularis. ca. 4. sect. 3. 4. 5.*

Maigonel. See *Mango-nel*.

Maione (*mahoni*) a large Sea-vessel among the Turks.

Maism or *Maism* the Religion and Profession of *Mahomet* and the Turks; which see in *Alchoran*, *Mahomet's Law-book*.

Mahumeran, one that professeth that Religion.

Maio-Morian. See *Morisco*.

Majestathe (*majestativus*) that is full of Majesty or majestic.

Maimour or *Manner* (from the Fr. *Maniere*, i. e. the Manner) signifies in Law, when a Thief hath stoln, and is followed with Hue and Cry, and taken with the *Manner*, that is, having the thing stoln about him, which is called the *Maimour*; and so we say when we find one doing an unlawful act, that we took him in the *mainer* or *manner*.

Maimpernable, signifies bailable, or that may be bailed; and *Maimpernors*, are the Sureties for one that is mainprized to appear at a certain day, &c. yet *Mainwood*, 1. part. *For. Laws*, p. 167. makes a difference between *Bail* and *Mainprize*, viz. that he that is *mainprized* hath a greater liberty, than he that is *bailed*, &c.

Maim-Strong, in our Northern Dialect, signifies forsworn or perjured.

Maim (Lat.) the greater. The major proposition of a Syllogism. See in *Syllogism*.

Maiore (*major*) to make greater.

Maioration, a making greater. *Bac.*

Maison Dieu (Fr.) a house of God, an Hospital or Alms-house.

Malachite (*malachites*) a stone of a dark green colour.

Malacissation (*malacissatio*) a kneading or making soft. *Bac.*

Malachin (*malachia*) a calm, or still time on the Sea; also the inordinate lusting of women with child.

Malaga or *Malara* *Bark*, so called from a City of that name in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, where that kind of Wine is made.

Maladie (Fr.) a sickness or disease.

Malanders, a Disease in Horses, from the Span. (*malander*) i. e. to go ill; for

fo

so the Disease makes them. *Malissant* (Fr.) an evil speaker, a backbiter.

Malédiction (*maledictio*) evil speaking, a curse, banning, imprecation, execration.

Malefactor (Lat.) an evil doer, an offender.

Malice (*malicium*) an evil deed, an ill act, a shrewd turn, hurt, displeasure.

Malice (*malicentia*) evil doing.

Maleficere (*malefacio*) to do wrong, to offer abuse, to do evil. *Bac.*

Malicent, in the Statute called the *Confirmation of the Liberties of, &c. An. 28 Ed. 1. ca. 7.* is interpreted to be a Toll of forty shillings for every Sack of Wooll. *Stow* in his *Annals* p. 461. calls it a *Malicot* (from the Fr. *malicote* or *malicote*.) See also the Stat. de *Tallagio non concedendo*.

Malice (*malevolencia*) ill-will, heart-burning, spite.

Mal-grace (Fr.) disfavour, ill grace.

Malignity (*malignitas*) malice premeditated, ill-will, grudge, despight, villany.

Malison (Fr. *maudisson*) a curse.

Malin, *Maikin*, or *Scovel* to make clean an oven (the Italians call it *Scovola di forno*, i. e. the broom or besome of the oven) the Lat. is *Peniculus*, or *Penicillus*, dim. a *pe-ne*, i. e. a tail; because they were in times past made of the

tails of beasts, as now they are of old clouts. *Min.*

Malleable (from *mallus*) tractable, hammerable, which may be wrought or beaten with the hammer.

Malleated (*malleatus*) wrought or beaten with the hammer or beetle.

Malmesey, a sort of wine so called from *Avvisum*, a Promontory in the Island *Chio*, vulgarly called *Mavissa*, or *Mavisha*, whence comes the best of this kind.

Maltresan, an Inhabitant of the Island *Malta*, called in Scripture *Melita*.

Malversation (Fr.) ill conversation, misdemeanor, misuse. *Gazette*.

Mal-metre, a light-horseman (in the Syrian and Arabian tongues) the Mamalukes were an Order of valiant horsemen in the last Empire of *Egypt*. *Cor.*

Mammear (*mammearius*) that hath Paps or Teats.

Man mon, is a Syriac word, signifying riches, or the god of Riches. *Hierom. sup. Matth. ca. 17.* The *Mammen* of iniquity is expounded to be wealth unjustly detained from them to whom it is due.

Mammont (from *Mammen*) may be taken for a worldling, or one that seeks after riches.

Man-mooda, a Coyn among the East-Indians of equal value with our Shilling.

Manation (*manatio*) a flowing,

flowing, or running, a trickling down.

Manbote (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing a man. *Lambert* in his exposition of Saxon words *verbo*, *Æstimatio*. Of which read *Roger Houcden* also in his *Annals*, fol. 344.

Manche (Fr.) a sleeve; a term of Heraldry. Also any thing in form of a sleeve.

Manch pteur (q. *donum manicum*) a lucky gift, or a present given with the Donors own hands.

Ma la Manchint, after the fashion of the Duke of *Manchini*.

Mancipate (*mancipo*) to deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money.

Manicipation (*mancipatio*) a manner of selling before witnesses with sundry ceremonies &c. so called a *manu-captione*, from taking that which is sold into ones hand or possession. See *Emancipate*.

Manchile (*manceps*) a Caterer, or one that in Colledges or Hospitals buys Victuals and common provision into the House.

Mancule (*mancusa*) of the ancient pence (which weighed about three pennies of our monies) thirty (as *Alf. to* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; in his Saxon Grammar notes) made a *Mancus*, which some think to be all one with a *Mark*: for that *Manca*, or *Mancusa* is

translated in ancient Books, by *Marca*; and *Manca* (as appears by an old fragment) was *quinta pars uncie*. These *Mancule* or *Mancus* were reckoned both in gold and silver. For about the year of our Lord 680 *Ina* King of the West Saxons, as we read in *Malmesbury*, enforced the Kentish men to redeem their peace at thirty thousand *Manca's* of Gold. In the Notes upon *Edwitus* Laws I find this difference, that *Mancusa* was as much as a *Mark* of silver, and *Manca* was a square piece of gold commonly valued at thirty pence. *Cam. Rom. fo.* 181.

Mandate (*mandatum*) a commandment, a message, commission, or any thing that one is commanded to speak or do. In Law it is a commandment judicial of the King or his Justices to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, whereof you shall see diversity in the Table of the *Register judicial*, *Verbo*, *Mandatum*.

Mandatarary (*mandatarius*) he to whom a commandment or charge is given; or he that comes to a Benefice by a *Mandatum*.

Mandible (*mandibula*) eatable, or that may be eaten.

Mandible (from *mandibula*) the Jaw.

Mandillian or **Mandillon**, from the Fr. *Mandill* or *Mandille*) a loose Cassock,

such

such as Souldiers use to wear.

Mandrake or **Mandragor**, (from the Gr. *μανδραγορα*, i. a Den or Hole, because it useth to grow about Dens or Caves) a strange Plant bearing yellow round Apples, the root of it is great and white like a raddish root, and is divided into two or more parts, growing sometimes like the legs of a man. This root, especially its bark, is extreemly cold and dry, even to the fourth degree. It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the least quantity too much, will quickly kill a man. Chyrurgeons use to steep this root in Wine; and give it to be drunk by such as they must cut, saw, or burn in any part; for its cold operation causeth sleep, and makes the body insensible for a time. See the confusion of many false conceptions concerning this Plant *Mandrake*, in *Dr. Br. Vul. Er. l. 2. c. 6.*

Mandrakes, lovely or amiable, so in the Hebrew; The Greek translates them Apples of *Mandragoras*, or *Mandrake Apples*; they were such things as gave a smell, *Gen. 30. 14. Can. 7. 13. Wilson.*

Manducable (from *manduco*) eatable, that may be chewed or eaten.

Manducation (*manducatio*) a chewing or eating.

Manday **Whursday**. See *Day*.

Maneh, a Hebr. Coin of

silver, worth of our money about 7 l. 5 s.

Manganese (so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the *magnes* or load-stone) is the most universal material used in making glass.

Mangonel (Ital. *mangani*) an old fashioned Engin of war, to cast stones or great darts. See *Cam. Br. tit. Bedfordshire*.

Mangontze (*mangonizo*) to polish, paint, or trim up a thing.

Mangontism, the craft of pampering, trimming or setting out saleable things.

Maniable (from *manus*) that may be managed by the hand, tractable. *Bac. Our K. Hen. 8.* having presented a large Sword to *Franch* the French King; he returned thanks, but said he thought it not *maniable*.

Maniack (*maniacus*) mad, frantick, brain-sick, wild-headed.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks, so called from one *Manes* a Persian, the first broacher of that Heresie. They held a fatal necessity of sinning, &c. with other damnable Tenets. This *Manes* affirmed himself to be both Christ and the Paraclet too, and sent out his Disciples about the world, to spread abroad his Heretical Dogma's, &c.

Manicles (*manica*) Hand-Fetters, or Givies wherewith Prisoners are bound by the hands;

hands; from *manus* a hand.
Manifesto (Lat.) an open
 or publick Declaration, most
 commonly of some Prince or
 Commonwealth, concerning
 Publick Matters of State.

Maniple (*manipulus*) a
 gripe, a handful, a bundle;
 but more particularly, it is
 a Fannel or Scarf-like Orna-

ment worn about the left
 Wrist of Priests. Also a file
 of ten Souldiers under one
 Captain and Tent; so called
 because their *handbrokes* in
 fighting went together: Or
 because they fought *sub eodem*
manipulo fani (an handful of
 hay being used at that time in
 stead of a Flag.

*Pertica suspensor pendebat longa maniplos,
 Unde manipularis nomina miles habet. Ovid.*

But I find in some Authors,
 that the ancient Roman *Mani-
 ple* consisted of 200 Souldiers.
 See *Legion*.

Manipular (*manipularis*)
 belonging to a band of men.

Manna (Gr.) man, or the
 dew of heaven; a delicate
 food, wherewith God fed the
 children of Israel, it falling
 from heaven in manner of a
 dew, white, and somewhat
 like Coriander seed; with
 which the Israelites lived for-
 ty years in the Wilderness,
 till they came to the Borders
 of the Land of *Canaan*. At
 first sending hereof, the people
 were in such admiration that
 they said each to other, *manhu?*
i. e. quid est hoc? what is this?
 which seems to be the cause
 why it was afterward called
Manna. In Physick, it is ta-
 ken for a kind of dew, or
 grained *Manna*, which falling
 in hot Countries upon trees and
 herbs before break of day, doth
 there congeal, almost like
 crumbs of white-bread, and is

gathered and choicely kept,
 as a gentle purger of Choler;
 it is sweet of taste; the best
 comes from *Calabria*, where
 they gather it from the leaf of
 the Mulbury Tree. *Nat. hist.*
165. It is also taken for any
 sweet matter extracted out of
 any thing.

Man-querter (Sax. *Man*
 and *wellan*, *occidere*) a
 Manslayer.

Manfion (*mansio*) a carry-
 ing, a waiting, an abiding. Al-
 so as *Brasson* defines it, *lib. 5.*
cap. 28, num. 1. it is a dwel-
 ling consisting of one or more
 houses without any Neighbor;
 And yet he grants forthwith
 that *Mansio mansioni possit*
esse vicinior. I find it most
 commonly used for the Lords
 chief dwelling house within his
 Fee, whether it have Neigh-
 bors adjoining or not, other-
 wise called the Capital Messu-
 age, or the chief Mannor
 place. *Mansio* among the an-
 cient Romans was a place ap-
 pointed for the Lodging of the
 Prince

Prince or Souldiers in their
 Journey or March, furnished
 with convenient entertainment
 by the neighbours adjoining,
&c.

Manslaughter (*homicidi-
 um*) is the unlawful killing a
 man without premeditated ma-
 lice; As when two, that for-
 merly meant no harm to one
 another, meet together, and,
 upon some sudden occasion
 falling out, the one kills the
 other. *West. part. 2. Symb. ti-
 tulo Indictments, Sect. 44.* It
 differs from murder, because it
 is not done with foregoing
 malice; And from *Chance-
 med'y*, because it hath a pre-
 sent intent to kill; and this is
 Felony, but admits Clergy
 for the first time, *Stawns. Pl.*
Cor. lib. 1. cap. 9. and *Britton.*
cap. 9.

Manfuere (*mansuetus*)
 gentle, courteous, meek, mild,
 humble, tractable.

Manfuertude (*mansuetudo*)
 gentleness, meekness, tractable-
 ness, humility.

Mantricate (*manticulor*)
 to do a thing closely, as to pick
 a purse.

Man-troze or *Manstrozn*,
 (Ital. *manticora*) a ravenous
 and man-kind Indian beast,
 that hath three ranks of very
 sharp teeth, a face like a man
 and body like a lion, *Plin. l. 8.*
ca. 21.

Manrile or *Manrle* (Lat.
mantile, Fr. *Manrel*) a kind
 of Cloak which Soldiers in
 times past used in Winter, a

long hanging Cloak; it is ta-
 ken for a long robe, *An. 24 H.*
8. ca. 14. Of late the Ladies
 have appropriated the name to
 a kind of Cloak which they
 wear. Also a term in Heral-
 dy, and was anciently a kind
 of Cloak or *Manrle*, encom-
 passing the Coat Armor, but
 now is that flourish which pro-
 ceeds from the *Wreath*, and
Helm, and descends exter-
 nally on each side the *Escot-
 cheon*.

Manual (*manualis*) that
 fills the hand, that one may
 fold, cast or carry in the hand.
 Also used substantively; as,

A *Manual* (*manuale*) a
 small portable volume, a book
 which may be carried in ones
 hand. *Manuel*, in Law is a
 thing whereof present profit
 may be made. *Stawns. Prer.*
fol. 54.

Manuarp (*manharius*)
 gotten by hand labor, or that
 fills the hand.

Manubial (*manubialis*) be-
 longing to a prey or booty.

Manucapion (*manucapi-
 tio*) a taking by or with the
 hand.

Manuductor (*manu'ductio*)
 a leading or guiding by the
 hand.

Manumission (*manumissio*)
 a deliverance out of bondage,
 an enfranchisement, a making
 free.

Manumist or *Manumisse*,
 (*manumitto*) to enfranchise,
 to make a Slave or Bondman
 free, which was in old time
 thus.

name is always *Peter*; they were a limb of the *Jacobites*; thus. The Lord of the Slave holding him by the head, arm, or other part, said before witness, *I will that this man go free*, and in so saying, shov-
ved him forward out of his hand. This was also sometimes done by Deed in writing.

Manurention (from *manu tenere*) a holding with the hand. *Lo. Herb. H. 8.*

Maran-atha (Syriac, i. e. *adventus Dei, vel Deus venit*) a curse mentioned *1 Cor. 16. Anathema maranatha* the third and highest degree of Excommunication. The Jews called it *Schammatha*. See *Dr. Ham. Annot. f. 600.*

Maranedis, a little Spanish Coin, whereof thirty four make but the Royal or Six-pence Sterling.

Marchasite or *Marqueste* (*marchasita*) a Stone participating with the nature of some Metall, yet in so small quantity, that the Metall cannot be melted from it, but will vapor away in smoak, the Stone turning to ashes; those *Marchasites* are commonly in colour like the Metall mixed with them, whether it be Gold, Silver, Brass, or any other. Some affirm a *Marchasite* to be any Stone out of which fire may be stricken.

Marcessible (*marcessibilis*) apt or easie to rot or putrefie.

Margrave or *Martrgrave* (Germ.) a Count or Earl of the Borders or *Marches*: with

us a *Marquess*.

Marques (from the Germ. *Marck*, i. e. a border, or from the Fr. *Marque*, i. a Mark) the borders, bounds or limits of any Place, Region, or Countrey, as between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, *An. 24 H. 8. ca. 9.*

Marchet, *Eugenius* the third King of *Scotland* did wickedly ordain, that the Lord or Master should have the first night's lodging with every woman married to his Tenant or Bondman; which Ordinance was afterwards abrogated by King *Malcolm* the third, who ordained, that the Bridegroom should have the sole use of his own Wife, and therefore should pay to the Lord, a piece of Money called *Marca*. *Hest. Boetius, l. 3. ca. 12. Spotsw. Hist. fol. 29.* Mr. *Skene* says, that *Mercheta mulieris* is the raid of the Woman, or the first carnal copulation with her. *pag. 93.* The like Custom we had in several parts of *England* and *Wales*, now turned into a Fine or Sum of Money.

Marchioness, a *Marquiss's* Wife.

Marcin (*marcidus*) withered, rotten, feeble, lither.

Marcidious (*marcidiosus*) very rotten, feeble, &c.

Marconists, old condemned Hereticks, so called of their first Master *Marcion*, a Stoick Philosopher, who held a detestable opinion, that *Christ* was not the Son of God.

Mar-

Marcoz (Lat.) rottenness, withering, pining away.

Marre. To cry the *marc* is an ancient custom in *Herefordshire*, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his Corn, the Work-men leave a few blades standing, and tie the tops of them together, which is the *Mare*, and then stand at a distance, and throw their Siccles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize; which done, they cry with a loud voice, *I have her, I have her, I have her*. Others answer, *What have you, what have you, what have you?* *A mare, a mare, a mare: Whose is she, whose is she, whose is she?* *I. B.* (naming the owner 3 times) *Whether will you send her?* To *John a Nokes*, (naming some Neighbor who has not all his Corn reapt) then they all shout three times, and so the Ceremony ends with good cheer. In *Torkshire* upon like occasion they have a *Harvest-Dance*, in *Bedfordshire* a *Sack* and a *Gill*.

Ware-maid. See *Mermaid*.

Night-Ware, a Disease in the night, that troubles one so in his sleep, that he can scarce breathe. See *Inubus*.

Ware-shal. See *Marshal*.

Margaritiferous (*margaritifer*) that brings forth, or hath plenty of Pearls or *Margarites*, which are found in the Shell-fish, especially in Oysters; the best are brought out of *India*; yet they are also found in our English and

Flemish Seas, but not in such perfection.

Marginal { *marginalis* }
Marginean { *marginene* }
belonging to the brim or margin, written in the margin.

Marinated, pertaining to the Sea, that tastes of salt water; To *marinate* fish, is to fry them in Sallet Oyl, and then pickle them, &c.

Marine { (*marinus*) } be-
Maritan { } longing to or near the Sea; also strange, as from beyond Sea.

Marital (*maritalis*) belonging to marriage or wedlock, on the Husbands part.

Maritime (*maritimus*) belonging to, or near the Sea; wavering and changeable.

Marls, is with us *13 s. 4 d.* In *Scotland* but *13 d. ob.* See *Marcheta*.

Marmozation (*marmoratio*) a building with marble.

Marmozean (*marmoreus*) of marble, or that is like it in colour, hardness, &c.

Maronean wine, Wine of such vertue and strength, that if twenty times so much water be put to it, it will still keep his vertue. And is so called from *Maronea* or *Marogna* a City of *Ciconia* where it is made. *Rider*.

Maronites (so called from one *Maron*, who is mentioned in the fifth Act of the *Constantinopolitan Council*) a sort of Christians, only found in Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*; they have a Patriarch, whose but

but received the Roman Catholick Religion in the Papacy of Clement 8. who sent them a Catechism printed at Rome in the Arabian language. *Sands.*

Marque (seems to be a French word, signifying *notam, vel signum*, or else to come from *Marc*, a British word (used not only by the now *Welsh*, but also by the *Armenians*) signifying as much as note or character) signifies in the ancient Statutes of our Land, as much as *Reprisals*; as *A. 4 H 5. c. 7. Marques and Reprisals* are used as *Synonima*; and Letters of *Marque* are found in the same signification in the same Chapter. See *Law of Marque*.

Marquetry, is a most curious work wrought in wood of divers colors, and divers sorts, into the shape of knots, flowers, and other devices, with that excellency of cunning, as they seem all to be one piece, and rather the work of Nature than Art; *Chequerwork*, *Inlaid-work*. *Marquetry*, properly belongs to Joiners, as *Mosaicque* to Masons and Stone-cutters, though some Authors confound them. See *Musique*.

Marquis or **Marquise** (*marchio*) by the opinion of *Hotom.* comes of the Germ. *Marck*, i. e. *times*, signifying originally as much as *custos limitum*, or comes & *praefectus limitum*, &c. These are with us,

in honor and place next Dukes. See *Cassan. de consuet. Burg.* p. 15. See *Marcgrave*.

Marquise (Fr. *Marquise*) a Marquiship or Marquishdom, the Territories of a Marquess.

Marrow (Fr. *maraud*) a Knave, or beggarly Rascal.

Mars, the Heathen god of war; taken for war or Battle itself. Also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Marshal (Fr. *Mareschal*) with us there are divers Officers of this name; but one most noble of all the rest, who is called Lord or *Earl Marshal* of England, of whom mention is made in divers Statutes, as *An. 1. H. 4. c. 7.* and *14.* and *An. 13. R. 2. c. 2.* His Office consists especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereof you may read in *Lupinus de Magistratibus Francie, lib. 1. ca. Mareschallus*. The next to him is the *Marshal* of the Kings House, then the *Marshal* of the Justices in Eyre, *Marshal* of the Upper Bench Prison in *Southwark*, *Marshal* of the Kings Hall, *Marshal* of the Exchequer, &c.

In every Regiment of Soldiers there is a *Marshal*, whose Office is to look to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders, &c.

In the old Saxon it was *Mar-*

Mars, being the general name for a Horse, male and female; and *Dratt* signified a kind of servant, as *Scutco* still does in *Italian*: So *Marsdratt* (now *Marshal*) was with our Ancestors *Curator equorum*, one that had the charge of Horses; and in France a Farrier is still called *Mareschal*. *Ve. st.*

Marsgrave. See *Marcgrave*.

Marsial (*marialis*) born under the Planet *Mars*; warlike.

Marsial Law is that which depends on the voice of the King, or the Kings Lieutenant, or of the General or his Officers in Wars. *Smith de Repub. Angl. l. 2. c. 3.* See *Law of Arms*.

Martichore, a beast found in the Indies, which hath the face of a Man, and the body of a Lyon, which counterfeits the sound of Flutes to charm passengers, and then entraps and kills them.

Martingale (Fr.) a Thong of Leather, the one end whereof is fastened under the chops of a Horse, and the other to the fore-girth betwixt his fore-legs, to make him reign well, and hinder him from casting up his head.

Martyrologe (*martyrologium*) a book that treats of the acts, names, and sufferings of Martyrs.

Mask (Fr.) a Mask or Mummery.

Macle (Fr. *macle*) a short Lozenge, having a square hole in the midst, a term in Blazon.

Masculine (*masculinus*) of the male kind, manly.

Masse, from the Lat. *missa*, but whether *missa* be derived from the Hebrew, or be a Latin word corrupted, is no small controversy; They that derive it from the Hebrew, conceive it comes from *י.ו.ו. Missab*, which signifies an Oblation or Offering; They that account it a Latin word corrupted, conceive the Fathers used it instead of *missio*, a sending away: For in antient times when the Mass or publick Service was ended, and the Communicants addressed themselves to be partakers of the holy Eucharist, it was a custom to send away the younger sort, such as were not yet fully instructed and catechised; hence *missa* was taken for and signified a Sacrifice, an Oblation or Offering.

The old Saxon called all Holy dayes *Mass-dayes*; because they were obliged to hear Mass on those dayes, or because *High-Mass* was sung on those dayes. See *Lanmas*.

Masse (Fr.) Oaker made of Ceruse, or white lead.

Messians. See *Messalians*.

Mastication (*masticatio*) an eating or chewing.

Masticatory (*masticatorium*) a medicine to be chewed.

Mastic (*mastiche*) a white and clear gum, of a sweet savor, and

and grows on a Lentisk tree in the Island *Chios*. It's temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature: wherefore it strengthens the Stomack, stays vomiting, and stops any issue of blood. Some use to rub their teeth with it, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as are loose.

Masticine (*masticinus*) of, or pertaining to, or of the colour of Mastic.

Masticot, a very fine yellow powder, used by Painters.

Mastigonhozer (*mastigonphorus*) a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an Usher, who with whips removed the people, where there was much press.

Mastruke (*mastruca*) a garment that men of *Sardinia* used; a Robe made of Wolves or Deer skins which the Nobles in old time were wont to wear in winter.

Matagot (Fr.) a kind of Ape.

Matenologie (*matenologia*) vain enquiry, or over-curious search into high matters and mysteries.

Matrotechnie (*matrotechnia*) the vanity which is in science or craft, vain knowledge.

Materia prima (Lat.) the first matter or subject of all substantial forms, whereof all material bodies consist.

Maveriation (*maveriation*) the felling of timber for building, preparing of timber wood for service in war. Dr. Br.

Maternal (*maternus*) belonging to a mother, on the mothers side, motherly.

Maternity (*maternitas*) motherhood, the being a mother.

Mathematical (*mathematicus*) of or pertaining to the Mathematicks, or to a Mathematician.

Mathematicks (*mathematica*) Sciences or Arts taught by demonstration, and comprehend Four of the Liberal Sciences (viz.) *Arithmetick* (wherein *Algebra* is comprehended) *Geometry*, *Musick*, *Astronomy*; wherein the Egyptians and Chaldeans first excelled.

Mathematician (*mathematicus*) one skillful in the Mathematicks.

Mathurins, Friars so called, being of the Order of the Holy Trinity, whose principal institute is to redeem poor Christian Captives from the slavery of the Turk; to which purpose they beg alms, and depute a person of their own to go to *Algier*, &c. To carry the price of their redemption.

Matines (*matutinum*) one of the Canonical hours for prayer in the Roman Catholic Church, which begins at three of the Clock in the morning; morning prayers.

Matricide (*matricidium*) the killing of ones mother; if from *Matricida*, then it is a Matricide, or one that kills his own mother, as that cruel Tyrant

rant and monster of men *Nero* was.

Matrice (*matrix*) the place in the womb, where the child is conceived.

Matrices of Letters or Characters, are those Moulds or Forms in which the Letters and Characters which Printers use are formed and fashioned by the Letter-Founder.

Matricula (Ital. *matri-culare*) to register names. It comes of *mater*, a mother; For then are young Scholars in an University said to be *Matriculated*, when they are sworn and registred into the Society of their Foster-mother of Learning, the University.

Matrimonial (*matrimonialis*) of or belonging to matrimony or wedlock.

Maturated (*maturatus*) hastned, soon finished, made ripe. Dr. Br.

Maturative (*maturativus*) apt, or helping to ripen.

Maturity (*maturitas*) ripeness, fulness of age, fitness of time, perfection.

Matural (*maturalis*)

*Aere nam vacuo pendentia Mausolæa
Laudibus immodicis Cares ad astra ferunt.*

Hence any sumptuous Monument, Tomb, or Sepulchre, is called a *Mausoleum*.

Maxillary (*maxillaris*) belonging to the jaw-bone. Bac.

Maxime (*maxima*) a rule

belonging to the morning, or morning prayer.

Maugre (Fr. *maulgre*, i.e. *animo iniquo*) in spite of ones heart or teeth, against ones will; As the wife, *maugre* the husband, *Litt. fo. 124.* that is, whether the husband will or not.

Maund (Fr. *mande*) a Flasket, open Basket, or Pannier having handles: a Handbasket.

Maunday Thursday (*dies mandati*) This was the Eve or day next before our Saviours Crucifixion. In some parts of England it is called *Shorthursday*, or *Sheer-thursday*. See more in *Day*.

Mausoleum (Lat.) a famous Sepulchre, built by Queen *Artemesia*, in honour of her Husband *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, and accounted one of the World's Wonders, it being twenty five cubits high, supported with thirty six curious Pillars, and 41 foot in circuit, all of Marble, and of famous sculpture; of which *Martial*,

that may not be denied, a proposition, an Aphorism or Principle in any Art.

Maxims in Law are the foundations of it, and the conclusions of Reason, which ought not at any time to be impeached

peached or impugned. As for example, It is a Maxime, that if a man have issue two sons, by divers women, and the one of them purchase lands in Fee, and die without issue, the other brother shall never be his Heir, &c.

Maximitas (maximitas) exceeding greatness.

*Mille venit variis florum dea nexa coronis;
Scena joci morem liberioris habet
Exit & in Maia's Festum florale calendas.*

Mayoz (anciently *Wenz*, from the British *Miret*, i.e. *Custodire*) the chief Magistrate of a City.

Mayar, or *Wazer* (Belg. *Waefer*, or *Waser*, i.e. a Maple, or the knob in the Maple) a broad flat standing cup to drink in; so called, because such cups are often made of Maple, or of the knots of it: There is also a kind of small Cherries so called.

Maye, an astonishment; sometimes a device, like a labyrinth, made in some Gardens in manner of a knot, with so many intricate turnings, where-in if one once enter, it is hard getting out.

Mead. See *Medc*.

Meander (*Meander*) a River in *Phrygia*, now called *Madre*, or *Palaqqia*, having many turnings, &c. Hence any oblique turning or crooked winding is called *Meander*; and *Meandrous* is used for crooked, or full of turnings.

May-game (*Maiuma floralia*) Our *May-games* took beginning from the like custom of the ancient Romans, *Qui in Calendis Maii, luxuriant jam floribus vere, Maia seu Flora Dea, ut campis & arboribus foveat, expediunt*; according to *Ovid*, *Fast.* l. 4.

Mean, the Tenor in Song or Musick; it is an inner part between the *Treble* and *Bass*, so called, because *medium locum obtineat*.

Measure, a measure of *Herings* containing 500. Also taken for a *Messuage* or House (*Kitch.* f. 239.) from the Fr. *Maison*. See *Mesc*.

Measure of length, three barley corns measured from end to end make an inch, twelve inches a foot, three foot a yard, five yards and a half, a Rood, Pole, or Pearch; forty Roods in length and four in breadth make an Acre of land, according to the Statute; forty Roods in length onely make a Furlong, eight Furlongs an English Mile, which is 1760 yards, 5280 foot, 63360 inches, or 190080 barley corns.

A step is two foot and an half, the fadom six foot, an English Ell three foot and nine inches; which measures differ from other Countries, that have

have a Geometrical measure; as, four barley-corns make a finger or measure, four fingers a hand, four of those hands in breadth a foot, five of those feet a Geometrical pace, and 125 paces a furlong, eight furlongs, or 1000 paces, five foot to a pace, make an Italian mile: 3000 paces make a league, 4000 a common Dutch mile, and 5000 paces make a German or great Dutch mile.

Maison d'ite (Fr. *maison de dieu*) an Hospital or Religious house.

Mecenas (*Mecenas*) a Patron or Benefactor to learned men; so called of *Mecenas* a noble Roman, who being in great favour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a special friend to the Poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men.

Mechanick (*mechanic*) a handicrafts-man, a man of occupation, a trades-man. The seven Mechanical Arts are 1. Agriculture, or Husbandry. 2. Clothing. 3. Navigation. 4. Hunting. 5. Architecture. 6. Medicine. 7. Military Discipline.

Mechatton (*mechatio*) fornication, whoredom, strumpeting.

Medalla (Fr. *medaille*)

Medal S. an ancient and flat Jewel, or a piece of ancient coin or plate, wherein the figure of some ingenious device is cast or cut; examples of the latter are common; of the first,

we read, That when some dilikes grew between the English and States of the United Provinces, they, fearing it might tend to the hurt of both, caused to be imprinted upon a *Medalia* two pitchers floating on the water, with this Motto, *Si collidimur, frangimur. Cam.*

Medallion (Fr. *medaillon*) a little Medal, Ouch or Brouche.

Mede (Brit. *Medd*) a drink made of water and honey. See *Bragget* and *Hydromel*.

Medea, a notable Sorceress, whom Poets feign to have had the power or skill to renew youth, and make old men young, &c. and this was nothing else, but that from the knowledge of Simples, she had a receipt to make white hair black, and reduce old heads into the vigour of youth again.

Median (*medius*) the middle, half, mean; not deserving praise or dispraise.

Mediastine (*mediastinum*) a partition made in the body by certain thin skins, which divide the whole breast from the throat to the midriff into two hollow bosoms. *Coig.*

Mediation (*mediatio*) a dividing in the middle, an interreating, or beseeching, an intercession, an arbitrating a controversy.

Medicible (*medicabilis*) that can heal or be healed, curable.

Medical moneth, consisting of twenty six days, and twenty

two hours, &c. See Month.

Medicament (*medicamentum*) a Medicine, Drug, Physick, or certain Salve.

Medicaster, a pedling Physician, a smatterer in Physick.

Medicinal (*medicinalis*) that may be cured or healed.

Medicine (*medicina*) Physick; which (according to *Plato*) is of five kinds. 1. *Pharmaceutic*, cureth diseases by application of medicaments. 2. *Chyrurgic*, by incision or cauterising. 3. *Diateric*, by Diet. 4. *Nosognomonick* discerns diseases. 5. *Boetheric* removes them.

Medic (*Medicus*) a Physician.

Medietas (*medietas*) the middle, the half.

Medimnum, a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity (*mediocritas*) a mean, competency, indifference, temper, moderation.

Medisance (*Fr. mesdaisance*) reproach, obloquy, detraction.

Meditative (*meditativus*) apt to meditate, or cast in the mind.

Mediterranean (*mediterraneus*) in the middle of the Land; far from the Sea.

Mediterranean Sea (so called, because it hath its course in the midst of the earth) is that which stretcheth it self from West to East, dividing *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

Medullar (*medullaris*)

pertaining to the marrow.

Medusean (pertaining to *Medusa*) a woman of great beauty, whose locks (of gold colour) *Minerva* turned into Snakes, because she lay with *Neptune* in *Minerva's* Temple, &c.

Meen (*Fr. mine*) the countenance, figure, gesture or posture of the face; also the feature, outward face or shew.

Megacosome (*Gr.*) the great world.

Megara, one of the Furies. See *Furies*.

Megalestan, or **Megalestan-Plays** (*Megalestia*) were Plays or Games at *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele* the goddess.

Megalopsychie (*megalopsychia*) magnanimity.

Meganptologie (*Gr.*) a speaking or discourse of magnitude or greatness.

Megarick, a Sect of Philosophers instituted by *Euclid*, who was born at *Megara*, a Town near the *Isthmus*, and thence took name.

Megrime, or **Migraine** (*Hemicrania*) a pain coming by fits in the temples of the head, from *ἡμι*, i.e. *semi*, half; and *κρανιον*, i.e. the skull, or brain-pan. It is a disease that pains onely the one half of the brain at once, and therefore called *Megrime*, or *Hemicrane*.

Melanchole (*melancholia*) black choler caused by adustion of the blood; also sadness, pensiveness, solitariness. *Melanchole*

lancholy is by Physicians reckoned for one of the four humours of man's body, and resembles the earth, as *Choler* doth the Fire. *Bloud* the Air, *Phlegm* the Water. It is said to be the grossest of all four, which, if it abound too much, causeth heaviness and sadness of mind.

Melampod (*melampodium*) the herb called *Mellebore*.

Melchior, the name of one of the three Kings of *Colcin*. See *Balthazar*.

Melchiorists, a sort of Hereticks so called from one *Melchior*, the first founder.

Melchites, a Sect in *Syria*, so called, who are subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and are of the same Tenets with the Grecians, except onely that they celebrate Divine Service, as solemnly on the Saturday as Sunday: They take their denomination from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriac* signifies a King, because in matters of Religion, the people followed the Emperours Injunctions, and were of the Kings Religion, as the saying is. *Heyl*.

Meliorate (*melioro*) to wax better then before.

Melioration (*melioratio*) an improving, a bettering, a making or growing better.

Meliority (*melioritas*) betterness, improvement.

Mellitism (*mellitismus*) a drink made of honey and wine.

Mellation (*mellatio*) the

time of taking honey out of the Hives.

Mellean ? (*melleus*) of **Melleous** ? or like honey, sweet, yellow.

Melliferous (*mellifer*) that brings or bears honey.

Mellifere (*mellifico*) to make honey.

Mellifluent ? (*mellifluis*)

Mellifluous ? sweet as honey, that out of which honey flows: Also eloquent of speech.

Melliloquent (*melliloquus*) that speaketh sweetly.

Melliturgie (*Fr.*) the making of honey, Bees-work.

Mellona, or **Mellontia**, the goddess of honey.

Melody (*melodia*) harmony, sweet singing, a musical or sweet air.

Melpomene (*Gr. i. e. cantans*) one of the Muses, who first made Tragedies.

Membrane (*membrana*) the upmost thin skin in any part of the body, whereof there are many, and of several appellations. As the *Plouritque membrane*, which is large and twofold, through whose doubles pass all the Sinues, Veins, and Arteries, which are between the ribs; the inside whereof (as also the breast or bulk) it wholly covers. Also a skin of parchment, or the pill or pilling between the bark and tree.

Membranatick (*membranaticus*) of or pertaining to a membrane,

Membrature (*membratura*) a setting or ordering of members or parts.

Membrinos Helmer. *Membrino* was a fam'd Knight Errant in *Don Quixot*, whose Helmer was said to be impenetrable, *Parker's Reproof*.

Memorandum (*Lat.*) a note or token of what we would have remembred; the word importing as much.

Memorial (*memoriale*) that which puts one in mind of, a Remembrancer, a Record, or book of remembrance.

Memories, are used for certain Obsequies or remembrances for the dead, in Injunctions to the Clergy. 1 *Edw.* 6.

Memorious (*memoriosus*) that hath a good memory.

Memphians ? Egyptians so **Memphiss** called, from the City *Memphis* in Egypt.

Ménage (*Fr.*) a leading, handing, manage carriage.

Mendaciloquent (*mendaciloquus*) that tells lies or untruths, false speaking.

Mendicant (from *mendico*) a beggar, also begging.

A **Mendicant Friar**, is a begging Friar, that goes about with a Waller.

Mendicity (*mendicitas*) beggary, poverty, the state of a beggar.

Ménial seruant (from *ménie*, walls) a servant that lives within the walls of his Masters dwelling-house, a domestick servant. Perhaps from the old English word *Menn*, which

signifies Family, and so 'tis one of the family.

Meninges (*meninx*) two thin skins that compass or enwrap the brain, the one called *Dura mater*, the stronger of the two, and next the skull; the other *Pia mater* which is within the first, being more tender and fine, and close wrapping the brain it self, If either of these skins be wounded, it causeth speedy death.

Menologe (*menologium*) properly a speaking of months: The Greek *Menologe* (a book so called) is their Martyrology, or a Collection of the Saines days of every moneth in their Church; a Calendar.

Mensal (*mensalis*) of or belonging to a Table.

Mension (*mensio*) a measuring.

Menstrual (*menstrualis*) belonging to, or during a month.

Menstruosity (*menstruositas*) the monthly flux of women, an abundance thereof.

Menstruant ? (*menstruo-*

Menstruous ? (*mens-*) that abounds with such monthly flowers, or which belongs thereto.

Mensurate (*mensuro*) to mete or measure.

Mental (from *mens*) that which is onely brought in the mind. *Mental Prayer*. See *Vocal*.

Mentition (*mentitio*) a lying, forging, or telling untruths.

Mephisto-

Mephistophiles, was the name of Doctor *Faustus's* Demon, or Familiar.

Mephittick (*mephitticus*) stinking, dampish, as the stink or ill savour of the earth.

Meracitp (*meracitas*) clearness, or pureness, without mixture.

Mercable (*mercabilis*) that may be bought.

Mercative (*mercativus*) belonging to Chapmanry.

Mercature (*mercatura*) the Trade of Merchandise.

Mercedary (*mercedarius*) is used both for him that gives wages for labour, or for him that receives it.

Merchentage, was one of the three sorts of Laws out of which the Conquerour framed ours, mingled with those of Normandy. *Cam. Brit.* p. 94. who also, p. 103. shews, that in *An.* 1016. this land was divided into three parts, whereof the *West-Saxons* had one, governing it by the Laws called *West-Saxon Laws*, or *West-Saxonlag*, and that contained these nine Shires, *Kent, Southsex, Southrey, Barkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Sommerset, Dorset, and Devonshire*.

The second by the *Danes*, which was governed by the Law called *Danelag*, and that contained these fifteen Shires, *Tork, Darby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Hartford, Essex, Middlesex, Northfolk, Southfolk, Cam-*

bridge, and Huntingdon.

The third was possessed and governed by the *Merclans*, whose Law was called *Merchenlag*, which were these eight, *Gloceſter, Worcester, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Chester, Salop, and Stafford*.

Mercury (*mercurius*) the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*; he was the messenger of the gods, the god of Eloquence, Merchandize, Chivalry, and Thievery; also authour of the Harp, and guider of the way; he was said to have wings on his arms and feet. It is commonly used for a swift messenger, or for a book of news, because such books are (as it were) the messengers of news.

Mercury with the Alchymists, is Quicksilver. Also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Mercury-women. See *Hawker*.

Mercurial (*mercurialis*) of *Mercury*, born under the Planet *Mercury*; hence humorous or fantastical: Also prating, talkative; subtil or deceitful.

Mercurialize, to be humorous or fantastical, to be light-footed; to prattle or babble; Also to be eloquent, as *Mercury* was.

Mediferous (*medifer*) that sameth dung, a Goldfinder.

Mérhin (*Fr. la mere*, i. e. matrix (*hin*) pubes *mulieris*).

Mère (*Fr. mer. Sax. märe*) the Sea; but in a restrained

sense, it signifies a standing water that cannot be drawn dry; therein differing from a Pond. Of these there are several in *Shropshire*, of above a mile in compass, and are the same which in *Ireland* they call *Leaugh*s.

Meretricious (*meretricius*) whorish, pertaining to whoredom.

Meridian (*circulus meridiano*) is an Immoveable, and one of the greater Circles passing through the Poles of the world; it is called the *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, noon-tide, because when the Sun, rising from the East, toucheth this Line with the centre of his body, then it is noon to those over whose *Zenith* that Circle passeth, and midnight to their *Antipodes*. The number of *Meridians* are 180. (allowing two to every degree in the Equinoctial) which all intersect in either Pole, and are the utmost bounds of Longitude.

Meridian } (*meridianus*)
Meridional } of, or belonging to mid-day: or to the South.

Meritor, a sport used by children by swinging themselves in Bell-ropes, or such like, till they be giddy: In Latin it is called *Oscillum*, and is thus described by an old Writer, *Oscillum est genus ludi, scilicet cum funis dependitur de trabe, in quo pueri & puella sedentes impelluntur huc & illuc.* Chauc.

Meer, is a measure of 29

yards in the low Peak of *Darbyshire*, and 32 in the high. *Podine Regales*.

Mermaid (from the Fr. *Mer*, the Sea) or *Marmaid* from *Mer* the Sea) *Seamaid*, or *Siren*, whereof the Poets had three, *Parthenope*, *Leucosia*, and *Ligea*; the first used her voice, the second a Citeron, and the third a Pipe; and so are said to entice Mariners and Seamen to them, by the sweetness of their musick, and there to destroy them. The upper part of their bodies was like a beautiful Virgin, the neather was fishy. By these *Syrens*, pleasures are emblematically understood, from which unless a man abstain, or at least use moderately, he shall be devoured in their waves. See *Neriad* and *Sirens*.

Merion (*merio*) a drowning, or overwhelming.

Mese (from the Gr. *mesos*, i. e. *medium*) a *Mese* of Herrings is five hundred, or the half of a thousand. Also the middle string; or mean of a musical Instrument.

Mesenteron (*mesenterium*) the middle of the bowels and entrails, a certain thick and fat skin; or the double skin that fastens the bowels to the back, and each to other, and wraps and encloses a number of veins (called *Meserich* or *Mesenterick Veins*) being branches of the great carrying Vein, by which both the guts are nourished, and the

juice

juice of the meat concocted, is conveyed to the Liver to be made blood.

Mesenterick Arteries or *Veins*. See in *Artery* and *Vein*.

Mesn (*media*) seems to come from the Fr. *maison*, i. e. *minor natus*, younger by birth. It signifies in Law, him that is Lord of a Mannor, and thereby hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a superior Lord.

Mesnager (Fr.) Husbandry. Huswifry, and the use or practice thereof.

Mesnary (*medietas*) comes of *Mesn*, and signifies the right of the *Mesn*; As the *Mesnary* is extinct. *Old nat. br. fo.* 44. if the *Mesnary* descend. *Kitch. fol.* 147.

Messallians or *Messallians* (*Messalini*) a sort of Hereticks, who (among other gross absurdities) held the B. Sacrament of the Eucharist and Baptism did neither good nor harm to the Receivers: And that Prayer alone was sufficient to salvation, &c. which Heresie was impugned by St. *Augustine* and *Epiphanius*.

Messias (Hebr. *Mashiah*) signifies as much as *Christ* in Gr. i. e. *Anointed*. Our Saviour is often so called; because he was anointed with oyl of gladness for those that believe in him. St. *Austin* says, *Messias* signifies in the Punick Language, *Anointed*.

Messite or *Messil* (from *mis-*

ceo, to mingle) a kind of bearing, so called in Blazon, because of the intermixture of one colour with another.

Messor (Lat.) a Reaper or Mower.

Messorious (*messorius*) belonging to reaping.

Mettler (Fr.) a Trade, Occupation or Mystery; also need or necessity.

Mestifical (*mestificus*) that makes heavy or sad.

Meta, is a Greek Preposition, which being set before several Cases, has several significations. *Scapula*.

Metacism (*metacismus*) a fault in pronouncing.

Metathronism (Gr.) an error in the connexion of things or times, by reckoning or accounting short or beyond the truth. *Greg.*

Metaleptick (*metalepticus*) that hath the power of participating, or pertains to the figure *Metalepsis*; whereby a word is put from his proper or common signification.

Metalliferous (*metallifer*) that brings forth mettals.

Metalline or *Metallick*, (*metallicus*) pertaining to mettals.

Metamorphosis (Gr.) a transformation, a changing of one likeness into another, or of one shape and figure into another. Hence

To *Metamorphose*, to transform, or change shape.

Metaphor (*metaphora*, i. e. *translatio*) is the friendly and

neighbourly borrowing one word to express another, with more light and better note; or when a word is changed from his own signification into some other near unto it; as *latus segetes, luxuriantia prata, &c. Swords hungry of blood; Heads disinherited of their natural Seignories, &c.* This, of all other figures, is the most used and useful.

Metaphorical (*metaphoricus*) spoken by Metaphor.

Metaphysicks (*metaphysica, & quædam, post vel trans, & quædam: quasi trans-physica, quod rerum physicarum cognitionem transcendunt*) a Science which lifting it self above the changeable nature of things, considers of such as subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration; dealing onely with Universals, abstracting from Individuals; School Divinity is the highest part of it, consilting chiefly in contemplative knowledge of God, Angels, Souls of Men, &c. *Physick* (says my Lord Bacon) is that which enquires of the efficient cause, and of the matter; *Metaphysick*, that which enquires of the form and end. Advanc. of Learn. fol. 143.

Metaplastm (*metaplastmus, i. e. transformatio*) a figure in Rhetorique, when by reason of the verse, &c. some thing is necessarily changed.

Metathesis (*Gr. i. e. transpositio*) when one letter is put for another.

Metempsychosis (*Gr.*) a passing of the soul from one body to another; *Pythagoras* his error. Hence.

Metempsychosis, that so passeth, or is passed.

Metator (*Lat.*) a Planter or setter in order; a measurer out of the place for a Camp to pitch in, a measurer of Land.

Meteor (*Gr. μετεωρον, i. e. sublimis*) an apparition, or any imperfect mixt substance ingendred on high in the air; as Rain, Snow, Thunder, Hail, Lightning, Blazing-Stars, Clouds and Wind; all which are made of vapours or exhalations drawn up from the Earth and Sea, by the attractive vertues of the Sun. Vide *Aristot. Meteorolog.*

Meteorology (*Gr.*) a discoursing of Meteors or sublime things.

Meteorologist (*meteorologus*) one that studies or speaks of high matters, as of Meteors, Stars, and other celestial things.

Meretwand, i. e. a rod or wand to mete or measure with; a yard.

Metheglin (*Br. Meddigin*) a kind of Drink in Wales made of Wort, Herbs, Spice, and Honey sodden together.

Methodist, one that puts things into a method or ready way, or one that treats or writes of methods, a good disposer of things into their proper places: The *Galenists* are usually so called. *Bac.*

Methodo.

Methodical (*methodicus*) pertaining to a method, or ready way to teach or do any thing.

Methodate. See *Mithridate*.

Methuselah (*Hebr.*) the name of the oldest man before the Flood, who lived 969 years. Hence 'tis used proverbially, to live the years of *Methuselah*, for a very old age.

Meticulosity (*meticulositas*) fearfulness, timorousness.

Meticulous (*meticulosus*) fearful, timorous.

Metiens (*metiens*) measuring, esteeming.

Metonymie (*Gr. transnominatio*) a putting one name for another, a figure, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

Metonymical (*metonymicus*) pertaining to that figure.

Metopes (*metopa*) a term in Architecture, and signifies the distance or space between *Denticles* and *Triglyphes*, which is either left plain, or garnished with Lances, Bones, Bull-heads, Binding-bands and Labels. *Vitruvius*.

Metopomante (*Gr.*) a divination by the face, or forehead.

Metoposcopia (*Gr.*) the Art of telling mens natures and inclinations by looking on their faces.

Metric (*metricus*) pertaining to a meter or verse.

Metropolis (*Gr.*) the

chief, head, or Mother City or Town.

Metropolitan (*metropolitani*) an Archbishop; so called because his See is in the Metropolis or Mother City of the Province. Of these we have two in England, viz. the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Tork*. The title of the first is (by the Popes decision) *Metropolitanus & Primas totius Angliæ*; of the latter, *Metropolitanus & Primas Angliæ*. *Fullers Church Hist. lib. 3. p. 39.*

Miasm (*Gr.*) a destling or pollution; a flagitious act, a sin. *Dr. Charl.*

To **Miche** (from the *Pr. Musæ*, i. e. *otiosi, cessare*) secretly to hide or absent ones self as Truants do from School.

Mickle or **Mittle** (*Sax. Mirel, Scot. Mithil, Hebr. Michol; Gr. μεγαν*) much.

Microcosm (*Gr.*) properly signifies a little world. This word is sometimes applied to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus*, or little-world, as being a Compendium of all other creatures, his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed Angels.

Microcosmical, pertaining to a little world or to man.

Micrologie (*micrologia*) curiosity about things of no value; a speaking or treating of petty affairs.

Microspsych (*micropsychia*) feeble courage, faintness of heart. *Michan,*

Midas, a rich King of Phrygia, who desired of *Bacchus* that whatever he touched might be turned into gold, &c. Hence *Midas* is used proverbially for a rich, covetous man.

Middling (Sax.) a Dunghill or Mizen, still retained in the North of England.

Diaphragm (*diaphragma*) a fleshy skin passing overthwart in mans body, which divides the Heart and Lungs from the Stomack, Guts and Liver, lest the vital parts should be offended with any ill vapor coming from them. See *Diaphragm*.

Migraine. See *Mcgrime*.

Migration (*migratio*) a lifting or removing by travel.

Mile (*milliare*) is with us a quantity of 1760 yards, otherwise described to contain eight Furlongs, and every Furlong forty Lugs or Poles, and every Lug or Pole to contain sixteen foot and a half. *Am. 35 Eliz. 6.* See *League* and *Furlong*.

Militant (*militans*) going to war, fighting. *Church Militant*, is the Church here on earth, subject to trials, combats and temptations.

Militia (Lat.) Warfare, or all implements of war.

Militenarians, a sort of Hereticks. See *Chilists*.

Milliary (*milliaryum*) a Mile-mark; a little Pillar of Stone in Rome, with a great round Brazen Ball upon it, was so called, because from it the Romans counted the miles

from Rome to every great City of Italy or of the Empire; the first mile distant from this Pillar, was called *Primus ab urbe lapis*. And *Camden* conceives *London Stone* to have been anciently intended for such a *Milliary*.

Mimical (*mimicus*) belonging to wanton tricks, scoffing, apish.

Mimick, a wanton Jester, a counterfeit fool, that imitates the gells and countenances of others; a fool in a Play; also a certain Poem or Play more lascivious than a Comedy.

Mimiographer (*mimographus*) a writer of wanton matters.

Minacety (*minacitas*) threatening by words or signs, menacing.

Minature (from *minator*, he that threatneth) threatning.

Mine (*fodina*) is a hole or passage, digg'd in the earth, from whence mettals or minerals are gained: For, if common Stones onely are found, as *Marble*, *Touchstone*, *Free-stone*, &c. it is called *Quarry*. And where *Clays* are digged (as *Fullers Earth*, *Potters Earth*, &c. it is a *Pit*.)

Mine. See *Meen*.

Mineral (*Minera*) any thing that grows in Mines, and contains metall.

Mineralist, one that is well skilled in Minerals.

Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, and of all the Arts; the President of Learning.

Miner.

Mineral (Lat.) a reward given to Masters for teaching; and properly a Banquet or Supper before a Vacation.

Minature (from *minium*, i. e. red lead) the art of drawing Pictures in little; being done with red lead.

Minated, painted, or inlaid; as we read of Porcellane-dishes *miniated* with gold.

Minim (Fr.) a slow time in Musick. See *Sembrief*.

Minims, religious persons. See *Bonhomies*.

Minio-grapher (*Minio-graphus*) he that paints or writes with Vermillion, or any red colour.

Minion (Fr. *Mignon*) a Darling, the best beloved, a Favorite; also a Piece of Ordinance so called.

Minions (*minius*) red, of the colour of Vermillion.

Ministry (*ministerium*) service, labour, the charge of a work, commonly taken for that of the Church.

Minther or **Menther**, a fine white Fur made of the bellies of Squirrels: some say it is the skin of a little white Vermine, breeding in *Muscovia*.

Minium (Lat.) red lead or Cinnaber. See *Cinniber*.

Minning days (from the Sax. *Gemynde*, i. e. the mind, q. *Minding days*) *Bede Hist. lib. 4. ca. 30.* Commemoration lies; days which our Ancestors called their Months mind, their *Teares mind*; and

the like, being the days when on their Souls (after their deaths) were had in special remembrance, and some Office or Obsequies said for them, as *Obits*, *Dirges*, &c. This word is still retained in *Lancashire*; but elsewhere more commonly called *Anniversary days*. Sax. *Dist.*

Minor (Lat.) the lesser, younger or smaller. The *Minor* or Assumption of a Syllogism. See *Syllogism*.

Minoration (*minoration*) a making less or diminishing.

Minorative (*minorativus*) that which diminisheth, or is apt to make less.

Minozites. See *Bonhomies*.

Minozity (*minoritas*) non-age, under age.

Minozs. See *Frier*.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, who for his great Justice is feigned to have been made a Judge in Hell, &c. Hence, as just as *Minos*, proverbially.

Minotaur (*Minotaurus*) a Poetical Monster, half like a Man, half like a Bull, was kept in the Labyrinth of *Candy*, and fed with mans flesh, where at last he was slain by *Theseus*, through the help of *Ariadne*. This Fable was built upon this foundation, that one *Taurus*, a Servant of *Minos*, got his Mistress *Pasiphae* with Childe, from whence the Infant was named *Minotaurus*.

Minster (Sax.) a Monastery; Hence the *Minster Church*

Church so called, because it formerly belonged to some Monastery.

Minure (*minutus*, adj.) diminished, small or little, mean, or simple.

Minution (*minutio*) a diminishing or making less.

Mirabilar (from *mirum*) may be taken for a Book of wonders; as Vocabulary, a Book of words. *Bac.*

Miradical (*miradicus*) that speaks strange things.

Mirificat (*mirificus*) marvellous, wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

Mirmillion (*mirmillio*, *o-nk*) a challenger at fighting with swords: one sort of *Gladiatores*, called also *Galli*, upon whose Crests was portrayed a fish. *Perottus*.

Mis, is a Particle in composition, which for the most part signifies to err, or do ill: as to *mis-interpret*, to err in interpreting.

Misanthrop (*misanthropia*) a hating of men.

Misanthropist (*misanthropos*) he that hates the company of men.

Miscellanies (*miscellanea*) a hotch-pot of sundry collections, without any form or method; a mixture of things together, without order.

Miscellaneous (*miscellaneus*) mixed together without order.

Miscreant (Fr. *mescreant*) a mis-believer, an Infidel.

Mise. See *Mize*.

Miserable *Wein*. See *Vein*.

Miserere, i. e. have mercy; It is the name and beginning of one of the *Penitential* Psalms, and is commonly that Psalm, which the Judge gives to such guilty persons as have the benefit of the Clergy allowed by the Law, and is called the *Psalm of mercy*.

There is also a Disease called *Miserere mei*, which is a voiding of the Excrements upwards, coming of the Obstruction of the small guts, and is very painful the patient imagining that his guts are pulled out and broken.

Mish-mash (Teut. *Misch-masch*) a confused heap of things, a Chaos.

Mishkenning, is a changing of Speech in Court; *Saxon* in the Description of *England*, cap. 11. But *Stow* defines it thus, *Est quietum esse de amerciumento pro querela, coram quibuscunque in transumptione prolata*. Survey fol. 919.

Misogamy (*misogamia*) hating of marriage.

Misogyny (*misogynia*) the hate or contempt of women.

Misogynist (Gr.) a hater of women. *Fuller*.

Misprision (from the Fr. *Mespris*, i. e. contempt, despising) signifies in our Law negligence or over-sight. As for example *Misprision of Treason* or *Felony*, is a neglect or light account shewed of Treason or Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know

it

it to be committed. *Stat. Pl. Cor. lib. 1. ca. 19*. *Misprision* of Treason incurs imprisonment during the Kings pleasure, loss of goods and profits of lands during life. *Misprision* of Felony, seems only finable by the Justices, before whom the party is arraigned. *Misprision* signifies also a mistaking, 14 Ed. 3. Stat. 1. c. 6.

Missal (*missale*) the Mass-book.

Misselden, *Messetto*, or *Meseldine* (from the Belg. *Missel*) a Plant having slender branches and green thick leaves, and never grows upon the ground, but upon other trees; the best is that which grows on the Oak; its leaves and fruit are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings. Of the berry of this Vegetable, Birdlime is made. But that the Thrush eating these berries, and not able to digest them, and so from her inconverted miring this Plant should arise (as the Antients affirmed) is doubted by modern Authors. From this conceit (that the Thrush did cack *Miseldo*, which made Birdlime the bane of the bird) arose that old proverb,

Turdus sibi malum cecat;

Applicable to such as are Authors of their own misfortunes.

Missil (*missile*) a dart, stone, arrow, or other thing thrown

or shot; a term of Heraldry.

Missionaries, persons sent; commonly spoken of *Priests*, sent to unbelieving Countries to convert the people to Christian Faith. Also a particular Institute in France, called the *Fathers of the Mission*; who go by pairs, in imitation of the Apostles, preach and catechise, and perform other Pastoral Offices, in assistance of the Clergy, and with obedience to the Bishop.

Mission (*missio*) a sending away, licence or leave to depart.

Mission (in the Roman Catholick sence) is a giving Orders, Jurisdiction and power to preach that doctrine, which is taught by the Catholick Church, and to administer the Sacraments.

Missive (*missus*) a cast or hurl, a sending, or that which witnesseth ones being sent: It is also used adjectively.

Misswoman, is used by *Chaucer* for a Whore.

Mithridate or *Methridate* (*mithridatum*) a strong Treacle or Preservative against poison, devised at first by the Pontian King *Mithridates*, from whom it took name.

Mistific (*mistifico*) to pacify, or make quiet.

Mitral (from *mitra*) pertaining to a Mitre.

Mittimus (i. e. *we send*) is a warrant made to send an Offender to prison. Also a Precept sent by the King out of his

Bench,

Bench, to those that have the custody of fines levied, that they send them by a day assigned by this Bench See the Table of the Regist. Orig.

Mitolian, lamentable, and pitiful, meet for Tragedies. Plutarch.

Mise or Misse, is a certain Tribute or Fine of 3000 Marks, which the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester paid at the change of every owner of the said Barldom, for the enjoying of their Liberties. Vale Royal fo. 15.

Mizmor (Span. mazmorra) a Dungeon.

Mnemosyne (Gr. i. memoria) the Mother of the Muses.

Mohh, a certain drink used among the English in the Barbadoes, and is made of Potato roots.

Mobilis (mobilitas) moveableness, changeableness, inconstancy.

Modality, a School term, signifying the manner or qualification of a thing in abstracto.

Modder (from the Belg. Modde, i. puehu,) a Wench or young Girl.

Modestie (Fr. modester) to moderate, also to put into the mode or fashion.

Moderator (Lat.) a discreet Governor or Ruler; he that keeps both parties from running into extremes.

In an Assembly of Presbyterian Divines, his Office is to

propose Matters, gather Voices, and see good Order kept.

Modiarion (modiatio) a measuring by the Bushel; Also a measuring of liquors things.

Modicum (Lat.) a little thing, a small pittance.

Modico (modifico) to measure, moderate, qualify or limit.

Modifiable, qualifiable.

Modification (modificatio) a qualification, measuring, or limitation.

Modulation (modulatio) a pleasant tuning, a singing or playing by number or measure.

Moguntia, belonging to Moguntia or Mentz a City in Germany, where Printing was first invented by John Gutenberg. An. 1440.

Mohatra (Span.) a taking up money upon usury.

Molles (mulli) a kind of shoes with a high sole, used in ancient times by Kings and great persons. Molle is also used by Chaucer, for a dish made of Marrow and grated bread.

Molern (Fr. moitie) the half of any thing.

Molar (molaris) belonging to a Mill.

Molar teeth (dentes molares) the back teeth, cheek teeth, or grinders, which are five of each side the mouth, both above and beneath.

Mole or Peer (pira.) See Peer.

Molen-

Molendarius, or Molendinarius (molen-darius) of or pertaining to a Mill.

Moliminous (from molimen, ini) that hath force, or useth endeavour to do any thing, difficult.

Molinists, followers of Molina, a learned Jesuit of Spain, who read Divinity at Coimbra, and especially maintained, That God did not pre-move the Will in free Acts, and are the great opposers of the Jansenists.

Molition (molitio) an endeavour, practice, attempt, or undertaking.

Mollification (mollificatio) that mollifies or makes soft, tender, or supple.

Mollitude (mollitudo) softness, niceness, tenderness, effe-

minatness, wantonness.

Moloch, or Moloch (Heb.) a King or Prince. It was the name of an Idol, in the Valley of Gehinnom, or Tophet, to which the Israelites abominably offered their children in sacrifice of fire. This Idol was represented by a man-like brazen body, bearing the head of a Calf. See more in Sir Wm. Raf. l. 2. f. 294. and in Moses and Aaron, p. 143.

Molothre (molochites) a precious stone, having a thick greenishness in colour like Mal-lows.

Molp, a kind of herb, whose root to dig up, the Antients supposed to be hazardous to the life of the digger; Hence that of Homer,

Μόλυ μὲν καλέουσι θεοὶ χαλεπὸν δὲ τ' ὀρύσσιν
Ἄδ' ἔστι γὰρ θνητοῖσι θεοὶ δὲ πάντα δύνανται.

The gods it Moly call, whose root to dig away
Is dangerous to man, but gods they all things may.

Momus, the carping god, or god of reprehension; And is taken for any one that back-bites others. Hence the proverb, Momo satisfacere; to content one whom no man can please.

Monas (Gr.) the number one, unity.

Monial, or Monachalis

Monachal belonging to a Monk, or one that lives alone, solitary.

Monachism, the state or

condition of a Monk, or of a lonely person.

Monadical (from monas) pertaining to unity, or the number one.

Monarchy (Monarchia) is where a Prince rules alone without a Peer; or it is the government of one man over many.

Monasterial (monasterialis) belonging to a Monastery, or Monk.

Mond, (Fr.) or Ball of gold, is

is one of the Ensigns belonging to an Emperour, because he challenges the Title of Majesty over the whole world.

Months (From the Greek *monas*, because they live alone, or solitary) a sort of Religious people, whereof there are divers kinds, as those of Saint *Benedict*, St. *Baril*, St. *Hierem*, &c.

Moneths (Sax. *monath*) however taken, are not exactly divisible into Septuaries or weeks, which fully contain seven days, whereof four times make completely twenty eight; for besides the usual or Calendary Moneth there are but four considerable, that is, the Month of *Peragrati* or *Apparition*, of *Consecution*, and the Medical or *Decretorial* Month; whereof some come short, others exceed this account. A Month of *Peragrati*, is the time of the Moons revolution, from any part of the Zodiack, to the same again, and this contains but twenty seven days, and about eight hours. The Month of *Consecution*, or (as some term it) of *Progression*, is the space between one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, unto another; and this contains twenty nine days and a half. A Month of *Apparition* is the space wherein the Moon appears (deducting three days (wherein it commonly disappears; and being in combustion with the Sun,

is presumed of less activity) and this contains but twenty six days and twelve hours. The Medical Month, not much exceeds this, consisting of twenty six days, and twenty two hours, &c. See more in Dr. *Br. Vul. Er. fol. 212*.

Months-mind (Sax.) the 30th day of any ones death was so called. *Hist. Pauli, fo. 33*. See *Minning-days*.

Monger (Sax. *mangere*) was our ancient name for a Merchant; it is now onely used as an addition to divers Merchantable Trades, as *Iron-monger*, *Fish-monger*, *Wood-monger*, and the like.

Monition (*monitio*) a warning or admonition.

Montroz (Lat.) an admonisher, warner; or counsellor.

Monitoz (*monitorium*) a place of admonishing.

Monos (Gr.) alone. Hence

Monoroad (Gr.) that hath but one string.

Monorutar ? (from *monorutilus* *nos* and *oculus*) that hath but one eye, one-eyed.

Monoble (*monodia*) a lamentable or funeral song, where one sings alone.

Monobital, pertaining to such a song.

Monogamy (*monogamia*) a marrying of one onely wife all the life-time.

Monogdon (Gr.) an eighth, or one out of eight. Fuller.

Mono

Monogram (Gr.) a letter that stands alone; a picture drawn with one line, a sentence

in one line, or an Epigram in one verse. As,

Pauper videri Cinna vult, & est pauper. Mart.

Monologue (*monologia*) singing always one tune, speaking still in one matter, a long tale of one thing.

Monomachie (*monomachia*) a combat or fighting of two, hand to hand.

Monophagie (*monophagia*) a meal made of, or a living always with one kind of meat.

Monopolp (*monopolium*) is when a man ingrosses or gets Commodities into his hands, in such a fashion, that none can sell them, or gain by them but himself.

Monopolist (*monopolz*) he that doth so ingross Commodities, or he that hath the grant of a Monopoly.

Monous (Gr.) a kind of beast in *Peonia* (by some called a *Bonafus*) as big as a Bull, being narrowly pursued, it voideth a kind of sharp Ordure, deadly to such as it lights upon.

Monoptick (*monopticus*) that sees onely with one eye.

Monoptote (*monoptotum*) a word having but one Case.

Monostick (*monostichon*) which consists of one onely verse.

Monosyllable (*monosyllabus*) that hath but one syllable.

Monothelites (*monothelites*) certain Hereticks that lived

in the year of Christ 640, and were within five years after condemned by a Council; they held there was but one will in Christ, &c.

Monstrable (*monstrabilis*) that may be shewn or declared.

Monstrosity (*monstrositas*) which is done against the course of nature, monstrousness.

Montanists, a sort of Hereticks, so called, from *Montanus* their first Authour, they held the holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but onely to them, &c.

Montanous (*montanus*) belonging to the Mountains.

Monreliasto, a kind of delicious Wine, so called from *Montefiascone*, a City in Italy where it is made.

Montero (Span.) a Hunters or Horseman's cap, which was (not long since) much in request with us.

Monticulous (*monticulosus*) full of hills or mountains.

Montivagant (*montivagus*) that wandreth on the mountains.

Mood, or **Mode** (*modus*) manner, measure, or rule. In Grammar there are six Moods, well known; in Musick five, viz. the *Doric*, *Lydian*, *Aeolic*, *Phrygian*, and *Ionick*, so called

Ec led

led from the Countries in which they were invented and practised. V. Playford's Introduction to Musick, p. 37.

To *Moore*, or *Moor* a Ship (from *moror*, to stay) is to lay out her Anchors as is most fit for the Ship to ride by in that place where she is, and of this there are several ways among Seamen; but a Ship cannot properly be said to be *moored*, with less than two Anchors a ground.

Mor, a term used in the Inns of Court and Chancery, and signifies the handling or arguing a Case for exercise: As in the Universities there are Disputations, Problems, Sophisms, and such like Acts: It seems to be derived from the French word [*mor*] i. e. *verbum*, *quasi*, *verba facere*, *aut sermonem de aliqua re habere*.

Mootmen, are those Students that argue Reader's Cases in Houses of Chancery, both in Terms, and grand Vacations; Of *Mootmen* after some years study are chosen *Outward Baristers*; of which degree, after they have been twelve years, they are commonly chosen *Benchers*, or *Antients*, of which, one of the younger sort reads yearly in Summer Vacation, and is called a single Reader; and one of the Antients that have formerly read, reads in Lent Vacation, and is called a *Double Reader*, and it is usual between his first and second Reading nine

or ten years; some of these Readers are afterwards called *ad statum & gradum Servientis ad legem*, and of Serjeants are constituted the honourable Judges and Sages of the Law.

For the entrance of the young Student (who commonly comes from one of the Universities) were first instituted and erected eight Houses of Chancery, to learn there the Elements of the Law; (*viz.*) *Cliffords-Inn*, *Lions-Inn*, *Clements-Inn*, *Bernards-Inn*, *Staple-Inn*, *Furnivals-Inn*, *Davies-Inn*, and *New-Inn*. And each of these Houses consist of forty persons or more. For the Readers, *Utter-Baristers*, *Mootmen*, and inferior Students, there are four famous and renowned Colleges or Inns of Court, called 1. The *Inner Temple*, to which the first three Houses of Chancery appertain; *Greys-Inn*, to which the next two belong; *Lincolns-Inn*, which enjoys the two last saving one; and the *Middle Temple*, which hath onely the last. Each of these Houses of Court consist of *Benchers* above twenty, of *Utter Baristers*, above thrice so many, of young Gentlemen about the number of 160, or 180, who there spend their time in study of Law, and commendable Exercises. The Judges of the Law and Serjeants, being commonly above the number of twenty, are equally distributed

distributed into two higher and more eminent Houses called *Sergeants Inns*. All these are not far distant one from another, and all together make the most famous University for Profession of Law onely, or of any one humane Science in the world, and advanceth it self above all others, *Quantum inter viburna cupressus*. Coke.

Mopical (*mopiscus*) that cannot see well; hence perhaps comes our phrase *mop-ey'd*.

Moral (*morals*) of or belonging to manners or civility. The four Moral or Cardinal Vertues are, 1. *Prudence*, 2. *Justice*. 3. *Temperance*. 4. *Fortitude*; and are so called, because they concern the manners or behaviour belonging properly to the actions of man, onely as he is man.

Moralize (*moralizo*) to expound morally, to give a moral sence unto. As in the Fables of *Aesop*, the parties named are Foxes, Asses, and such like beasts, with Birds and Fishes; yet there is a latent moral sence therein, applicable to the persons of men and women, and which may serve for rules of good manners, and this is called the *moral* or *morality* of the Fable.

Morasion (*moratio*) a staying or tarrying.

Morbidezza (Ital.) tenderness, softness. Sir H. Wotton.

Morbificat (*morbificans*) that causeth disease or sickness.

Morbulent (*morbulentus*) full of diseases; sickly.

Morbus Galicus, otherwise called *Morbus Indicus*, *Neopolitanus*, *Hispanicus* (in Lat. *Lues Venerea*) the French Pox or great Pox. In the City of Naples about the year 1494, this disease was first known in Christendom, and is said to be brought thither out of America. See *American disease*. The French report, that at the Siege of Naples, certain wicked Merchants barrel'd up the flesh of some men, lately slain in *Barbary*, and sold it for *Mummy*, and from that foul and high nourishment, was the original of this disease. Lord *Bac.* nat. hist.

Mordacitp ? (*mordacitas*) *Mordancy* biting; sharpness of speech, detraction, bitter terms.

Mordicare (*mordico*) to hurt with biting.

Mordicathe (*mordicativus*) biting or stinging.

Mores: *moer* (Fr. *Moresque*) a rude or Antick painting or carving, wherein the feet and tails of beasts, &c. are intermingled with, or made to resemble a kind of wild leaves, &c. *Cotgr.*

Morglan (*morglaine*) a killing or mortal sword; *Glaive* in old French signifying a sword. *Clev. Poem.*

Morigerous (*morigerus*) obedient, dutiful, doing as he did.

Morking, a Beast that
He 2 dies

dies by mischance: or sickness.

Mozling *alias* **Mozling** seems to be that wool which is taken from the skin of dead sheep, whether dying of the rot or being killed. *An. 27. Hen. 6. ca. 2.* This is written **Morkin**. *An. 3. Jac. cap. 8.* See **Morkin**.

Mozion (from the Ital. *Morione*) a Head-piece or Cap of Steel.

Mozisso (Span.) a Moor: also a Dance so called, wherein there were usually five men, and a boy dressed in a Girls habit, whom they call the *Maid Marrión*, or perhaps *Morion*; from the Ital. *Morione* a Head-piece, because her head was wont to be gaily trimmed up. Common people call it a *Morri Dance*.

Mozologn (*murologia*) a foolish speaking.

Mozomantp (Gr.) foolish divination.

Mozosity (*mozositas*) forwardness, waywardness, peevishness, aversness to please.

Mozose (*mozosus*) wayward, froward, peevish, testy, hard to please.

Mozothem, from the Gr. *Μορθη*, i.e. *formi* certain whitish spots in the bodies of some persons, so called.

Mozothus (*somni minister*) sleep, or the god thereof.

Mozris Dante. See **Morisco**.

Mozra, one of the Destinies.

Moztal sin. See **Venial**.

Mortgage (Fr. *mort*, i.e. *mors*, and *gage*, i.e. *pignus*, mer-

ces) signifies in Law, a pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing moveable, laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not repaid at the day agreed on; And the Creditor holding such Land or Tenement, is called **Tenant in Mortgage**.

Mortiferous (*mortifer*) deadly, that brings death.

Mortification (*mortificatio*) a mortifying, a quelling, taming or punishing the flesh, a deadening the appetite, a killing of lust.

Mortling. See **Morling**.

Mortmain (Fr. i.e. *a dead hand*) signifies in Law, an alienation of Lands or Tenements to any Corporation, Guild, or Fraternity and their Successors; As Bishops, Parsons, Vicars, &c. which may not be done without licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannor, &c. See more of this in **Cowel**.

Mortress or **Mortrets**, a Meat made of boiled Hens, crumbs of bread, yolks of eggs, and Saffron, all boiled together. **Chauc.**

Mortuary (*mortuarium*) is a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish Church, in recompence of his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his life time. Heretofore, if a man had three or more Cattel of any kind, the best being kept for the Lord of the Fee, as a Harriot, the second

second was wont to be given to the Parson in Right of the Church. But by the Statute of 2 H. 8. ca. 6. a rate in money is set down for **Mortuaries**, viz. three shillings four pence, where the goods of the deceased are above the value of twenty Nobles, and under thirty pound; six shillings eight pence, where the goods exceed thirty pound and under forty pound; and ten shillings, where the goods amount above the value of forty pound, &c. These **Mortuaries** are due but in some particular places, and were also called **Corse** or **Corps presents**.

Mosaicque or **Mosaicral** work (*Mosaicum, vel Musivum opus*) is a most curious work wrought with stones of divers colours and divers metals, into the shape of knots, flowers, and other devices, with that excellency of cunning, that they seem all to be one stone, and rather the work of Nature than Art. Sir H. Wotton describes it thus, **Mosaicque** is a kind of painting in small pebbles, c. ckles, and shells of sundry colours, and of late dayes, likewise with pieces of glass, figured at pleasure; An ornament, in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in Pavements and Floorings. *El. of Archit. p. 261.*

St. Mark's Church in Venice abounds with curiosity of this

Work, of which the *Venetians* vaunt themselves to be the Authors.

There is also **Mosaic work** in Wood, anciently called **Tarasia**. See **Marquetry**.

Mosital, of or pertaining to **Moses** or to **Mosick work**.

Mosithe or **Mosique**, a Temple or Church among the Turks and Saracens, the Persians call it a **Moschea**.

Mosa-troopers. See **Banditi**.

Mosses, so moorish and boggy places are called in **Lancashire**.

Mossick, a round stick about a yard long, which Painters rest on when they are at work; perhaps more truly **Malsick**, from the Teutonic **Malen** or **Mahlen**, to paint.

Mot (Fr.) **Motto** (Ital.) a word; but in a restrained sense it is properly taken for the Word or short Sentence applied to an **Imprese** or **Devisé**. See **Devisé**. There are also **Mot's** belonging to the Coats of Arms of most of the Nobility and Gentry, which are seldom in the English Tongue. **Mot** is also a Note or Lesson which a Huntsman winds on his horn.

Morable (*motabilis*) always moving, still in motion.

Moracism (*moracismus*) the dashing out a letter.

Moter (Fr.) a verse in Music, or of a Song, a Poésie, a short Lay.

Morher, a disease in women, when the womb riseth with

with pain, for which the smelling to all sweet favors is harmful; as contrarily, to all strong and loathsome, good.

Mother-tongues, (*lingue matricies*) are such Languages as have no derivation from, dependance upon, or affinity with one another; of which *Scaliger* affirms, there are eleven only in *Europe*.

Mountain of Piety (*mons Pietatis*) is a stock of Money raised by the charity of good people; who, observing the poor ruined by the usury of Jews, voluntarily contributed good store of Treasure to be preserved and lent to them, whereby they, upon security, might have money at a low rate to relieve their wants; which, because the mass is great and the thing pious and charitable in it self, is called a *Mountain of Piety*; But in respect the Officers and incident charges cannot be had without some emolument, therefore the borrower payes somewhat by the month for the loan of that he receives. *Cujct. opusc. de Monte Piet. c. 1.*

Mountebank (*Ital. Montimbanco. Span. Saltaenbanco. Fr. Charlatan. Teut. Landerstretcher. Belg. Quacklatber.*) a coufening Drug-seller, a base deceitful Merchant (especially of Apothecaries Drugs) that with impudent lying, does for the most part, sell counterfeit stuff to the common people.

Mountain-price (*Fr. Montance*) the price that any thing amounts to.

M. S. stands for *Manuscriptum*, a Manuscript.

Mucilaginous (from the Latin *mucago*, or *mucus*, snout or snivel) snivillish, snotty, filthy, and thence flegmy, and the like, *Dr. Br.*

Muculent or *Muculent*, (*muculentus*) full of snout or snivel.

Mucrid (*mucridus*) sinewed, hoary, mouldy, filthy.

Mucro (*Lat.*) hoariness, filthiness.

Mue (from the *Fr. Muer*, to change) a kind of Cage, where Hawks are wintered or kept when they mue or change their feathers; whence those great Stables belonging to *Whitehall* took denomination, that place having been anciently full of *Mues*, where the Kings Hawks were kept.

Mueft (*i. e.* an Oracle, or Answerer of Doubts) a Chief Priest among the Turks (who is created by the Emperor) and hath four several Orders or Sects subordinate to him,

(*viz.*) 1. The *Calenderim*. 2. The *Haggiemlar*. 3. The *Torlocchi*. 4. The *Dervisslar*, &c. See *Sir Henry Blount's Voyage into the Levant*, pag. 79. See *Brachman*.

Muglem (*mugiens*) lowing, bellowing, crying.

Musatto (*Span.*) the Son of a Woman Blackmore, and a Man

Man of another Nation, or *e contra*; one that is of a mongrel complexion. *Dr. Br.*

Mucible (*multicibilis*) which may be appeased.

Mulda (*mulda*) a fine, an amerciament, a punishing by the purse.

Mulero, a Moil or great Mule, a beast much used in *France* for carrying Sumpters, &c. It also may be taken for a diminutive of (*Mule*) and so signifies a little Mule.

Mulicritp (*muliebritas*) tenderness, delicateness, womanliness.

Mulier (*Lat.*) signifies a woman that has had the company of a man; but in our Law it signifies one that is lawfully begotten and born; contradistinguished to *Bastard*.

Mulierous (*mulierositas*) unlawful lust after women, properly married or defiled women.

Mullar (from the *Lat. molo*, to grind) is the upper stone on which Painters and Limners use to grind their colours; the neather stone is called the grinding stone. The French call it a *Mouleur*.

Mulled Sack (*Vinum Molitum*) because softened and made mild, by burning and a mixture of Sugar.

Mullet (*mullus*) a kind of dainty fish; Also a term in Heraldry signifying a Star-like spot, and divided into five corners or ends, and is the distinction for a third brother.

Mulle (*mulsum*) water and honey sod together, also sweet wine.

Mulsulmans (*Arab.*) the Turks or Mahumetists so called; the word signifies as much as a people faithful in their Law or Religion.

Mulsitons (*multasitius*) gotten by fine or forfeit.

Mulsivorous (*multisivorus*) divers in conditions, many ways divided. *L. Bac.*

Mulsiferous (*multifer*) bearing much or many; fruitful.

Mulsifidous (*multifidus*) having many flits or clefts, divided into many parts, manifold.

Mulsiformity (*multiformitas*) diversity of form, shape, or figure.

Multiloquent (*multiloquus*) full of speech, that hath many words.

Multinomial (*multinominis*) that hath many names.

Multivarus (from *multus* and *pario*) that brings forth much or abundantly.

Multiplicitious (*multiplex, ich*) manifold, of many or divers sorts or ways, variable, changeable, handling divers matters.

Multiplicable (*multiplicabilis*) that may be multiplied or augmented.

Multipotent (*multipotens*) that may or can do much.

Multiscious (*multiscius*) knowing much, skillful.

Multisonant (*multisonus*) that

that hath many or great sounds, that makes a great noise.

Multitudinous (from *multitudo, inis*) pertaining to a multitude; that has a great number, or great store of.

Multivagant (*multivagus*) wandering or straying much abroad.

Multiviscus (*multiviscus*) that hath many ways, manifold.

Multivolent (*multivolus*) of many or divers minds, mutable, wishing one while this, another that.

Multure (*molitura* Lat. *moulture*, Fr.) the Grilt or Corn ground; or the Toll or Fee which the Miller takes for grinding it.

Mumial, of or pertaining to Mummy.

Mump or ? (Lat. *Mumia*, *Mumia* Ital. *Mummia*) a thing like pitch sold by Apothecaries; It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruising, spitting of blood, and divers other diseases. There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the Graves. in *Arabia* and *Syria*, of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called *Arabian Mummy*. The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews Lime and Bitumen, in Greek *Pissasphaltum*, in Latine *Pici-bitumen*, and by the Simplicists called, *Cera montana*, *Cera terrestris*, *Pissasphaltum nativum* & *mumia nativa*. Gen. Practice of Physick.

Mummerp (Fr.) a masking or personating others in antick habits.

Munsterians, a sort of Anabaptists, so called from *Tho. Munster*, who was their Prophet, Senator and General, when they rose in Rebellion in *Suevia* and *Franconi*, &c.

Mundane (*mundanus*) worldly.

Mundantyp (*mundanitas*) worldliness.

Mundatorp, the same with *Purificatory*.

Mundick, is a hard stony substance found in the Tin-ore.

Mundiscp (*mundisco*) to make clean, to purge.

Mundificari (*mundificatus*) mundifying, purging, purifying, apt to cleanse.

Mundivagant (*mundivagus*) wandering through the world.

Munerate (*munero*) to reward or recompence.

Munger. See *Monger*.

Municipal ? (*municipalis*) proper or peculiar to one onely City, or to the right of Freedom in a City.

Muniferous (*munifer*) that carries a gift.

Munificence (*munificentia*) liberality, bounty, largess.

Munifical ? (*munificus*)

Munificent ? bountiful, liberal.

Muniment (*munimen*) a Fortress or Fence, a Fort or Hold: A *Muniment House* (in Cathedral or Collegiate Church)

ches, Castles, Colledges, or such like) is a house or little room of Strength purposely made for keeping the Seal, Plate, Evidences, Charters, &c. of such Church, Colledge, &c. such Evidences being called in Law *Muniments*, (or corruptly *miniments*) from *munio* to defend; because a mans inheritance or possession is defended by them.

Munire (*munio*) to fortifie, strengthen or defend.

Munited (*munitus*) armed, fenced, made strong, prepared.

Murage, is a Toll or Tribute to be levied for the building or repairing publick Edifices or Walls. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 227. d.* It seems also to be a liberty granted by the King to a Town for gathering money towards walling it. *A. 3. Ed. 1. ca. 30.*

Mural (*muralis*) belonging to a wall. The *Mural Crown* was one of the rewards given by the old Romans to their Souldiers, with which he only was honored, who did first scale the walls; and enter the Enemies City.

Murid (*murcidus*) cowardly, unadvisedly, sloathful.

Mureners (from *murus*, a Wall) Officers yearly elected in the City of *Westchester*, who have a care of the City-walls, and see them repaired.

Muricide (*muricida*) he that kills Mice; a Coward or sloathful fellow, fitter to kill mice than men.

Murnival (Fr. *la mornisfe*) the number four; four of a sute at Cards.

Musath Tassa, a Chest or Church-Box in the Holy Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their Offerings.

Musaph (*omnibus linguis*) a book among the Turks that contains all their Laws.

Muscadel (Fr.) or *Muscadine* (*Vinum Muscatum*) a kind of Wine so called, because for sweetness and smell it resembles Musk. This wine comes for the most part from the *Isle Creta* or *Candy*; whence (as *Ortelius* reports) 21000 Burs of it are yearly transported. Others say, it takes name from *Monte Alcin*o in *Italy*.

Muscher, a kind of Gnat.

Muscle (*musculus*, dimin. *a mus*, because a Muscle is like a dead mouse) an instrumental part of the body, serving for voluntary moving the fleshy part of it, compassed in with the Strings and Sinews to move withal, interlaced with Veins and Arteries, the first for distribution or nourishment, the other for preserving natural heat. *Min.*

Muscifera (*muscostas*) abundance of Mice; also mossiness, or abundance of moss.

Musculous (*musculosus*) full of Muscles or sinews; hard, brawny.

Muses (*Musa*) the feigned Goddesses of Poetry and Music,

sick, who were nine, and | *Mnemosyne*; of whom thus
Daughters to *Jupiter* and | *Virgil*:

- 1 *Clio gesta canens transactis tempora reddit.*
- 2 *Melpomene tragico proclamat mœsta beatu.*
- Comica lascivo gaudet sermone 3 Thalia.*
- Dulciloquæ calamos 4 Euterpe statibus instat.*
- 5 *Terpsichore affectus cytharis movet, imperat, auget.*
- Plectra gerens 6 Erato saltat, pede, carmine, vultu.*
- Carminè 7 Calliope libris Heroica mandat.*
- 8 *Urania cœli motus scrutatur & astra.*
- Signat cuncta manu, loquitur 9 Polyhymnia gestu.*
- Mentis Apollinæ vi has movet undique Musas.*
- In medio residens complectitur omnia Phœbus.*

Musbe. See *Mosaical*.

Musli (*moschos*) the Barbarians call it *Pat*, is brought out of *India*, and other hot Countries, the best of all is yellowish or of a Gold colour. It comes from a Beast like a *Koe* or wild Goat, in which beast the Musk grows in a little bag or bladder. Some say it comes from a little beast like a Mouse. It is comfortable to the heart and brain, and hot and dry in operation.

Musitation (*mussitatio*) a mumbling or speaking between the teeth.

Mussuman, a true believer. See *Mussumans*.

Muscardio ? (Gr. *Muscā*—

Musache ? Fr. *Moufiche*. Span. *Mustachos*) that part of the Beard which grows upon the upper lip.

Mustaphis ? Doctors or
Mustaphis ? Prophets, men of the greatest regard for learning among the Turks.

Mustum (*mustum*) new wine,

or that is first pressed out of the Grape; any thing fresh or new.

Mustelline (*mustellinus*) of or like a Weasel.

Muster or *Dearoks*, a Flock or Company of them together. See *Sery* of Fowl.

Mustulent (*mustulentus*) sweet as Must; also fresh, new, green.

Mutations (*mutationes*) so in old time they called those places, where strangers, as they journied, did change their Post-horses, Draught Beasts, or Waggon. *Camd.*

Muteæ (*mutæ*) these Letters, *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, r,* are so called, because they have no sound, without the assistance of a vowel, as (*s*) hath, which makes a little hissing before it is joyned in speech with a Vowel. Also certain Executioners so called among the Turks.

Mutillate (*mutilo*) to maim, cut off, diminish, take away, or make imperfect.

Myn-

Mynping. See *Minning* *dayes.*

Myrobolane (*myrobalanus*) an East-Indian plumb, or the nut of *Egypt*, so called, whereof there are divers kinds.

Myriad (*myrias, idē*) the number of ten thousand.

Myriarch (*myriarches*) a Captain of ten thousand.

Myrmidones (*myrmidones*) certain people of *Theffaly*, that accompanied *Achilles* to *Troy*.

Myropolist (*myropola*) a seller of sweet Oyls, Ointments, or Perfumes.

Myrrhe (*myrrha*) a Gum brought out of *Arabia* and *Assyria*, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the second degree, or (as some write) in the third, and is often used in Physick, being of an opening, clanning, and dissolving nature.

Myrrhine ? *myrrhinus* of *Myrrhean* ? *myrhe*, made of or seasoned with myrrhe.

Myrtle (*myrtus*) a little low tree, growing in hot Countries, having small dark leaves, and bearing Berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. It is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worn by the Roman Captains, Garlandwise in Triumph, when they had obtained any Victory, without slaughter of men.

Mythagogical (*mythagogicus*) that interprets mysteries, or ceremonies, that hath the

keeping and shewing of Church-Reliques to strangers. *Treatise of Bodics.*

Mythagogue (*mystagogus*) he that hath that office.

Mysteriarch (*mysteriarches*) the Master of holy Mysteries, a chief Prelat.

Mystic (*mysticus*) secret, hidden, sacred.

Mystical Theology, is nothing else, in general, but certain Rules, by the practice whereof, a vertuous Christian may attain to a nearer, a more familiar, and beyond all expression comfortable conversation with God, by arriving unto, not onely a belief, but also an experimental knowledge, and perception of his divine presence, after an unexpressible manner in the soul, &c.

Mythology (*mythologia*) a declaration of Fables, an expounding or moralizing upon a tale.

Mythologize, to expound or moralize a Fable, or Poetical History.

N.

Nadir (*Arab.*) the point of heaven directly under our feet, opposite to the *Zenith* which is over our heads. A term in Astronomy.

Naiades, Nymphs or Fairies of the Rivers and Fountains. They have their name from

from *vaiv*, to flow or bubble, as the water doth.

Nata. See *Nias*.

Natant (Fr. *nageant*) a term in Heraldry, and signifies swimming or floating.

Naif (Fr.) lively, quick, natural, kindly, proper, no ways counterfeit. Jewellers when they speak of a Diamond that is perfect in all its properties, as in the water, shape, cleanness, &c. say 'tis a *Naif stone*; others account a *Naif stone* to be one that is found growing naturally in such perfection, as if it had been artificially cut, and therefore most esteemed.

Naxæ, Nymphs or Goddesses of the Woods and Mountains; from the Greek *Nax*, a wood.

Naphthe (*naphtha*) a kind of marly or chalky clay, where-to if fire be put, it so kindleth, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or soft bitumen.

Narcissus (Gr.) an herb called white *Laus tibi*, or white Daffodil. Poets feign that *Narcissus*, a fair Boy, being in love with himself, was turned into a Lilly.

Narcissine (*narcissinus*) pertaining to a white Daffodil.

Narcotique (*narcoticus*) that makes a member senseless, stupefactive, benumbing, depriving of sense. As *Narcotic Medicines*, which make the patient, or some of his members senseless.

Nard (*nardus*) a plant growing in *India* and *Syria*, called Spikenard.

Narration (*narratio*) a report of a thing, a discourse, declaration, or relation.

Narrative (*narrativus*) declarative, reporting, relating, expressing. It is also used substantively, as *Narration*.

Nasicornous (from *nasus*, a nose, and *cornu* a horn) that hath a horn on his nose, or a horned, or horny nose. Dr. Brown in his *Vul. Er.* p. 166. speaks of those four kinds of *Nasicornous Insects* or Beetles, described by *Muscius*.

Natal (*natalis*) native, natural, belonging to a nativity or birth.

Natal or *Natalitious* gifts (*muncra natalitia*) among the Grecians, the Midwives, the fifth day after the child's birth; ran about a fire made for the same purpose; using that ceremony, as a purification of themselves and the child; on this day the neighbours also sent in gifts or small tokens; from which custom, that among Christians of the Godfathers sending gifts to the baptized Infant, is thought to have flown; and that also of the neighbours sending gifts to the mother of it, as is still used in *Northwales*.

Natation (*natatio*) a swimming.

Nated (*natus*) born, bred, brought forth, framed of nature. *Felth*.

Natha:

Nathaniel (Heb.) the gift of God.

Naturalist (Fr.) a natural Philosopher, one skilled in the Reason and Causes of Natural things.

Naturalize (Fr. *naturalizer*) to make a natural Subject; to admit into the number of natural Subjects. At *Rome* there were two sorts of Citizens; some *Cives nati*, Citizens by birth; others *Cives donati*, Citizens by donation or gift, who because they were added unto and registred with the first sort of Citizens, were thence called *Adscriptitii Cives*.

Naval (*navalis*) belonging to ships, or a Navy of them. The *Naval Crown* was given to him, who first entred the enemies ship in a Sea-fight.

Navicif (*navicifacio*) to set naught by, to dis-esteem.

Nave (Span.) that part of a Cart or Spinning Wheel, wherein the Spokes are set, and in which the Axel-tree runs.

Naufage (*nausfragium*) wrack on the Sea, loss, detriment, shipwrack.

Navicular (*navicularis*) pertaining to ships.

Navigable (*navigabilis*) where ships may pass, failable, that will bear a ship or boat.

Navigerous (*naviger*) that will bear a vessel or ship.

Navigator (Lat.) a Sailer. We use to say, Sir *Francis*

Drake was the first that sailed round the world, which may be true in a mitigated sense; viz. that he was the first Captain or person of note that achieved this enterprize (*Magellanus* perishing in the midst of it) and therefore is reported to have given for his *Devise* a *Globe* with this Motto, *Tu primus circumdedisti me*. This Navigation was begun *An.* 1577. and in two years and a half with great vicissitude of fortune, finished.

Navitp (*navitas*) diligence, stirring, quickness.

Navlage (Fr.) the freight or passage money, for transporting any person or thing over the Sea or River.

Naumachy (*naumachia*) a war, or battel at Sea; also the place where such battle is fought.

Nauseate (*nauseo*) to have an appetite to vomit; also to loath or abhor.

Nauseative ? (*nauseosus*)
Nauseous } loathsome, against the stomach, that makes one ready to cast.

Navitral ? (*nauticus*) be-
Navitick } longing to ships or Marriners.

Nazal (Fr.) the nose piece of an Helmet, the part thereof that covers the nose.

Nazarite (Hebr.) signifies a man separated or divided: The Jews so called those that had vowed themselves for some time to God: And these *Nazarites*, while their vow lasted,

lasted, were to abstain from Wine and Grapes either green or dry, and generally, from whatever came from the Vine Tree, or might make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, and observed divers other ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to the Priest, who offered a Sacrifice for them, and then their hair was cut, and burnt with the Sacrifice; after which it was lawful for them to drink wine as before. See Num. 6. 2. 21. The Disciples were first called *Nazarites* (as the Mahumetans still call them) from *Jesus of Nazareth* (a Village in *Galilee*) as now, *Christians* from *Christ*; which name was first given them at *Antioch* by *Evodius*, Patriarch thereof, who immediately succeeded Saint *Peter*. Also certain Hereticks so called. Of whom see *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 32.

Neads, beasts in *Samos*, whose bones are so big, they are kept for a marvel, and their voice so strong, it shakes the earth.

Neap-tides (from the Sax. *Napte*, *inopia*) In the Seamen's Dialect are, the ebbing or small Tydes, which happen when the Moon is in the middle of the second and last Quarter; The *Neap* is opposite to the *Spring*, and there are as many days allowed for the *Neap* or falling of the

Tides, as for the Spring or rising of them. The Tide never runs so swift in *Neaps* as in Springs. Note that as the highest of the Spring is three dayes after the Full or Change of the Moon; So the lowest of the *Neap* is four dayes before the Full or Change, and then they say 'tis dead *Neap*. When a ship wants water, so that it doth not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, or out of a Dock, they say she is *be-neaped*. See *Spring-Tides*.

Nebule (a term in Heraldry) being a representation of the clouds; as *Nebule* of six pieces, Or and Sable is the Blounts Arms.

Nebulon (*nebulo*) a Knave, Rascal, Villain, Scoundrel, one of no estimation.

Nebulosous (*nebulosus*) cloudy, misty, foggy; full of clouds.

Necromancy (*necromantia*) a divination practised by conjuration and calling up Devils or dead mens ghosts; which we read practised by King *Saul* (1 Kings cap. 28.) when he required a Sorceress to call the Spirit of *Samuel* to him.

Necromancer (*necromantes*) he that practises that wicked Art, a Master of the Black Art, one that seeks to the dead, or consults with Satan in the shape of a dead man. The Hebrews describe him thus; he made himself hungry, and then lodged among the Graves, that

that the dead might come to him in a dream, and make known to him that which he asked, &c. Others there were that clad themselves with cloathes for that purpose, and spoke certain words, burned Incense, and slept by themselves, that such a dead person might come and talk with them in a dream. The difference between *Necromancers* and *Witches*, King *James* (in his *Demonology*) hath taught in a word; the one (in a sort) command, the other obey the Devil.

Necromantick (*necromanticus*) pertaining to Necromancy.

Nectar (Gr.) a pleasant liquor, feigned to be the drink of the gods.

Nectarine ? (*nectarina*)

Nectarean } immortal, divine, pleasant, like *Nectar*.

Nefandous (*nefandus*) horrible, hainous, mischievous, not to be spoken or named.

Nefarious (*nefarius*) cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, detestable.

Negative (*negativus*) that denies or gain-says; Two Negatives make an Affirmative; as he did not give nothing, for, he gave something.

Negative pregnant, in our Common Law, implies also an Affirmative. As if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing upon such a day, or in such a place, denies he did it, *Modo & forma declarata*,

which implies nevertheless, That in some sort he did it.

Negatory (*negatorius*) of or belonging to denial, inictatory, negative.

Negotiation (*negotatio*) buying and selling, traffick, merchandizing, managing of business.

Negotious (*negotiosus*) full of business, ever in action, much employed.

Negro (Ital. and Span.) a Neger or Blackmoor, whom the Dutch call a *Swart*.

Nesf or *Nesf* (from the Fr. *naif*, i. *naturalis*) signifies in our Common Law a Bond-woman, An. 1 Ed. 6. cap. 3.

Nemean Games (*nemaeas*) so called from *Nemaeas* a Town in Greece, where *Hercules* slew the Lions, and in honour of this memorable exploit, were instituted these *Nemean games*, which continued famous in Greece for many ages. The exercises were, running with swift Horses, Whirlebars, running on foot, Quoiting, Darting, Wrestling, Shooting.

Nemesis, the Goddess of Revenge, called also *Adrastis*.

Nemoral (*nemoralis*) pertaining to a Wood or Grove, inclosed or beset with Woods.

Nemorhagant (*nemori-vagus*) wandring in the Wood.

Nemorous (*nemorosus*) full of Woods, Groves or Trees, shadowed with Trees.

Neogamist (*neogamus*) one newly married, a Bridegroom.

Neophyte (*neophytus*) any thing lately planted or set; one newly entred into any Profession, most commonly taken for one lately converted to the Faith. The Neophyte or new Convert (says Mr. Gregory, p. 111.) received a Taper lighted, from the *Mystagogus*; which for the space of seven days after, he was to hold in his hand at Divine Service, sitting in the Baptistry.

Neopostrian Disease. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Neoterial (*neotericus*) that is of late time, newly.

Nepe (*Sax. nape*) a turnip or navew. The word is still retain'd in *Herefordshire*.

Nepenthe (*Gr. nepentes*) a kind of Herb, which being put into Wine, drives away sadness. Some take it for *Bugloss*. *Plin. l. 2. c. 21.*

Nephritic (*nephriticus*) that is troubled with a pain in the Reins of the Back.

Nepotation (*nepotatio*) a winking or riotousness.

Neptune (*Neptunus*) the god of the Sea, Son to *Saturn* and *Ops*. Hence

Neptunian (*neptunius*) belonging to that Sea god, or to the Sea.

Nequent (*nequiens*) not being able, disable.

Neread (*nereides*) a Mermaid or Fish, like a beautiful Woman down to the Girdle, the rest like a Fish: The Males of these are called *Tritons*.

Nereides, are also taken for

Nymphs, or Fairies of the Water, and comes from the Heb. *Nahar*, i. a Flood or River.

Nereus, a god of the Sea.

Nero Domitianus, an Emperor of Rome, infamous for his cruelty and tyranny; he murdered his mother *Agrippina*, his Brethren, and his Wife *Octavia*, his Master *Seneca*, and the Poet *Lucan*, &c. Hence Tyrants are called *Nero's*.

Nerve (*nervus*) a Sinew, strength, force, power, stoutness, and constancy of mind. *Nerve* is that by which the Brain adds Sense and Motion to the Body.

Nervy (*nervosus*) having great or many sinews, strongly made in Body, pithy.

Nervosity (*nervositas*) the having sinews or strength, fullness of sinews.

Nescience (*nescientia*) ignorance, want of knowledge.

Nescent ? (*nescius*) that
Nescious } knows not, ignorant of.

Nestock or **Nestock**, one that never was from home, a Fondling or Wanton.

Nestor, a Man of great wisdom and eloquence, that lived almost 300 years. Hence proverbially, we use *Nestor* for a man of great age.

Nestorians (so called from *Nestorius*, a German, their first Founder) a sort of Hereticks that held (among other enormities) that in Christ were two Persons, as well as two Natures, &c. This Heresie was con-

con-

condemned by the General Council at *Ephesus*; And *Nestorius*, his tongue rotted in his mouth, for having been the Author of such Blasphemy; he lived in the days of *Theodosius*; and was by him made Bishop of *Constantinople*. *Sands*. Of this see more in *Brerewood's Enquiries*. p. 139.

Nerthins (*Hebr.*) were Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water for the House of God, *Exr* 2, 43. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 22.

Nevous (*nevusitas*) speckedness, fulness of moles or freckles.

Neutra (*neutralis*) neuter, belonging to neither.

Neutrality, the not siding with either part, indifferency.

Nev-pears Gift, or a gift given the first day of the New year: The usage came first from the ancient Romans: For the knights used every year, on the first day of *January*; to offer New-years-gifts in the *Capitol* to *Augustus Caesar*, though he were then absent: which custom hath descended to us, albeit in sundry kinds; for in *Italy* the greatest persons give to the meanest: and in *England* the meanest to the greatest.

Nexible (*nexibilis*) that may be knit or tyed.

Nexity (*nexilitas*) fastness, pithiness, compactness of speech.

Nistern (*Fr.*) simplicity, silliness, childishness, want of

of experience. *Schism. Diss.*
Nias Nymph (*Fr. Nias*) a Nestling or young Hawk; or any Hawk taken out of the Nest, before she prey'd for her self.

Nicean, pertaining to *Nice*, a City in *Bithinia*, where the first General Council was held, *An*. 314. to which there assembled three hundred and eighteen Bishops, to beat down the *Arian* Heresie.

Niches or **Niches** (from the Italian *Nichi*) the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are set. A term in Architecture.

Nitere (*Fr.*) sloth, idleness, sickness, simplicity; hence our word *nicety*, which we commonly use for coyness, daintiness, curiosity.

Nicholaitans (so called from *Nicholas*, the Proselyte of *Antioch*, one of the seven Deacons, which were instituted with Saint *Stephen* by the Apostles) a sort of Hereticks that held it lawful to have their Wives common, &c. Saint *John* makes mention of them in his *Apocalypse*, where (speaking of the Church of *Pergamus*) he saith, *Thou hast them that hold the doctrine of the Nicholaitans*.

Nicholas (*Gr.*) Conqueror of the People.

Nicodemites, a sort of late Reformists in *Switzerland*, so called, because they profess their Faith in private, as *Nicodemus* did to Christ.

Nicotian (Fr. *Nicotiane*, Span. *Nicotiana*) Tobacco, so called from *Johann Nicot*, who first sent *the weed* into France from *ortugal*, where he was Ambassador Leiger for the French King, about the year 1560. Near which time, and at which place he made that great French and Latin (called *Nicots*) Dictionary.

Nictation (*nictatio*) a winking or twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries (Fr. *Nigeries*) fopperies, fooleries, trifles.

Nidice (*nidificium*) a Nest, such as Birds make.

Nidifie (*nidifico*) to build or make a Nest.

Nidderling or **Nidhing** signifies an abject base-minded, false-hearted coward, an outlaw. In former time this word was of great force in England: For when there was a dangerous Rebellion against King *William Rufus*, &c. after he had but proclaimed, that his Subjects should repair to his Camp upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused, should be reputed a **Nidhing**; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides in such numbers, as he had in few days a great Army, and the Rebels were so terrified therewith, that they forthwith yielded. *Malmsh. p. 121. in Will. 2.*

Nidoz (Lat.) the favor of any thing burned or roasted; sometimes brightness.

Nidulation (*nidulatio*) a building or making a Nest.

Nidur-War, corruptly **Night-Mare** (*Incubus*, *Epitriptus*) is a Disease well known; (see *Incubus*) It comes from the Dutch word *War*, which signifies a Disease, damage, or evil. Hence also our Saying, *To mar or spoil a mare*. And the Belgicks call this Disease, *Die nacht Wier*. Mr. *Sheringham, de Anglor. Gentis origine*.

Nigh-fnel, was a Prayer against the *Night-mar*.

Nigresc (*nigrescacio*) to make black.

Nihilifie (*nihilifacio*) to see nothing by, to dis-esteem, to make no account of.

Nigromancy. See *Necromancy*.

Nihil ditit, is a failing to put in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff, by the day assigned; upon which failure, Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing why it should not.

Nill (Belg. *nter*, i. *nihil*) the sparkles or ashes that come of Brass, tried in the Furnace.

Nilus, a great River running through *Ethiopia* and *Egypt*, famous for the vertue of its water, which overflowing this Country, makes it wonderful fertile many years after. This River is in length almost three thousand miles.

Nim or **Nem** (from the Dutch *nemmen*, i. *capere*) to filch, steal, or convey away privily.

Nimbifrons (*nimbifer*) that brings storms or showres.

Nimior (Fr.) a Dwarf, Dandiprat, or little Skipjack.

Nimierp (*nimicras*) too great abundance.

Nimious (*nimius*) too much, excessive, over-great, superfluous.

Nine Nations, so the Commonalty of *Brussels* is called.

Ningid or **Ninguid** (*ninguidus*) where much snow is.

Nist-nist, is a Writ Judicial, which lies in case where the Enquest is panelled and returned before the Justices of either Bench; the one party or the other making Petition, to have this Writ for the ease of the Country, &c. It is called *Nisi prius*, of these words contained in the same, *Nisi dic Lunapud salcm locum prius venerint*, &c. See *Assize*.

Nidhing (Sax.) a Coward, Sluggard, or Out-law. See *Nidderling*.

Nitid (*nitidus*) clean, neat, gay, trim, fair, bright.

Nitiditp (*nitiditas*) cleanliness, brightness, trimness.

Nitro (Lat.) the same.

Nitre (*nitrum*) a Salt-resembling substance, of colour ruddy and white, and full of holes like a Sponge; some late Writers mistake it for Salt-peter.

Nitrous (*nitrosus*) having the savor of, or stuff in it, whereof Nitre is made, full of Nitre.

Nival (*nivale*) pertaining to Snow; white or cold like Snow, snowy.

Nixus, the god of Child-bearing.

Nobless (Fr.) Nobility, Gentry, Generousness.

Nobilitate (*nobilitas*) to make noble, to promote to Dignity.

Nocent (*nocens*) that hath done a trespass or injury; that hurteth or endammageth, a person guilty, or that hath offended.

Nocive (*nocivus*) that doth harm, hurtful, noxious.

Noctiferous (*noctifer*) that betokens or brings night, the Evening Star.

Noctivagant (*noctivagus*) that wandreth by night.

Nocturnal (*nocturnus*) belonging to the night, nightly, or in the night-time.

Nocturne (*nocturnum*) a part of the Church Office, or certain Psalms and Prayers so called, because they are said *Nocturno tempore*, about midnight. The Fathers divided all the Psalms into seven *Nocturns*.

Nocument (*nocumentum*) hurt or damage.

Nocious (*noxius*) that doth harm, hurtful.

Nodositp (*nodositas*) knot-tiness, knobbiness.

Nodous (*nodosus*) knotty, full of knots, knurs, joints, or difficulties; curious or scrupulous.

Post-me-rangere, i. e. Do not touch me. An Herb so called, because its seed being ripe, spurts away so soon as it is touched. Also a disease of that name, being a piece of flesh growing in the Nostrils, in such sort, as it often stops the wind, and the more it is touched, the worse it grows.

Nomarch (*nomarcha*) he that hath the preheminance in the ministrations of Laws, as a Major or other like Officer.

Nomarchie (*nomarchia*) a Jurisdiction or Majoralty, a Law, a County or Shire, a Territory about some City.

Nombrel (from the Fr. *nombril*, i. e. a Navel) in Heraldry it signifies the lower part of a Scutcheon, divided by the breadth into three even parts. The *Fesse* being the middle, and the *Honour Point* the upper part. *Gul.*

Nomenclator (Lat. *Quasi nominis calator*) he that knows the names of things, and calls them thereby; a Common Crier in a Court of Justice; a Bedel, or like Officer, to whom it belongs to know by heart, the names, offices, and crafts of all the Citizens, thereby to instruct such as among the Romans did stand for any Office, that they might speak to them more gently. *Thomasius.*

Nomenclature (*nomenclatura*) the numbring of names or Surnames of sundry things; the Office of the Nomenclator.

Nominal (*nominalis*) of

or belonging to a Name.

Nominalia, A Feast among the Romans: to Females they gave the name on the eighth day, to Males on the ninth; which they called *Dies iustitiae*, as it were the cleansing day, on which they solemnised this Feast; and (as *Tertullian* notes) *Fata adscribenda* *advocabantur* that is (as I conceive) their Nativities were set. The *Athenians* gave names on the tenth day, others on the seventh.

Nominatio (*nominatio*) a naming or appointing; it is used both by the Common Lawyers and Canonists for a power that a man by virtue of a Mannor or otherwise, hath to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nomographer (*νομογράφος*) a Writer of the Law; a Legislator.

Nomothese (Gr.) the making, publishing, or proclaiming a Law.

Nomothetral, that hath the power or authority to make or publish a Law.

Nona, *Decima* and *Morta*, the three fatal Ladies, whom the Greeks call *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Nonaliter, is in our Law, an exception against any person, that disables him to commence a Suit.

Non est factum (Lat.) is an usual plea to a Declaration, whereby a man denies that to be

be his Deed, whereon he is impleaded.

Nonage (Fr. *non age*, i. e. *non aetas*) not yet of age; minority; that is all the time of mans age under One and twenty years in some Cases, and Fourteen in other, as Marriage. See *Brook. tit. Age.*

Non compos mentis, (i. e. not in his right wits) is of four sorts; 1. He that is an *Idiot* born. 3. Next he that by accident wholly loseth his wits. 3. A *Lunatick*, that has sometime his understanding and sometimes not; Lastly, he that by his own act deprives himself of his right mind for a time, as a Drunkard.

None of the day, is the third quarter of the day, beginning at *Noon*, and lasting till the Sun be gone half way towards setting.

Nones (*nona*) in *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, are the six dayes next following the first day, or the *Calends*: In other Months they are the four dayes next after the first; But the last of these dayes is properly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backward, according to the number distant from the *Nones*, as the third, fourth or fifth *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, because they begin the ninth day before the *Ides*. *Hoptons Conc. p. 70.*

Non liquet, i. e. It appears not, it is not clear, it likes not. Also a Verdict given by the Jury, signifying, that the mat-

ter was to be deferred to another day of Trial; *Ignoramus* with us, or a *Reprise*, it was wont to be put down in a Scrowle or Tablet by these letters (*N. L.*) Asguilty, or *Condemnatio* by (*C*) Quitting by (*A*) i. e. *absolutus*. *Carol. Sigon. de Judicib.*

Non obstante (Lat.) notwithstanding, nevertheless; a word much used in our Statutes, Patents, and other Writings, &c.

Non plus (Lat.) no more; a term often used, when a man can say no more, nor answer an Objection; then he is said to be at a *Non plus*.

Non-resident, unlawful absence from the place of his charge, most commonly spoken of Ministers and their Cures.

Non suit, is a Renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar to deliver their Verdict. *A. 2. H. 4. ca. 7.* See the *New book of Entries, verbo, Non suit*. The Civilians term it, *Lit. renunciationem*.

Nonula, a quick time in Musick peculiar to Gigs and such like; having nine Crotchets between Bar and Bar.

Book of Land. See *Yardland*.

Non-resident, a Religious Order, otherwise called *Praemonstratenses*.

Normal (*normalis*) right by

by rule, made by the Square or Rule.

Notrel ware, corruptly so called in some part of England for *Lorimers*. See *Lorimer*.

Notrep or **Notrop**, King at Arms. See *Harold*.

Notuomonick (Gr.) a part of Physick. See *Medicine*.

Notion (says Dr. *Charlton* in his *Paradoxes*) is the nocturnal pollution of some plethorical and wanton star, or rather excrement blown from the nostrils of some rheumatick Planet, falling upon plains and sheep pastures, of an obscure red or brown tawny, in consistence like a gelly, and so trembling if touched, which the Philosophy of the clouted shoo affirms to be the ruins of a star fallen. Some there are (saith *Dornæus*) who by *Nostoch* intend wax, but by the favour of a metaphor.

Notary (*notarius*) a Scribe or Scrivener, that onely takes notes, or makes a short draught of contracts, obligations, or other Instruments; these notes he may deliver to the parties that gave him instructions, if they desire no more; but if they do, he must deliver them to a *Tabellion*, who draws them at large, ingrosses them in parchment, &c. and keeps a Register of them, but this is not generally observed; for in many Towns of France, the Notaries are also *Tabellions*. *Cp. g.*

Notification (*notificatio*)

information, signification, advertisement.

Notion (*notio*) knowledge, understanding, acquaintance.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, whereof one *Novatian* was first Author, about the year 215, he condemned second Marriages, and held that such as had once sinned, or were in Apostacy, ought no more to be received into the Church, although they were repentant therefore, &c. This Heresie was condemned by a Council at Rome. See *Catharians*.

Novator (Lat.) he that makes a thing new, a renewer.

Novels of the Civil Law are in number 168, into which the 91 *Collations* of the Authenticks (which were set out after the Codex by *Pustinian*, then Emperour, and brought into the body of the Civil Law) were divided. They were called *Novelle* (says *Cujacius*) *quod novissime promulgatae sint post Codices*.

Novenary (*noventarius*) of nine; that consists of nine.

Novendial (*novendialis*) of nine days space or continuance.

Novennial (*novennus*) of nine years.

Notæ tabulæ (Lat.) was an easement proposed in favour of debtors at Rome, whereby the old Debt books and obligations were cancelled; or the *nomina* dashed out.

Noverral (*noverralis*) of or pertaining to a Step-mother, or Mother in Law.

Not

Novice (from the Lat. *novus*) a young Monk, or Nun, before they are professed; one that's but newly entred into a Colledge or Religious House, and has not passed his year of probation, also a youngling or beginner in any profession.

Novitiate, is the place where *Novices* dwell, or the time of their Noviceship.

Novitia (*novitas*) newness, strangeness, novelty.

Novwed, a term in Heraldry (from the Fr. *nové*) knotted, or tied in a knot.

Noxious (*noxius*) hurtful, noisome, offensive.

Nubiferous (*nubifer*) that brings or carries clouds, cloudy.

Nubilous (*nubilosus*) full of clouds, cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

Nubivagant (*nubivagus*) passing through or among clouds.

Nucleous (*nucleus*) of, or pertaining to a Nut.

Nudation (*nudatio*) a making bare.

Nude (*nudus*) bare, naked, uncovered, void, empty, destitute, poor.

Nude contract (*nudum pactum*) is, in our Law, a bare contract or promise of a thing, without any consideration given therefore, *ex quo non oritur actio*.

Nudity (*nuditas*) bareness, nakedness, want of any thing, poverty.

Nugal } (*nugatorius*)
Nugator } trifling, vain, of no force.

Nugator (Lat.) a trifler.

Nugation (*nugatio*) a trifling. *Bac.*

Nugatoriousness, one that speaks much of trifles, a vain babler.

Nuisance. See *Nusance*.

Nullidian (from *nulla fides*) one of no faith, Religion, or honesty; a Seeker.

Nullity (*nullitas*) nothing, annihilation, the being void, nothing, or of no effect.

Nullus, a Cypher, or non-significant character.

Numeral (*numeralis*) of, or belonging to number.

Numerical, belonging to number; also a term in Logic, as when we say a *numerical difference*, that is the last difference, by which one individual thing is distinguished from another.

Numerist (*numeratorius*) he that numbred; an Officer in the later Emperours time, belonging to the Office of *Præfatus pratorio*; a kind of Register, Notary, or Auditor.

Nun (*nonna*, q. *non nupta*, Teut. *Nunn*) is a holy or consecrated Virgin, or a woman that by vow has bound herself to a single and chaste life, in some place and company of other women, separated from the world, and devoted to an especial service of God, by prayer, fasting, and such like holy exercises. *St.*

Hierom makes *nonna* originally an Egyptian word : Of these there are several Orders. *Schoiastica* (the sister of St. *Benedict*) was the first that collected them into Companies, and prescribed them Orders. *Heyl*.

Nunciature (from *nuncio*) a Message, Report, or Embassie.

Nuncupate (*nuncupo* : to name, to call by some name ; also to pronounce, tell by name, or rehearse.

Nuncupative (*nuncupativus*) called, named, pronounced, expressly declared by word of mouth.

A *Will nuncupative*, is when the Testator makes his Will by word of mouth (not by writing) before sufficient witnesses.

Nundinal ? (*nundinari*) *Nundinarie* ? (*na*) pertaining to Fairs or Markets.

Nundinarian (*nundinatio*) a trafficking in Fairs or Markets, buying and selling.

Nuntius (Ital. and Spn. from the Lat. *Nuncius*) a Legate or Ambassador from the Pope. *Nuntio* differed from a Legate, almost as a Lierger from an Extraordinary Ambassador.

Nuptial (*nuptialis*) pertaining to a Wedding, Marriage, or Bridal.

Nuptial gifts were certain tokens, which the Husband sent his Mistress before the betrothing ; still in use.

Nuptialini (from *nuptie*)

a Bride or Wife ; or a Bridegroom or Husband ; also one that makes Marriages.

Nuisance (Fr. *nuissance*) hurt, offence, annoyance, damage, trespass. In Law it is, where any man erects any wall, stops any water, or doth any thing upon his own ground to the unlawful hurt or annoyance of his neighbour ; he that is grieved may have thereof an Allize of *Nuisance*.

Nutator (*nutatio*) nodding, as one doth when he sits sleeping.

Nutrient (*nutrimentum*) nourishment.

Nutritive ? (*nutritius*) *Nutritious* ? pertaining to nourishment.

Nymph (*Nympha*, Brit. *Omph*) a Bride or new married Wife. Hence those Virgin-goddesses of the Woods, Mountains, and Waters had this name as the *Napeæ*, *Oreades*, *Dryades*, *Hamadryades*, *Naiades*, *Nereides*, &c.

Nymphal ? (from *Nymphæ*) *Nymphous* ? (*pha*) of or belonging to a Nymph or Bride ; Nymph like.

Nymphet (Fr.) a little Nymph.

O,

Obacero (Fr.) to stop ones mouth, that he cannot tell out his tale.

Obambulare

Obambulare (*obambulo*) to walk against or about another, to range or stray over.

Obduction (*obductio*) a covering or laying over.

Obdurate (*obduratus*) hardened, also unrelenting.

Obdientia (from *obediencia*) those that execute an Office under Superiours, and with obedience to their commands.

Obesance (Fr.) obedience ; a dutiful observing of, an obsequious yielding unto.

Obelisc (from *obelus*, or *obeliscus*) to make a long stroke in writing, to signify somewhat to be put out ; to rase out.

Obelisk (*obeliscus*, a great square stone, broad beneath, and waxing smaller towards the top. There were divers of these in *Ægypt*, consecrated in honour of the Sun ; whereof four were principal erected by King *Sochis*, of wonderful height ; many were likewise at *Rome* in time of the Roman Emperours. The difference between an *Obelisk* and a *Pyramid* was this ; the *Obelisk* was all of one entire stone or piece, and therefore of no such height as the *Pyramids*, which were of divers stones ; and again, the *Obelisk* is four-square, whereas the *Pyramid* may be of any other figure.

Obsequitate (*obsequito*) to ride about.

Obesitas (*obesitas*) fatness, grossness.

Obiectator (Lat.) he that

reproaches, or lays to ones charge.

Obitus (*obitus*) the death, dying, or decay of one ; the setting or going down of the Sun. Also a funeral Song, or an Office for the dead.

Objuratio (*objuratio*) a binding by oath.

Objurgatio (*objurgatio*) a chiding, rebuking, reproving, or blaming.

Objurgator (*objurgatorius*) pertaining to chiding, checking, or rebuking.

Oblatus (Fr.) a Soldier, who grown impotent or maimed in Service, hath maintenance or the benefit of a Monk, place assigned him in an Abbey ; also the means or place of a Monk, or such Soldier. There is also a Congregation of secular Priests in *Italy*, called the *Oblats* of St. *Hierom*, founded by St. *Charles Boromeus*.

Oblatio (*oblatio*) an offering ; an aid or Subsidy-money. *Oblations* are thus defined in the Canon Law, *Oblationes dicuntur quæcunque à piis fidelibusque Christianis offeruntur Deo & Ecclesie sive res soli, sive mobiles sint. Nec refert an legentur Testamento, an aliter donentur.* Cap. Cler. 13. quest. 2. See *Quar. de Sac. Eccles. Minister. ac Benef. cap. 3.*

Oblatio (*oblatio*) a barking or making exclamation against one.

Oblatio (*oblatio*) recreation, delight, pleasure.

Oblatio

Oblation (*oblato*) an hurting or annoying.

Obligator (*obligatorius*) which bindeth or obligeth; also taken substantively, for an obligation.

Oblimation (*oblimentio*) a daubing or covering over with mud, or soft clay.

Obligation (*obligatio*) a crooking or turning away or aside.

Oblique (*obliquus*) crooked, awry, bowed, bended, traverse.

Oblivity (*oblivitas*) crookedness, wriness.

Obliterate (*oblitero*) to scrape out, to put out of remembrance, to abolish.

Oblivion (*oblivio*) forgetfulness, unmindfulness.

Oblivious (Lat.) an evil reporter, a backbiter, a detractor.

Oblong, is a Geometrical term for a Quadrangular Figure, whose length exceeds its breadth, of which the most proper (distinguished by their several terms) are these six. 1. *Sesquialtera*, which is when half the height is added to its length. 2. *Sesquitercia*, when a third part is added to its length. 3. *Sesquiquarta*, when a fourth is added. 4. *Diagonia*, when the Oblong is increased to the length of the Diagonal of the single Square. 5. *Super-biciens tertias*, so called (*quasi super bi tertias*) because the length thereof is increased by two thirds. 6. Du-

p'a, which is a double square. *Enchir. of Fortif.*

Oblotup (*obloquum*) a speaking against, an evil report.

Oblumescence (from *oblumescere*) a holding ones peace, a being silent or tongue-tied.

Oblution (*oblutio*) a fast knitting, as in marriage.

Obliviousness (*obliviositas*) obnoxiousness; liableness to danger, or to the lash, punishment.

Oblivious (*obnoxius*) that hath deserved to be punished, guilty, or condemned, in danger of, subject to.

Obliviate (*obnubilo*) to make clouds, or dark with clouds, to make heavy and sad in countenance.

Obluniate (*obnuncio*) to tell or shew ill tidings, or things unpleasant and unlucky.

Obluniation (*obnunciatio*) a forbidding a thing upon foreknowledge, conjecture, or likelihood of its ill success. As the ancient Romans were wont to dissolve their Assemblies (which dissolution they called *abnunciatio*) whenever any evil token was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate or Augur, Godwin.

Obole (*obolus*) a Coin, variable according to the Country; with us it is an half penny: *Funtus* takes it for a petty farthing of our money; others, for any Coin worth seven pence. Also an half-penny weight, twelve grains among Apothe-

Apothecaries, and fourteen among Mintmen and Goldsmiths. *Obotus terræ*, five foot in breadth, and ten in length.

Obleption (*obreptio*) the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means, the getting or obtaining it by dissimulation or private collusion.

Obligate (*obrogo*) to check or interrupt one in his tale, to gainsay. To obrogate a Law, is to proclaim a contrary Law, for taking away the former.

Obliviate (*obrumpe*) breaking, or bursting.

Obliviate (*obscenus*) all things that are to be eschewed, filthy, unclean, unchaste, dishonest.

Obliviate (*obscenitas*) villany in acts or words, ribaldry, baudiness, filthiness.

Obliviate (*obsecro*) to beseech heartily, to pray, to desire for God's sake.

Obliviousness (*obsequiosus*) officious, dutiful, servicable, observant, obedient.

Oblivious (*obscuro*), or **Oblivious**, a branch of the Order of Grey-Fryars, commonly called *Franciscans*, instituted by St. Francis of Assisum, distinct from the *Minims* or *Bonhomes*, instituted by St. Francis de Paula. These *Oblivious* were instituted by one Bernard of Siena, about the year 1400. See *Friers*.

Oblivious (*obscisio*) a laying siege, a beleaguering or compassing about: A man is

said to be *obscis*, when an evil spirit haunts him, troubling him often, and seeking opportunity to enter into him.

Obliviate (*obfibilis*) to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds.

Oblivian stone (*obsidianus*) a precious stone, mentioned in *Pliny. Gundibert*.

Oblivious (*obsidionalis*) of or pertaining to a siege.

The *Obsidional Crown* (*Corona obsidionalis*) was given onely to him that relieved a City or Town besieged: This Crown was made of green Leaves, or of the Grass and Herbs of the same field, where the enemy had been overthrown, or forced to flight. The great *Quintus Fabius* received this Crown, for defending and delivering Rome from the Siege of *Hannibal*.

Obliviate (*obsoletus*) decayed, old, grown out of use, worn as a garment, when it is thredbare.

Obliviate (*obstetrico*) to do the Office of a Midwife.

Oblivious (from *obstetricium*) pertaining to the ministry of Midwives, or their Feat.

Obliviate (*obstipo*) to stop chinks.

Oblivious (*obstreperus*) that makes a noise, roars, or cries out against.

Obliviate (*obstrigillatio*) a reprehension, a rebuking or repugning.

Obliviate (*obstructio*) a shutting

shutting or stopping up, the hindrance of any thing from proceeding in its due course

Obstupescere (*obstupescio*) to make abashed or astonished.

Obtenebrare (*obtenebro*) make cloudy or dark.

Obtestor (*obtestor*) humbly to beseech, to desire for God's sake.

Obtestation (*obtestatio*) an humble desiring, a taking God to witness for a thing, a hearty beseeching.

Obtineere (*obtinere*) silence, holding ones peace.

Obtortus (*obtortus*) wreathed, wrested, or wrenched.

Obtrectation (*obtrectatio*) detraction, depravation, backbiting, slandering.

Obvire (*obvire*) worn, bruised, trodden under foot.

Obvuraton (*obvuratio*) a stopping or shutting up.

Obvuse (*obvuse*) dull, dim, blunt, without spirit.

Obvention (*obventio*) a meeting with, a coming against, hapning or chancing unto; also revenue or rents.

Obvert (*obvert*) to turn against, back, or about.

Obviare (*obvio*) to meet with one; also to resist or withstand.

Obvious (*obvius*) that which meets with one, meeting in the way; gentle and easie.

Obumbrare (*obumbro*) to shadow over and over; also to make dark, obscure, or dim.

Obuncous (*obuncus*) very crooked,

Obundation (*obundatio*) a flowing against.

Obvolute (*obvolut*) to lie against.

Occident (*occidens*) the going down of the Sun; the West part of the world. And (adjectively) declining, decaying, falling, going down.

Occidental (*occidentalis*) pertaining to the West, Western, Westernly.

Occiduus (*occiduus*) that goes down, that will decay.

Occipital (from *occiput*) belonging to the noddle, or hinder part of the head.

Occisio (*occisio*) a slaughter or death of men or cattel, a killing or slaying.

Oculatio (*occlusio*) a shutting up fast, a stopping.

Ocular. See *Ocular*.

Oculatation (*occlusio*) a treading on or spurning.

Ocultus (*ocultus*) hid, privy, not known, very secret.

Ocultation (*occultatio*) a hiding or keeping close, a concealing.

Occupatibie (*occupativus*) that is busied, employed, or possessed of, or that busieth. An *Occupative Field*, is that which being deferred by its proper owner or tiller, is possessed by another.

Occurre (*occurro*) to meet with, come in place, be in the way, or offer it self.

Oceanick ? (*oceaninus*)

Oceanine ? belonging to the Ocean or main Sea, encompassing the world.

Obhto

Ochlocracy (Gr.) a kind of Government, wherein the multitude or common rout bear rule.

Ociosus (*ociosus*) idle, careless, restless, at ease, that hath little to do, unemployed.

Octangular (*octangulus*) that hath eight angles, eight-cornered.

Octave (*octavus*) an eighth in Musick, a proportion or the number of eight.

Octaves (*octava*) an usual term in the Roman Calender, and signifies the eight days next after some principal Feasts of the year, called also the *Idus*. D. Aug. Epist. 118. See *Idus*.

Octennial (*octennalis*) that is done every eighth year.

Otonary (*ottonarius*) the same with *Octavo*.

Octogon (Gr.) a figure consisting of eight angles.

Otogast. See *Ogdastic*.

Ocular (*ocularius*) pertaining to the eyes or sight.

Oculare (*ocularis*) full of eyes or holes, quick of sight, circumspect; as *Oculare Faith*, that is, confirmed by the eye-sight, or such a Faith as represents the thing believed, as it were to the eye; a seeing Faith.

Oculist, one skilled in curing the diseases of the eyes, or in preserving the eye-sight.

Oculus Christi (so called, because it conduces much to the cure of the infirmities of the eyes) an Herb called *Wild Clary*. See *Gérard*.

Ode (*oda*) a Song, or Poem pronounced with singing.

Odelet (dimin. of *Ode*) a small or short *Ode*.

Odible (*odibilis*) odious, worthy to be hated.

Odoz (Lat.) favour, scent, smell.

Odozaminous (from *odorum*, *inis*) smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odor.

Odoziferous (*odorifer*) sweet in favour, bringing spices and sweet smelling things.

Odryssian, pertaining to *Odryssa*, a City of *Thrace*.

Oeconomus (*oconomia*) the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing.

Oeconomical (*oconomicus*) pertaining to the order or government of an house or family.

Oeconomist, one that orders or rules a family.

Oecumenical (*oecumenicus*) universal, general, pertaining to the whole world.

Oedastine (*oedastinus*) that is cunning in the knowledge of weights and measures.

Oedematus (from *oedema*) full of, or subject to a stegmatick and painless swelling, which being pressed down with the finger, retains the impression thereof, and is called an *Oedeme*. Br.

Oenopolist (*oenopola*) a Vintner or seller of Wine.

Offertory (*offertorium*) an offering, or place where offerings are offered or kept; also a part

a part of the Mass so called.

Official (*officialis*) of or belonging to offices or duties. It is a word diversly used; some apply it to such as have the sway of temporal Justice, others to the Minister or Apparitor of a Magistrate or Judge. In the Canon Law it is especially taken for him, to whom any Bishop generally commits the charge of his spiritual Jurisdiction; and in this sense, one in every Diocese is (*Officialis Principis*) whom the old Statutes and Laws of this Nation call *Chancellors*. *An. 32 Hen. 8. cap. 15.* And are sometimes termed *Commissaries*; the difference of the two powers you may read in *Linwood, tit. de sequest. posses. cap. 1. Verbo. Officialis*. But this word *Official*, in our Statutes, signifies him whom the Archdeacon substitutes for executing his jurisdiction.

Officiator (*Lat*) an Artificer or Craftsman. *Vitruvius (lib. 6. cap. 11.)* distinguishes the *officiator* from the *Architect*; this designs the Idea of the whole work; that is but a second superintendent over all the under-Artisans.

Officine (*officina*) a Shop or Workhouse.

Offuscate (*offusco*) to make black or dark, to shadow or make dim or dusky.

Ogdastick (*ogdastichon*) a Sentence or Epigram comprized in eight verses, or a Stanza of eight verses.

Ogthe; or Oggee (*Fr. Augive, or Ogive*) a wreath, circlet, or round band in Architecture.

Ogresses (*Fr.*) Canon Bullets, or certain round figures resembling them; a term in *Heraldry*.

Ogstrist, a weed so called, as it were, laid among Oysters. *Min.*

Og, a measure among the Turks, near the bigness of our quart.

Olaginous (*oleaginus*) of an Olive-tree, or of the colour of an Olive-tree.

Oleity (*oleitas*) the time of gathering Olives; or the Olives when they are gathered to make Oyl of; also Oyliness.

Olfactor (*olfactorium*) a Posie or Nosegay, any thing to smell to.

Oleron *Latw*, or *Latw* of Oleron; so called, for that they were made by K. Richard the first, when he was there. *Coke's Inst. par. 1. 260. b.* This Oleron is an Island near *Rochel* belonging to the French.

Olfact (*olfacto*) to smell much or often. *Hudibras.*

Olivous (*olidus*) which hath a strong savour, whether good or bad; rank of smell.

Oligarchy (*oligarchia*) the state of a Common-wealth, where a few persons, and those properly of the wealthiest sort, have all the authority.

Olympiad. See *Olympiad*.

Oltro

Oltro (*olitorius*) pertaining to a Pot-garden, or Pot-herbs. *Sylv.*

Oltber, a name fetched from the peace-bringing *Olive*, as *Daphn* and *Laurence*, from the triumphant *Laurel*.

Oltbatter, a wild Olive-tree; also like, or of the colour of an Olive; in which last sense the Lord Bacon uses it in his *Nat. Hist.*

Oltiferous (*olivifer*) which bears or brings forth Olives.

Oltity (*olivitas*) the time of gathering Olives, or making Oyl. See *Oleity*.

Olla (*Span.*) a Pot to boil meat in; and by figure is taken for the meat it self boiled in it.

Olla podrida, a Hotchpot of several ingredients; Mr. Howell, in one of his Letters, describes it thus, The *Olla-podrida* hath Intellectuals and Sences: *Mutton, Beef, and Bacon* are to her, as the *Will, Understanding, and Memory* are to the Soul; *Cabbage, Turnips, Artichokes, Potatoes, and Dates* are her five Sences, and *Pepper* the common Sense: She must have *Marrow* to keep life in her, and some *Birds* to make her light; and by all means she must be adorned with some chains of *Sausages, &c.* This dish is in much request with us, and is commonly pronounced *Ollia*; the second *l* in Spanish being melted in the pronunciation like an *i*. It hath some Analogy with that

the French call a *Bisque*.

Olympiad (*olympius, ad*) the space of five years, which is the *Epoch* of the Grecians, and so used from the time of celebrating their *Olympick Games*, which, was every fifth year, and the interval was called an *Olympiad*. See more of this in *Greg. de Aet. & Epoch. c. 7.*

Olympick Games (*olympia*) Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were celebrated every fifth year in the plains of *Elis*, a City of *Peloponnesus*, and the Exercises were five, *Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Quoit-ting, and Whorle-bats*. The reward to those that overcame in these feats of activity, was nothing but a Garland of Olive-branches, lest covetousness, rather then vertue, should make them strive for victory. They took name from the City *Olympia*, otherwise *Pisa*. *Sir Walt. Ral. lib. 2. fol. 490.*

Olympias (*Gr.*) heavenly; a womans name; but some use *Olympia*.

Umbrage. See *Umbrage*.

Omega (*Gr. i. e. O magnum*) the last letter in the Greek Alphabet; and by Metaphor taken for the last part or end of any thing. See *Alpha*.

Omette (*Fr.*) a Pancake of Eggs, a Froise.

Ominous (*ominosus*) lucky or unlucky, that pretends good or ill luck.

Omnety

Omnine (from *omnis*) the all-being of a thing. *Rel. Med.*

Omnifarious (*omnifarius*) sundry, divers, all manner of ways.

Omniferous (*omnifer*) that beareth or brings forth all things, or of all kinds.

Omnigenous (*omnigenus*) of every kind.

Omnimode (*omnimodus*) of all manner of fashions, of every way.

Omniparens (*omniparens*) which bears or brings forth all things; Father or Mother of all things.

Omnipotent (from *omnis* and *rego*) the having the sole rule or authority in ones hands.

Omnipotence (*omnipotentia*) almightiness.

Omnipresent (*omnipræsens*) that is present every where.

Omniscient } (*omniscius*)
Omniscious } that knows all things.

Omniteneans (*omniteneans*) that contains all things.

Omnitinerant, that travels every where, that journeys in to all places.

Omnivagus (*omnivagus*) wandering every where, that runs up and down in all places.

Omnivaleus (*omnivaleus*) that is able to do all things.

Omnivulus (*omnivulus*) that wills or desires all things.

Omnivorus (*omnivorus*)

that devours and eats all kind of things.

Omolante (*omologia*) a congruence, proportion, or agreeableness; confession.

Onager (*onager*) a wild Ass; also an Engine to sling or shoot great stones, as the *Ballista* did Arrows.

Onerate (*onero*) to load, charge, or burthen, to overcharge, to weary.

Onocroticism, the art or skill of interpreting dreams. *Selden.*

Onocrotal (*onocrotalus*) a Bird like a Swan, braying like an Ass; some take it to be a Bittour.

Onolop (Gr.) vain babbling, talking like an Ass.

Onomantie (*onomantia*) divination by names; also the skill of repeating many names by the art of memory. The *Pythagoreans* judged the even number of Vowels in names to signify imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odd number on the right. This was prohibited by a General Council.

Onomantieal, pertaining unto, or skilful in that kind of Divination.

Onomatopoeious, pertaining to the Figure *Onomatopoeia*, which is a feigning a name from any kind of sound.

Opimant (Gr.) Divination by Oyl and Wax.

Opunt (Gr.) a precious stone found in the mountains of *Arabia*, somewhat like the colour

colour of a mans nail. Some write, that it is congealed of a juyce dropping from a tree called *Onycha*, which is the cause it smells sweet, being cast into the fire; also that it is often found with divers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned, before the stone be thoroughly hardned. This stone is called by some the *Chalcedonie*.

Opal (*opalum*) a precious stone of divers colours, wherein appears the fiery shining of the *Carbuncle*, the purple colour of the *Amethyst*, and the greenness of the *Emerald*, very strangely mixed together. *Plin. lib. 37. cap. 6.*

Opacitas (*opacitas*) shadow of trees, umbrage.

Opaque } (*opacus*) sha-
Opacous } dowed, in the shade, dark, obscure, black.

Opera (Lat.) a work, labour, diligence, study, &c. In *Italy* it signifies a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy, or Pastoral, which (being the studied work of a Poet) is not acted after the vulgar manner, but performed by voices in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*, being likewise adorned with Scenes by Perspective, and extraordinary advantages by Musick. The common Plays (which are not *Opera's*) are performed *ex tempore* by the Actors, and are but in the nature of *Farces*, wanting the above-mentioned adornments.

Operariotus (*operarius*) pertaining to the workman, done with labour.

Operatoz (Lat.) he that works; a workman.

Experiment (*experimentum*) a covering.

Operose (*operosus*) busie, diligent in labour, laborious, curiously wrought.

Opertaneous (*opertaneus*) done within doors, in secret or in covert.

Ophthalmie (*ophthalmia*) an inflammation of the uttermost skin of the eye called *Adnata*, proceeding either of fullness of the body, or of sharp cholerick humours, or of gross humours, and windiness puffing up the place. *Tho.*

Opiferous (*opifer*) which aids or helps, succouring.

Opific (*opificium*) work, or workmanship.

Opimous (*opimus*) fat, gross, in good liking or plight; rich, plentiful, well furnished.

Opinable (*opinabilis*) that is or may be conceived in opinion. *Bar.*

Opinatoz (Lat.) a supposer, one that never affirms any thing.

Opinative or } (*opinatus*)
Opinative } that stands in his own opinion, addicted to an opinion, apt to have opinions, wedded to his own humour, wilful.

Opiniastrety (from the Fr. *opiniastrete*) opiniativeness, obstinacy, a head-strong maintaining of, or persistence in

in, an ill opinion.

Opitharnus (*opiparus*) sumptuous, magnificent, very rich, royal.

Opisthograph (*opisthographum*) a book written on the back-side, or paper written on both sides.

Opisthographat, that is written upon on both sides.

Opistulare (*opistulor*) to help, succour, or aid.

Opobalsamum (Gr.) the Gum of the Balm-tree. See *Balm*.

Oppitration (*oppitatio*) a covering with pitch.

Opium (Lat.) or *Opiate*, the juice of black Poppy, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometimes used in Physick to cause sleep, or to assuage excessive pain, but then it must be mixed with other things, and given with great discretion; for, taken alone, it will cast one into a deadly sleep; being cold and dry in the fourth degree. *Bul.*

Oppidan (*oppidanus*) a Citizen or Townsman.

Oppignorate (*oppignoro*) to lay in pledge, to gage or pawn.

Oppilation (*oppilatio*) an obstruction or stopping the Liver, or other chief entrails.

Oppilare (*oppilatur*) obstructive, stopping, shut up.

Oppletion (*oppletio*) a filling up.

Opportune & *opportunitus* meet for the purpose, fit, convenient, in due time, and

as it ought to be.

Opposite (*oppositum*) a contrary. *Aristotle* makes four kinds of *Opposites*: first, those that are *relative opposita*, as the Husband and Wife, the Master and Servant. &c. which have reference each to other. Secondly, those which are *Contraria*; as *Right* and *Wrong*, *Ignorance* and *Science*, &c. Thirdly, those that are *privative opposita*, as *Light* and *Darkness*, *Sight* and *Blindness*, which succeed and deprive one another. The fourth and last kind of *Opposites* are those, which in Propositions and Clauses are *Contradictoria*, the one affirming, and the other negative, &c. *J. Doderidge*.

Opprobrious (*opprobriosus*) reproachful in words, upbraiding, reviling, taunting.

Oppugn (*oppugno*) to assault, to batter, to lay siege unto, to fight against a thing earnestly.

Oppimathie (*opimathia*) a learning when one is old.

Opponator (Lat.) a buyer or purveyor of meats; a Caterer, a Manciple.

Optabile (*optabilis*) that is to be desired, wished, or looked for.

Optation (*optatio*) choice, opinion, wishing, desiring.

Optative (*optativum*) a wish or desire. It is also used adjectively, as wishing for, or that desireth.

Opticus (*opticus*) pertaining to the sight.

Optical (*opticus*) sing to the sight.

Optick

Optick sciences are those which bring the virtue of seeing to the eyes. So the *Optick Science* is that by which the reason of sight is known; Art speculative.

Optimacy (from *optimates*) a Government in a Commonwealth, by noble or other chief persons.

Optimuty (*optimitas*) utility, great profit, excellency.

Option (*optio*) choice, or election.

Optive. See *Adoptive*.

Opulentia (*opulentia*) riches, abundance, plenty, wealth.

Opulent (*opulentus*) rich, plentiful, wealthy, abundant.

Opusculum (*opusculum*) a little work, a little labour.

Or (Fr.) Gold; In Heraldry it signifies gold colour.

Ibi redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

which he thus pointing, *Ibi, redibis, nunquam per* &c. ventured on the War, and was slain.

There were two principal places of Oracles, one of *Ammon* in *Lybia*, the other at *Delphi* in *Beotia*; at the first *Jupiter*, in this *Apollo* were said to give answers. These Oracles ceased at the coming of our Saviour.

Oracular, pertaining to an Oracle.

Oral (from *os, oris*) pertaining to the mouth, visage, face, look, favour, or voice.

Oratory (*oratorium*) a

Ore (*ora*) the end or extreme part of any thing; a Region, Land, or Countrey: Thus *Lemsters Ore* is that fertile part of *Herefordshire*, which lies about two miles round that Town. *Ore* was also an old Coin, mentioned in *Doms-day Book*.

Oracle (*oraculum*) a Sentence, Counsel, or Answer given by God; also a notable saying or judgment; a Prophecy or Prediction. Among the Gentiles these Oracles were but illusions of the Devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions made to him. As a great Prince, going to the Wars, and demanding of the Oracle what success he should have, had this ambiguous answer given him,

place wholly dedicated to prayer; a Closet, a private Chapel to pray in.

Oratorians, a Religious Fraternity or Order instituted the last Age by St. *Philip Neri*, a Florentine Priest; and confirmed by Pope *Pius* the Fourth, Anno 1564. They took name from the place first frequented by them for their exercises of preaching and Catechising, which was the Oratory of St. *Hierom* in Rome.

Orbation (*orbatio*) a depriving or bereaving one of his goods, or any other thing; poverty.

Orbital ? (*orbiculus*)
Orbicular } round like a
 circle, circular, globy.

Orbicular (*orbiculatus*)
 made round in the form of a
 circle or compass.

Orbit (*orbita*) the want
 of Children on the Parents
 part the want of Parents on the
 Childrens part; any want or
 privation.

Orchal (*orca*) a stone like
 Allum used sometimes by Dy-
 ers to raise a red colour.

Ordeal or **Ordeal** (*ordalium*) signifies as much as judg-
 ment, and is compounded (as
 some say) of two Saxon word,
Or, a privative, as [A] in
 Greek, and *tæl*, i. e. *pars*, *q.*
expers. But it is artificially
 used for a kind of purgation
 practised in ancient times,
 whereby the party purged was
 judged *Expers criminis*, called
 in Law, *Purgatio vulgaris*, and
 utterly condemned by Pope
 Steven the Second. There was
 of this four sorts, one by *Camp-*
fight (not unlike our *Duel*.)
 The second called *Fire-Or-*
deal, which was for the accu-
 sed to pass blindfold with bare
 feet over hot Plowshares, &c.
 (of which see *Fuller's Church*
Hist. cent. 12. p. 141.) The
 third was *hot water-Ordeal*,
 by putting his arms up to the
 elbows in scething water, &c.
 The fourth was *cold water-*
Ordeal, like the late used trial
 of Witches. Of these at large,
 see *Verstegan*, p. 50, and *Lam-*
bert in his explication of Saxon

words, *Verbo Ordalium*.

Ordeal Law, was that
 Law which instituted the *Or-*
dael aforesaid, and was long
 before the Conquest, but did
 continue of force in England
 till the time of King *John*, in
 whose days it was abrogated;
 as *Pol. Vir. Holinshed*, & *Sup-*
plementum Chronicorum, wit-
 ness.

Ordinal (*ordinale*) is pro-
 perly a Book of direction for
 Bishops, to give holy Orders,
 and for other things belonging
 to their Function; but some-
 times used for a Book, contain-
 ing the Orders and Constitu-
 tions of a Religious House or
 Colledge.

Ordinary (*ordinarius*)
 though in the Civil Law,
 whence the word is taken,
 it signifies any Judge that has
 authority to take knowledge
 of Causes in his own right, as
 he is a Magistrate, and not
 by deputation; yet in our
 Common Law it is most usual-
 ly taken for him that hath ordi-
 nary Jurisdiction in Causes Ec-
 clesiastical. See *Brook* and *Lin-*
wood, *hoc titulo*.

Or. See *Or*, *supra*.

Ordeads (*orades*) Fairies of
 the Mountains.

Ordealf, is a liberty where-
 by a man claims the *Ore* found
 in his own ground. It proper-
 ly signifies *Ore* lying under
 ground; as a *Delf* of Coal, is
 Coal lying in veins under
 ground, before it is digged up.

Ordeewood, a kind of *Reit*
 or

or Sea-weed. *Cam*.

Orates (*auriscium*) friz-
 led Cloth of gold, made and
 used in England, both before
 and since the Conquest; worn
 both by the Clergy and Kings
 themselves, as may appear in
Matth. Paris, where he speaks
 of the Ornaments sent by
 the Abbots of England to the
 Pope; and also by a Record
 in the Tower, where the King
 commands the Templars to de-
 liver such Jewels, Garments,
 and Ornaments, as they had
 of his in keeping; among
 which he names *Dalmaticum*
velatum de Orefreih, that is a
 damask garment guarded with
Orfraies. Of old the Jackets
 or Coat-Armours of the Kings
 Guard, were also termed *Or-*
fraies, because they were co-
 vered with Goldsmiths work.

Orgal, the Lees of wine
 dried, used by Dyers, to make
 their cloth drink in their co-
 lour thoroughly.

Organ Ling, a corruption
 from *Orkney Ling*, the best
 being taken near that Island.

Organical (*organicus*) that
 which consists of divers sub-
 stantial parts and members;
 instrumental, used as a means;
 pertaining to Instruments or
 Organs. Our body is said to be
Organical, because the Soul
 performs her operations by the
 parts thereof, as instruments.

Organist (*organista*) an
 Organ-player.

Orgels, *An. 31 Ed. 3. Stat.*
3. cap. 2. is the greatest sort of

North-Sea fish, now adays cal-
 led *Organ Ling*.

Orgies (*orgia*) rude Cere-
 monies instituted by the Poet
Orpheus, to be kept every third
 year to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orichalcum, according to
Pancirollus, is a metall of
 Copper, like gold; but there
 is a fictitious kind of it also.

Orient (*oriens*) the East
 part where the Sun riseth.

Oriental (*orientalis*) of or
 belonging to the East.

Orientalism, the lustre of
 the East, the being Eastward of
 a thing.

Orifice (*orificium*) the
 mouth, brim, or entrance into
 any thing; the outward hole
 in a wound.

Oriflambe (*auriflambe*)
 the great and holy Standard of
 France, otherwise called the
Standard of St. Denis, having
 in the top a purple Ensign or
 Flag, born at first onely in
 Wars against Infidels; but af-
 terwards used in all other
 Wars, and at length utterly lost
 in a Battel against the Flem-
 ings. *Stow* ridiculously calls
 it *Viliflambe*.

Origin ? (*origo*) an off-
 spring. **Originat** } spring. *Pede-*
gree, or birth; a stock or kin-
 dred; a beginning or fountain;
 An Original is also the first,
 authentick, or true draught of
 a writing.

Orignal Sin. See *Ve-*
nial.

Ortol (*oriolum*) the little
 waste room next the Hall in
 Gg 3 some

some Houses, and Monasteries, where particular persons dined.

Orison (from the Fr. *oraison*) prayer; also speech or communication.

Ornithology (Gr.) the speaking of Birds; the title of a late Book.

Ornomaney (Gr.) divination by the moving of Birds.

Orphean, belonging to *Orpheus* the Thracian Poet, who is feigned to have played so excellently on the Harp, that he drew Stones, Woods, and Trees after him, &c. Hence an *Orphean Harp*.

Orpiment { *auripigmentum* } a soft

yellow kind of Arsenick, like Brimstone, found very deep in the earth; commonly taken for Ratsbane.

Orque (*orca*) a Hulk or huge Ship; also a Sea-monster so called, enemy to the Whale: a great Vessel for Wine.

Orthodoxal { (*orthodoxus*)

Orthodor } that hath a good or right opinion, faith, or belief.

Orthodorp (*orthodoria*) the right opinion of faith,

Sape sinistra cava pradixit ab ilice Cornix. Virg.

To this kind of Divination may be ascribed that old womanish observation with us, That when the *Py* chatters, we shall have strangers,

Oriscantyp (*oriscantia*)

Orthogonal (*orthogonius*) that hath right or even corners.

Orthograph (*orthographia*) the form of true writing, or the art of writing words truly; as, to lose (*perdo*) to loose or untie (*solvo*) Lest (as lest such a thing should happen, (*ni*) and least, as the least of all (*minimum*) &c. It is also a plat of building, drawn out with the figure or order of the whole work.

Orthographize (from *orthographia*) to write or use true orthography.

Ortive (*ortivus*) East, Easterly; as the *Ortive Sun*, the Sun rising.

Osanna. See *Hosanna*.

Oscillate (*oscillo*) to move the mouth, to bow down, to way or swing up and down.

Oscian *Plat*, was a light sport among the ancient Romans; pleasing the peoples humours, *Tacit*.

Oscines (*oscines*, *ab os* & *cano*) are those kind of Birds, by whose chirping, singing, or voices, the Augures foretold things to come; as the *Crow*, *Py*, *Chough*, &c.

negligence, sluggishness. Dr. *Himmond*.

Oscitation (*oscitatio*) yawning or gaping; negligence or idleness.

Osculate (*osculo*) to kiss,

to

to love heartily, to embrace.

Ossicle (*ossiculum*) a little bone.

Ossifrage (*ossifraga*) a kind of Eagle, having so strong a Beak, that therewith she breaks bones, and is therefore called a Bone-breaker, or *Ossifrage*.

Ossifragant (*ossifragus*) that breaks bones.

Ostringer, a Falconer, properly that keeps a Goshawk: *Juliana Burns* calls him an *Ostregere*.

Ossuary (*ossuaria*) a shrine or like thing, where bones are kept; a Charnel house.

Ostensoral (*ostensionalis*) a Soldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Osten (*ostentum*) every thing that comes against nature; a monster, wonder or strange thing.

Ostent (*ostentus* *ab ostendo*) a pointing at, or mocking; a telling, declaring, or shewing.

Ostentation (*ostentatio*) bragging, vaunting, showing forth vain-glory, boasting.

Ostentatious (*ostentatius*) set out for shew or vain-glory.

Ostentiferous (*ostentifer*) that which brings Monsters or strange sights.

Ostiar (*ostiarus*) an Officer to keep unworthy persons out of the Church; a Door-keeper.

Ostomachy (*ostomachia*) a playing or fighting with bones.

Ostology (*ostologia*) a discourse of the nature of bones.

Ostracism (*ostracismus*) a kind of banishment among the Athenians for ten years, which was done, by delivering a shell (*ostracos*) with the condemned persons name written in it: it was used, not so much to punish other offences, as to abate the immoderate power of Noblemen; and was ordained first by *Clistenes*, who for his labour was first condemned.

Ostration (from *ostratos*) shelliness, or being made of shells. *Br*.

Ostriferous (*ostrifer*) that breeds or brings forth Oysters.

Ostrod (Germ.) House-Ruler or Steward: for *ostrod* in old English and high Dutch is a Ruler; but for this the Normans brought in *Le despenccr*, now *Spencer*. The holy life of St. *Oswald* King of Northumberland, who was incessantly in prayer, hath given much honour to this name.

Ostrana, a kind of drink in the *Moluccas* and *Philippines*, that comes from a Nut.

Oval (*ovalis*) belonging to the triumph called *Ovation*; also round-shaped like an egg.

Ovation (*ovatio*, *ab ovo*, &c.) a small triumph of a Prince or Captain for a victory obtained without slaughter of men, in which he did either go on foot, or ride on horseback with his Souldiers about him, singing

or shouting for joy, and wearing on his head a Garland of Myrtle. *Tho.* See *Triumph*.

Ouartion (*ouatio*, ab *ovum*) the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ourch (Sax.) a kind of collar of gold, or such like ornament, which women did wear about their necks. It is mentioned *An. 24 H. 8. c. 13.* And is sometimes used for a Bos or Burton of gold. *Chauc.*

Overt. See *Loover*.

Oviary (*oviaria*) a flock of sheep.

Ovill (*oville*) a sheep-coat, or sheep-fold.

Oviparous Animals (*ovipara*) Birds, Beasts, or Fishes, that breed by eggs or spawn.

Ounce (*uncia*) twelve ounces make a pound weight *Troy*; sixteen, a pound *Averdupois*, twenty penny weight make an ounce; twenty four grains make a Penny weight; twenty Mites make a Grain; twenty four Droits make a Mite; twenty Perits make a Droit; twenty four Blanks make a Perit.

Ouvrage (Fr. *ouvrage*) a work; also work or labour.

Ovilagium (*vilagaria*) is the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a Subject, that is, of the Kings protection and the Realm. *Bract. l. 3. tr. 2. c. 11. num. 1 & 3. Forth-fact vilagatus omnia que pacis sunt, & caput gerit Lupinum.*

Owen (Lat. *Audoenus*) if it be the same with *St. Owen* of

France. But the Britans will have it from old King *Onous*, Father in Law to *Hercules*; others from *Eugenius*, i. e. noble, or well-born. Certain it is, the the Countrey in *Ireland*, called *Ter-oen*, is in Latine Records *Terra Eugenii*, and the Irish Priests know no Latin for their *Oen* but *Eugenius*, as *Rothericus* for *Roche*. And Sir *Owen Ogle* in Latine Records (as I am informed) was written *Eugenius Ogle. Cam.*

Oxgang of Land (*Bovata terra*) six Ox-gangs of land seem to be so much as six oxen will plough. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 220.* An Ox-gang seems properly to be spoken of such as lies in *Gainour*. *Old. max. br. fol. 117. Shene de verbor. signif. verbo (bovata terra)* saith, an Oxgang of land should always contain thirteen Acres; and that four Oxen-gates extended to a pound land of old extent.

Oxrat, a kind of drink made onely of water and a little vinegar put into it, drink by the poor people in *Perst*.

Oxymel (Gr.) a Potion or Sirrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water, sod together, good to cut and cleanse gross flegmatick humours: Sometimes there are boyled certain Roors and Seeds with it, and then it is called *Oxymel compositum*; sometimes it is made with Honey, Vinegar, and the Sea-Onyon, and then it is named *Oxymel Scylliticum*, which

which also is of two sorts, to wit, simple and compound, See *Dioscor. l. 1. c. 22. Galen. l. 4. de sanit. tuend.*

Oxypropolis (*oxypropolis*) he that sells meat in sharp sawce or syrrop.

Oyer and Terminer (*audiendo & terminando*) in true French, *Ouir* and *Terminer* is, in the intendment of our Law, a Commission especially granted to certain persons, for hearing and determining one or more causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden outrage or insurrection in any place. *Crompt. Jurisd. f. 131.* See *Affize*.

Oyes (a corruption from the Fr. *Oiez*, i. e. hear ye) is used by Criers in our Courts of Law, to procure silence, when they make proclamation of any thing.

Ozena (Gr.) a disease or sore in the Nose, causing a stinking savour.

P.

Pabulat ? (*pabularis*) *Pabulosis* pertaining to Fodder, Provender, Forrage, or meat for Beasts. *Br.*

Pabularius, the same.

Pacal (*pacalis*) that brings or signifies peace, peaceable.

Pacator (Lat.) a pacifier, asswager, or quieter.

Pace (*passus*) a pace in go-

ing, a step or stride; of these there are two sorts, *Passus minor*, vel *simplex*, the measure of two feet and a half, which is usually the distance from the toes of the fore-foot to the heels of the hinder foot, *Passus major* sive *Geometricus*, a Pace or Fathom of five foot, and by this pace, miles are measured. In some places they reckon three foot and an half to the *Pace*. *Tho.* And the *Egyptian* and *Samos* measure had six foot to the *Pace*. *Solomon's Temple.*

Paciferous (*pacifer*) that brings peace and quietness.

Pacification (*pacificatio*) a pleasing, peace-making, quieting or appeasing.

Pacificque ? (*pacifica-*

Pacificator ? (*pacificatorius*) of or belonging, or serving to make peace and quietness.

Pactio (*pactio*) an accord, bargain, or agreement. That Truce, which in time of War is concluded upon, and accepted of both sides for a certain limited space of time, is properly called *Pactio*.

Pactitious (*pactitius*) done by bargain, or upon condition or agreement.

Pactolus, a River in *Lydia*, having sandy gravel like gold, therefore feigned to have gold in its waters.

Paddock (from the Belg. *Padde*) a Toad.

Pæan (Gr.) a Hymn or Song of praise made to *Apollo*, at such time as any plague or pestilence

pestilence raged; also after the obtaining some victory or triumph, as *to Pœn* (*Quid*) an exclamation or outcry, uttering the joy which one hath by any prosperity or welfare.

Paduénage (Fr.) common of pasture in one or divers Parishes, &c.

Paganalian (from *Paganalia*) of or belonging to Wakes, Plough-mens Feasts, or Countrey Holy-days.

Paganical (*Paganicus*) pertaining to the Countrey, or to Villages.

Paganism (*Paganismus*) Heathenism, Gentilism, the Religion or State of the Gentiles; also the custom of Countrey-men.

Page (*pagina*) the side of a leaf in a book; some confound *folio* and *page*, when as a *folio* or leaf properly comprehends two pages: others cite a Book by *folio's* when it is in a large volume, and by *pages* when in a small.

Paginal (from *pagina*) of or belonging to a page.

Pagod (*quasi*, *Pagan-æd*) an Idol or false god among the Indians: also a kind of gold coin among them, equivalent to our Angel.

Paillardise (Fr.) lechery, whoredom, venery; also villany, wickedness, any filthy or beastly humour.

Paillardise (Fr. *paillarderie*) to lecher, haunt Bawdy-houses, to commit whoredom.

Passage (Fr.) Landskip,

Countrey work, See *Landskip*.

Patadin (Fr.) a Knight of the Round Table; also a sort of Nobility in some Countries so called.

Patapuntz, a kind of Indian drink, consisting of *Aquavita*, Rose-water, juyce of Citrons and Sugar.

Palace (*palatium*) the upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein the sense of tasting lies, as in the tongue.

Palatitai, pertaining to, or that pleaseth the palate.

Palatinate, or County *Palatine*, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. Of these County *Palatines* there are four in England, viz. *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Durham*, and *Ely*, *An. 5 Eliz.* 1. cap. 23. But *An. 33 H. 8 cap. 10.* mention is made of the County *Palatine* of *Hoxam*. *Unde quare.* See *Cassan. de consuet. Burg.* p. 14.

Palatine (Fr. *Palatin*) a general or common appellation or title for such as have any special Office or Function in a Sovereign Prince's Palace. This is the Title of the Prince Elector *Palatine* of *Trevers*, and had its origin *à magno Palatio Treverensi*.

Palatine (from *palatium*) of or belonging to the *palat* or roof of the mouth. Hence *Palatine Letters* are such as are pronounced by the help of the *palate*, as *G, R, T, &c.*

Palatine

Palatine (*Palatinus*) of, or belonging to a Palace or Princes Court. It may also be taken for the Hill *Palatinus* in *Rome*, of which, see *Esquilinus*.

Palaeated (*paleatus*) made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Palatrop (Fr.) lat. *Palefritus*, vel *Palafredus*) a noble Horse, such as persons of quality ride on, with Foot-cloth or Trappings; sometimes used for a running Horse or Courser.

Palé Wastle (Fr.) a game wherein a round bowle is with a Mallet struck through a high arch of Iron (standing at either end of an Alley) which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins, This Game is used at the long Alley near *St. James's*, and vulgarly called *Pell-mell*.

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

And this in English, which is more difficult to compose.

Lewd did I live, and evil I did dwell.

Paltingenesse (*palingenesia*) regeneration, new Birth, or second nativity.

Palinode 2 (*palinodia*) a

Palinoddy 3 recantation, a contrary song, an unsaying that one hath spoken or written, the sound of the retreat.

Palizado (Span. *Palizada*, Fr. *Palissade*) a defence or wall of Pales or Stakes, or the

Paléous (from *palea*) of or belonging to chaff, corn, or straw. *Br.*

Palæx, a goddess of the Shepherds.

Palæstrical (*palestricus*) of or pertaining to wrestling, that useth or teacheth wrestling; also that which is done decently, with comely gesture of the body.

Palindromis (Gr.) are those sentences or verses, where the syllables are the same backward as forward. As a noble Lady in Queen *Elizabeth's* days, being for a time forbidden the Court, for too much familiarity with a great Lord in favour, gave this Devise, the Moon cover'd with a cloud, and underneath this *Palindrome* for Motto,

Ablata, at alba.

pointed Stakes in a Fortification, to hinder the enemies scaling the Work; a term in War; Also taken for great Posts set up in the entry of a Camp, for a defence against great thor.

Pall (*pallium*) a mantle, such as the Knights of the Garter wear; a long Garment or Robe which Philosophers wore, But it is most used for a Pontifical

Pontifical Vesture made of Lambs Wool, in breadth not exceeding three fingers, and having two Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope gives or sends to Archbishops and Metropolitans, and they at the Altar, wear it about their necks, above their other Ornaments. The **Pall** was first given to the Bishop of *Osia*, by *P. Marcus* the Second, Anno 336. Also the black Velvet laid over a dead body is called the **Pall**.

Palladion (Spa. Lat. *Palladium*) an Image of *Pallas*, which the Trojans fondly believed was sent to preserve their City and Estate, &c. which foolish belief *St. Austine* (*lib. 9. de Civit. Dei*) very well reprov'd, when he said, *The Trojans were keepers of the Palladion, but not the Palladion of the Trojans*. However this word is still used for a preservation or sure defence.

Pallas, the goddess of Wisdom, otherwise called *Minerva*, &c. In the Poetical story of *Perseus* slaying *Medusa*, *Pallas* furnish'd him with a Shield for that purpose, and with a Looking-glass, *Mercury* with wings for his feet, *Pluto* with an Helmet, &c. See the Fable at large in *L. Bacon's Advancement of Learning*, fol. 120. Hence 'tis we use *Pallas* Shield, for a Shield of Wisdom and Providence. For so his Lordship means, when he says, *In Wars the Shield of Pallas*

prevails more then the Sword of Mars; that is, wisdom and stratagems prevail more then down-right blows.

Palled (Fr. *palle*) pale; also dead, without spirit *Bac.* **Pallardize**. See *Paillardize*.

Palliate (*pallio*) to hide or cover, to conceal or cloak.

Palliation (*palliatio*) a cloaking, covering, or hiding.

Palliatize, that cloaketh, covereth, or concealeth; as Chyrurgeons call that a *palliative Cure*, when a wound is healed outwardly, and festers underneath; or where a shew onely is made of a perfect cure, without searching to the root or cause of the disease.

Pallid (*pallidus*) pale, bleak, sometimes yellowish, fearful, whitish.

Palliation (a term in Architecture) piling, or strengthening the ground-work with piles. *Sir H. W.*

Pallor (Lat.) a pale colour, paleness, wanness.

Pallizado. See *Palizado*.

Palmar (*palmaris*) pertaining to victory, or to a hand-breadth, or to the palm of the hand.

A **Palm** in measure (*palmus*) the breadth of a hand or four fingers, and this is called the *minor Palm*; the *Palm major* is a span, or, according to some, a shaftment.

Palm-Sunday (*Dominica Palmarum*) the sixth Sunday in Lent, and the next before Easter;

Easter; so called, because on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with boughs of *Palm* and *Olive-branches* in their hands, when he entered solemnly into *Jerusalem*, riding on an *Ass*; an imitation whereof is still continued among the Roman Catholics.

Palm-tree (*Palma*) is that which bears Dates, growing plentifully in the Holy Land; its branches were wont to be carried as a token of victory.

— *Palmaque nobilis Terrarum Dominos evchit ad Dcor.*

Hor. Od. 1.

Because it naturally shoots upward, though oppressed with never so great weight, and its leaves never fall; of this Tree there is male and female; the male bears onely blossoms and no fruit, the female bears both; but not unless the male grow by it.

Palmer (*Ferula*) a Feruler, so called, because in Schools the palms of Boys hands are struck therewith; it is also called a *Palmatory*, from the Span. *Palmaria*, which hath the same signification. *Min.*

Palmer (from the Span. *Palmero*) a poor Pilgrim, that visits all holy places; so called, from a staff or boughs of *Palm*, which they were wont to carry with them. See *Pilgrim*.

Palmer (*cruca*) a worm with many feet; so called from the *Palm-tree*, which it gnaws and eats; a Caterpillar.

Palmisserous (*palmifer*) bearing or yielding *Palm* or *Date-trees*; also victorious.

Palmpedous (*palmipes, edis*) that hath a plain and flat foot; *Palmpedous Birds*, i. e. whole-footed, such are most water-fowl. *Br.*

Palmeffer (*Chiromantei*) a Diviner by the palm of the hand, one that tells the fortune of others by looking in their hands.

Palmeffry. See *Chiromanty*.

Palmeto *Wine*, is a sweet and pleasant juyce (like Muscadine or Alicant) coming from the *Palmeto-tree* in the *Ile Mauritius*. *Herb. Tr.*

Palpatton (*palpatio*) flattery, cogging, fair speaking, soothing.

Palpitation (*palpitatio*) panting, beating often; quick moving up and down, as the heart when it throbs.

Palstragrass (Belg.) and **Palstragrass**, Teut. from *Paltra* or *Paltr*, i. e. *Palatium*, and *Grabe* or *Grass*, i. e. *comes*, Lat. *Comes Palatinus*) the title of the Prince Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhein*. See *Palatine* and *Archdapifer*.

Paludament (*paludamentum*) a Coat-armour, or Horsemans coat, a Soldiers garment, an Heralds Coat of Arms. Among the ancient Romans

mans, it was a military garment, worn by none but the Lord General, or chief Captains. *Alex. Gen. Dier. lib. 5. cap. 18.*

Paludiferous (*paludifer*) that causeth a Fen or Marsh.

Palumbine (*Palumbinus*) of or belonging to a Wood-culver or Ring-dove.

Pamphili, a kind of great Boats in Italy, having 140, or 160 Oars on a side.

Pampination (*pampinitio*) a cutting or pulling off superfluous leaves and branches from Vines.

Pampinean (*pampineus*) belonging to young Vine, Branch, or Leaf, full of Vine Branches.

Pan, the god of Shepherds; in Greek it signifies *All*.

Panada (Span. *Panada*, or *Empanada*; Fr. *Panade*) a kind of food made of crumbs of bread, and Currans boiled in water; or (as some will have it) of grated Bread, Milk, Sugar, and grated Cheese.

Panage. See *Paunage*.

Panaretus (Gr.) that contains all virtues. *Sylvester* makes it the Title of one of his Books, wherein he bewails the loss of Prince Henry.

Panathenast, belonging to the Solemnity called, *Panathenae*, held at Athens once every year, which was the less; and once every fifth year, which was the greater.

Panarr (Fr.) a paper containing all the particular rates

of Tolls or Customs due to the French King; thus termed, because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single, or with a frame. *Coz.*

Panchata, a sandy Countrey of Arabia, where is store of Frankincense. Hence *Dubartas* and others used *Panchatan* fumes for incense, or sweet perfumes. So also *Olor Panchatique*, for the smell of Arabian Frankincense.

Pantrariast (Gr.) one that is skilful in wrestling, and other feats of activity.

Pantrariast (*pantrariastus*) expert at all feats of activity, cunning at all kind of games and exercises, stout, like a wrestler. *Br.*

Pandarism, the function or employment of a Pandar, which is to make or set lecherous Matches; Russianism, *Baudery*.

Pandectæ (*-andectæ, à πᾶν, i. e. omne. ὅτι ἔχω, habeo*) Books which contain all matters, or comprehend all parts of the subject whereof they treat; or Books of divers arguments. The Volume of the Civil Law, called *Digestes*, is also called the *Pandectæ*.

Pandiculatio (*pandiculatio*) a gaping or stretching ones self with all his body, as they do that gape for, or come from sleep, or at the approach of an Ague.

Pandora (from the Belg. *Pander*, that is, he that takes a pawn or pledge; for the souls

of such as make use of him, are pawned into his hands, as to *Asmodens* his Chamberlain) a He-baud.

Pandora, feigned (by *Hesiodus*) to be the first woman, and made by *Vulcan*, indued by all the gods with several excellent gifts: but afterwards by *Jupiter*, in displeasure, sent to her Spouse *Epimethem*, with a box full of all manner of miseries. Hence *Pandora's* box is taken for misery, calamity, and the like.

Pandurist (*panduristes*) he that plays on a musical Instrument, called a *Rebeck*, or on a Violin.

Panegyrist (*panegyricum*) a licentious kind of speaking or Oration, in the praise of Kings, or other great persons: Also any Feast, Game, or Solemnity, exhibited before the general Assembly of the whole Nation.

Panegyrist (Gr.) a praiser or flatterer, one that writes in commendation of, &c.

Panick fear (*panicum*) a sudden fear, wherewith one is dis-straught, and put beside his wit, coming without known cause. So taken from the god *Pan*, who had power to strike men with terrors.

Panicle (dim. of *panis*) a little loaf.

Panificum (*panificum*) the craft of baking or making bread, also bread itself, or a loaf of bread.

Pannades (Gr.) the cur-

vettings, prancings, or boundings of lully Horses.

Pannicle (*panniculus*, dim. of *pannus*) fine cloth, a little piece of cloth. The fleshy pannicle (*panniculus carnosus*) the fleshy membrane or skin, which lies next under the fat of the outward parts, and is the fourth covering that enwraps all the body, from the head to the sole of the foot. *Tho.*

Pannier (*Panarium*, Fr. *Panier*) a Bin, Hutch, or place to keep bread in, a basket to carry bread in, a Doffer.

Pannier-man (from the Fr. *Panier*, a basket) an under Officer in the Inns of Court, who winds the Horn to call the Gentlemen to Dinner and Supper, Provides Mustard, Pepper, and Vineger for the Hall, and has some allowances for his Fee.

Pannonian (from *Pannonia*) of or belonging to the Countrey of Hungary. *Bac.*

Panomphean (from *Panompheus*, a name of *Jupiter*) pertaining to *Jupiter*.

Panoply (*Panoplia*) compleat Harness. *Armatura totum corpus militis regens*, *Scap.*

Panoplique (from *Panoplia*) compleatly armed, in compleat Armour. *Rel. Med.*

Panrharmaton (Gr.) a medicine for all diseases.

Pansophy (Gr.) an ill-discerning Wisdom, wisdom or knowledge in all things.

Panta-

Panagruellist (Fr.) a merry Greek, faithful drunkard, good fellow. From *Panagruelle*, the feigned Giant in *Rubelak*.

Pantalones, a sort of Breeches now in fashion, and well known; perhaps from the Ital. *Pantalone*, signifying a covetous, yet amorous old Dotard.

Pantheology (Gr.) the whole sum of Divinity.

Pantheon (Gr.) a Heathenish Temple of all the gods, in Rome; after by Pope Boniface the Fourth, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and All Saints.

Pantherine (*pantherinus*) of a Panther, or spotted like a Panther; which Beast hath a fair spotted skin, and is the female to the *Libard*.

Pantomime ? (*pantomimus*) an Actor of many parts in one Play, one that can represent the gesture, and counterfeited the speech of any man, a Dizzard, or common Jester.

Pantomerry (Gr.) a measuring of all kind of quantities: It is the title and subject of a Mathematical Book, set forth by one Mr. *Digs*.

Panurgy (*panurgia*) craftiness, subtilty, deceit, guile; a meddling in all matters.

Papacy (from *Papa*) the Popedom; the reign or dominion of the Pope.

Papal (*Papalis*) of or belonging to the Pope.

Stephen Pasquier, in his *Recherches de la France*, observes, that the word *Papa*, i. e. the Pope, comes from an old contraction of *Pater Patrie*, written thus, *Pa. Pa.* as we have it in many ancient Coyns.

Papaltry (*Papalitas*) the Popedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Popishness.

Papaverous ? (*Papavere-*
Papaverean } *us*) belonging to Poppy or Chestnut.

Papelard (Fr.) a Hypocrite.

Paphian (*Paphius*) belonging to *Paphos*, a City of Cyprus, dedicated to *Venus*, and built by *Paphur*. Hence *Paphos Archer*, is taken for *Cupid*; *Paphian fire* or shot, for the fire or arrows of Love.

Papian Law (*Lex papia, Poppae*) a Law made among the ancient Romans, against single life; that if any forbore from the privileges of Parents, and had no Children, the people (who was the common Father of all) should inherit their goods. *Tacit.*

Papilionaceous fly, a Butter-fly. Dr. *Wilkins*.

Papulosity (*papulosis*) fulness of pimples or blisters.

Papiferous (*papyrifer*) that bears or brings forth paper, or the Rush *Papyrus*.

Papyriopolist (*Papyropola*) a seller of paper.

Parablen (Span.) a welcoming, a bidding of joy, a congratulation.

Parable

Parable (*parabola*) a resemblance; a parable, a similitude, or comparison.

Paral ostraf, of or belonging to a Parable.

Paracelsian, a Physician that follows the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing, which was by extracting strong Oyls and Waters, extracted out of the natures of things. *Bul.*

Parachontre (Gr.) to mistime any thing.

Paraclete (*paracletus*) an Advocate or Patron; a Comforter. The Third Person of the Blessed Trinity is so called in Scripture; and Jesus Christ also. *1 Joh. 1. 1.*

Paralytic (*paralyticus*) a man defamed, ill reported of, that hath an ill name. Hence

Paralytic, that is defamed, or hath an ill name.

Paracastical (*paracastica*) pertaining to a kind of continual hot and burning fever, where, in the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth, till it totally ceaseth.

Parade (Fr.) an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer, also a term of War, and is commonly used for that appearance of Soldiers in a Garrison, about two of three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch and Guards next night.

Paradigm (*paradigma*) an

example of some one's fact and saying. Hence

Paradigmatic, to bring or cite such examples, to draw the form or figure of a thing, or to exemplify. Dr. *Hamon*.

Paradox (*paradoxum*) a wonderful and strange thing to hear, such as is contrary to the common opinion. Hence

Paradoxical, strange, odd, **Paradoxical** against common opinion, incredible.

Paradoxical, a speaking by, or of Paradoxes. *Br.*

Paradrome (*paradromi*) an open Gallery or Walk, that has no shelter over head.

Paragoge, pertaining to the figure *Paragoge*, which is, when a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word.

Paragon (Fr. *ex par & ago*) a peerless one, the most compleat, most absolute in any kind whatsoever; it is also used verbally, as to *Paragon*, to equal, match, or compare with.

Paragraph (*paragraphus*) a Pilcrow, whatsoever is comprehended in one sentence; where the line broken off (which Printers call a *Break*) there ends the Paragraph. Books are most commonly divided into Chapters, those into Sections, and Sections subdivided into Paragraphs.

Paralipomenon (Gr.) left out, not spoken or written of; There are two Books in the Old Testament so called; because many worthy Histories

H h

omitted

omitted in the Books of Kings are there related.

Parallax (from *p. rallax*) pertaining to the difference between the true and apparent place of any Planet or Comet, by reason we behold it not from the Center, but from the superficies of the earth.

Parallels (Gr. *παράλληλοι*, i. *aequaliter distant*) lines running of an equal distance from each other, which can never meet, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus —

In Astronomy there are five such imagined lines, running circle-wise about the round compass of the Heavens. The first is the *Equinoctial Line*, just in the middle of the World, between the two Poles. The second Northward from the *Equinoctial*, is the *Tropic of Cancer*, to which Sign the Sun comes about the 11th of June. The third (yet more northward) is the Northern Circle, within twenty three degrees and fifty minutes of the North Pole. The fourth Line is the *Tropic of Capricorn*, declining southward from the *Equinoctial*, as much as the *Tropic of Cancer* doth Northward, and to this Line the Sun comes about the twelfth of December. The fifth and last line, is the *Southern Circle*, being as near the South Pole, as the Northern Circle (before spo-

ken of) is to the North Pole. These *Parallels* are also called *Equidistants*. There is another sort of *Parallels* (two of which go to a *Climate*) called *Artificial Parallels*, because they shew the differences of artificial days, &c. *Heyl*.

To *Parallel*, to compare or match.

Parallelogram (*parallelogrammus*) having lines every where a like distant, a long square.

Paralogism (*paralogismus*) a deceitful conclusion, or captious reasoning, a manner of arguing, which seems true when it is not; As in saying, He that affirms *Peter* to be a living creature, saith true; He that affirms *Peter* to be a *Bear*, affirms him to be a living Creature. Therefore he that affirms *Peter* to be a *Bear* says true.

Paralogize, to reason captiously, argue deceitfully, conclude falsely. *Br*.

Paraplegia (Gr.) a resolution of the sinews, a depriving of the feeling or moving, or of both in any part of the body; the Palsy.

Paraplegic (*paralyticus*) sick of the Palsy.

Paramente, Robes of State, or the Place where they are kept. *Chauc*.

Paramount (from the Fr. *par*, i. *per*, and *mouner*, i. *ascendere*) is in our Law, the highest Lord of the Fee; For there may be a Tenant to a Lord

Lord that holds over of another Lord: the first of these is called Lord *Mesa*, the second Lord *Paramount*, &c.

Paramour (*paramour*) a Lover, he or she, a Sweetheart.

Paranymph (*Paranymphus*) an Orator, who a little before the Commencement of Doctors, &c. makes a Publick Speech in commendation of their sufficiency: also an Overseer of a Wedding, a Bride-dresser: or he or she that bears all the sway at the Bridal.

Parapet (Ital. *Parapetto*, q. *propter pectus*) a Wall or Defence breast-high, on the upper part of a Rampier, to defend from the enemies shot.

Paraph (Fr. *paraphe*) the flourish or peculiar knot or mark set unto, after or instead of a name in the signing of a Deed or Letter, and generally any such graceful setting out of a mans hand or name in writing; also a signature or signing under.

Paraphernalia, is used in our law; but in the Civil it is *Paraphernalia*, which are those goods a Wife brings her Husband, over and besides her Dowry and Marriage-money; as Furniture for her own Chamber, her own Apparel, and Jewels, if she be of quality; all which she must have, and not the Executors of the Husband, &c. *Shep. F. & Counc.* 122.

Paraphrase (*paraphrasis*) a free manner of exposition or

interpretation, wherein a man ties not himself, to express every word as it lies in the Copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, or to abridge it, yet still keeping the Authors sense. Any such Exposition is called a *Paraphrase* or *Paraphrastical* Exposition.

Paraphrast (*paraphrastes*) a Paraphraiser; one that expounds a Text by other words than it is written in.

Parasang (*parasanga*) a measure of ground, containing thirty Stades, i. e. three miles and 3 quarters of ours.

Parasite (*parasitus*) a flatterer, a Trencher-friend, a smell-feast; one that is still hanging on some rich man, feeding his humor with flattery, to the end to partake of his good Cheer. Hence

Parasitical, pertaining to a *Parasite*. Those plants or Supererescences are called *Parasitical* plants, that live upon the stock of others (as *Parasites* do) such are *Mistletoe*, *Polypody*, *Moss*, and others.

Paratragediate (*paratragedio*) to help to set forward a Tragedy; to make a matter much worse, than indeed it is.

Parature (*paratura*) the matter whereof any thing is made.

Parazone (*parazonium*) a Dagger, Fauchon, or Short Sword.

Par-boile, i. *par-boil*, to boil in part not fully.

Parce, the three Ladies of destiny; *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. The first bears a Distaff, the second spins the thread of mans life, the third cuts off the same thread, &c. with like fabulous stories.

Parcerere ? See *Coparceners*.

Parcinari ?

Parcimonius (*parcimonius*) a sparing or niggardly speech.

Parcity (*parcity*) scantness, nearness, niggardliness, thrift, frugality.

Pard (*pardus*) the Beast called a *Libard*.

Pareasse (*pareas*) a Serpent having to the greatness of his body, but a small head, yet such a wide mouth, that he is able to swallow a whole *Pigeon*, and as he creeps, makes a Furrow on the ground with his tail.

Paralelisation, or rather *parallelisation*, a making *Parallels*, or lines; a comparison;

*Aeneas (nempe enim patriam consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naues praeiit Achatem.*

Parenticide (*parenticide*) he that murders his Father, Mother or dear Friend.

Parergon, **Parergon** or **Parergum** (Gr.) *Parergue* (Fr.) an addition or access; a thing put unto, though no part of the matter, any thing that is beside the principal question, point or purpose in hand. See *Land-skip*.

Parian Marble, a sort of

El. of Armoria.

Parallelogram. See *Parallelogram*.

Paraneticus (*paraneticus*) containing such Fatherly or Masterly admonitions or exhortations, as may not be gainsaid. Hence.

Paranetische (*paranetica*) are taken for Verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Parent (*parens, a pareo*) obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parental (*parentalis*) of or pertaining to our Ancestors or Parents.

Parentation (*parentatio*) a celebrating Funerals or Obsequies, properly of Parents.

Parentella (Gr.) a word or clause comprehended within another sentence, in such sort, that it may be left out, yet the sense still remain whole; and is commonly enclosed with two half Circles (thus), as in *Virgil*.

pure white Marble, had from the Isle *Paros*, and therefore is called.

Paration (*paratio*) evenness of account, where as much is laid out as received.

Paricide (*paricide*) A Murderer of his Father, Mother, or any of his near kindred; any heinous murderer; and (from *paricidium*), it signifies the Act itself.

Par-

Paricidal (*paricidalis*) belonging to such murder, cruel.

Parient (*pariens*) travelling with young, lying in travel, bringing forth young.

Parilian } Feasts } (*parilia*)
Parilian } Feasts }
Feasts or Festival dayes dedicated to the Goddess *Pales* for the preservation of Cattel.

Pariter (*paritas*) likeness, evenness, equality, resemblance.

Paris Garden, is the place on the *Thames* Bank-side at London, where the Bears are kept and baited; and was anciently so called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a House there in *Richard* the second's time; who by Proclamation ordained, that the Butchers of London should have a Convenience in that place for receipt of their Garbage and Entrails of Beasts; to the end the City might not be annoyed thereby. *Claus. 16 Ric. 2. Dors. 11.*

Parish (*parochia*) a multitude of neighbours (within a certain compass of ground) pertaining to one Church. This land was first divided into Parishes by *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the year of our Lord 637. *Cam. Bri.* Of these Parish Churches there are in *England* and *Wales* 9284, according to *Camden*.

Parisyllable (*parisyllabus*) an equal syllable.

Parisyllabrat (*parisylla-*

bicus) that hath equal syllables; those words are called *parisyllabical*, which have no more syllables in one than another, as *fama, mensa, &c.* So likewise we say in Grammar, the first Declension of Nouns is *parisyllabique*, because all the Cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemma, gemma, gemmam, gemma, gemma, &c.*

Parity (*paritas*) likeness, equality, evenness.

Paritudo, **Pariture**, or **Pariture** (from *pario*) a breeding or ingendring, the time of travail or deliverance of child or young.

Parliament or **Parlement** (Fr. *q. Parler le ment*) or **Parliament** from the Italian and Spanish *Parlamento*. With us it is the Assembly of the King, and the Three Estates of the Realm, *viz.* The Lords Spiritual, Temporal, and Commons; for debating matters touching the Commonwealth, and especially the making and correcting Laws; which Assembly or Court is of all other the highest and of greatest authority, as you may read in *Sir Tho. Smith, de Republ. Angl. l. 2. c. 1. 2.* In France, those High Courts of Justice where mens Causes and Differences are publicly determined, without further Appeal, (whereof there be eight, in eight Capital Cities, *viz. Paris, Grenoble, Tholose, Dijon, Rouen,*

Rouen, Aix, Roemes, and Bourdeaux are called *Sedentary Parliaments*; and their Assembly of States General is only equivalent to our Parliament.

Parma is an excellent ointment; corruptly so called from *Spermaceti*, the seed of the Whale, the principal, if not only ingredient. Others affirm it to be found in the Head of the Whale.

Parmaesan, a kind of excellent Cheese, made at or near *Parma* in *Italy*, and therefore so called: It is also sometimes taken for an Inhabitant of that Country.

Parnassian, of or belonging to *Parnassus*, a Mountain in *Greece*, sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

Parochial (*parochialis*) of or pertaining to a Parish.

Parol (Fr.) a word, a term; also a speech or saying. *Lease-parol*, that is *Lease per parol*, a Lease by word of mouth, not written. It is also a term of War, when a prisoner is permitted to go at liberty for procuring another Soldier, prisoner with the enemy, to be exchanged for him, or for raising such a ransom by a day agreed on, or upon any other occasion or agreement; and in default, the prisoner gives his *parole*, i. e. his word, to return; during which time, we say the prisoner is upon his *parole*.

Parol (Gr.) pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the

same thing, but differ in case or termination.

Paroxysm (*paroxysmus*) the first coming, or the coming again of an ague, the fit or sharp assault of it.

Paricide. See *Paricide*.

Parimony (*parimonia*) thriftiness, good-husbandry, brevity or sparingness in the use of words.

Parimonious, sparing, frugal, thrifty.

Partage (Fr.) Partition or parting; a sharing or dividing.

Parthenian (*parthenius*) belonging to virginity, or to a Maid.

Parthian, belonging to *Parthia*, a Country in *Assyria*.

Partiary (*partarius*) a partaker, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons. Hence, To *partialize*, to side, bandy, be partial or factious; to take parts.

Participle (*participo*) to give or take part, to be partaker, or of counsel.

Particula (*particula*) a small part, a parcel, a portion, a member.

Participle (*participium*) a part of speech among Grammarians; so called, because it *participates* both of the Noun and Verb; any thing that partakes of another.

Partio (*partio a pario*) a birth, a breeding; a lying in;

a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partitor (Lat.) a divider, a parter, a sharer out, a distributor.

Partisan (Fr.) a partner, partaker, accessory, conederate, or adherent. Also *partisan* (from the Germ. *Partisan*, or Fr. *partisane*) a Leading-staff, a weapon like an Halberd, a Javelin.

Parturient (*parturiens*) travelling or being in labour with child or young.

Parvity (*parvitas*) smallness, littleness, tenderness, under-age, nonage.

*Post Martis nonas, ubi sit nova Luna requiratur
Et cum transferis his septima, Pascha patebit,*

Or thus:

Inde dies Solis tertia Pascha venit.

The Jewish *Passover* was a holy action ordained of God in the killing and eating a Lamb, partly to the end the Jewish Church might keep in memory the benefit which God did for them, in *passing over* the houses of the children of *Israel* in *Egypt*, and smiting them not, *Exod. 12. 1*. Also to be a Type of Christ the true *Pascal Lamb*. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 103.

Verstegan says; *Easter* was by the old Saxons, called *Wester*, and at this present in Saxony *Wester-monat*, their and our old name of *April*.

Pas a pas (Fr.) step by step, by line and leisure, by degrees: *poco a poco*, as the Spaniard says, or *pian piano* as the Italian.

Pastage or *Pastuage* (Fr.) grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle.

Pascat (*pascalis*) feeding here and there abroad, belonging to pasture.

Pasche (*pascha*) a *Passover*, the Feast of *Easter*; so named of *Eoster*, a Goddess of the old Saxons, whose Feast they kept in *April*. *Cam.* To find out *Easter*.

Paschal (*pascalis*) belonging to the *Passover* or *Easter*.

Pastuous (*piscuus*) serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts.

Pasquil or *Pasquin* (from the Italian *pasquino*) a Libel clapt on a Post or Image; so called from *Pasquil* or *Pasquin*, an old Statue or Image in *Rome*, whereon Libels, Detractions, and Satyrical Invectives are fixed, and on him fathered as their Author; who is said to be *Noscens omnia & nomen nemini*. There is also in *Rome*, another old Statue called *Marforeo*, whereon they affix answers to those *Pasquils*.

Passage (Fr.) an Alms; benevolence, or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger. The manage of a Horse backward and forward.

Passant (Fr.) passing, going; it is a term in Heraldry, as when we say, a *Lyon passant*, that is, a Lyon drawn, as if he were going or passing along.

Pass-port (Fr.) a Pass or Safe-conduct. See *Safe-conduct*.

Passibilis (passibilitas) suffering, or ableness to suffer.

Passive (passus, a pastor) which hath suffered, endured, sustained.

Passover. See *Pasche*.

Pastern (Fr. *pasturon*) the ankle or huckle-bone of a beasts foot.

Pastilicate (pastilico) to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills.

Pastinate (pastino) to delve or dig in a garden.

Pastoral (pastoralis)

Pastoribus } belonging to a Shepherd or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural.

A **P**astoral (pastorale carmen) a Song of Herdsmen or Shepherds.

Pasturable, which may be turned into, or put unto pasture, which may be fed on.

Pastulant (Fr. *Passe-va-lant*) the Artillery called a Basc; but most commonly a hireling whom a Captain or Master-days, foisted into his Company, and generally any such pack or base-fellow.

Patarie, a small Indian ship or Sea vessel.

Piracon (Span.) a sort of money worth about our 4 s. 8 d.

Patari, a Low-country coyh worth a *Sol tornois*, or the Stiver, five whereof amount to six pence Sterling.

Patavinitas (patavinitas) the property of, or relation to the City Padua; Livy was censured by *Asinius* for Patavinity in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phrases or affectations of Padua, and neglected those of Rome, or (as others will have it) that the flourishing verdure, or overflowing of his stile was in some sort agreeable to the fertility and redundancy of the soil of that City and Country.

Patetation (patetatio) a declaring, discovering, or making manifest, an opening, a Declaration.

Patellin (Fr.) a Cogger, Colloquer, flatterer, soother, couenser, prattler.

Patein (from the Fr. *Patin*, Br. *Pattin*, or rather from the Greek *πάτην*, a *gilso*, because 'tis always trod upon) a kinde of wooden shoe with an iron bottom, well known. See *Patin*.

Patent (patens) open, discovered or uncovered, appearing, manifest.

Letters Patent (Literæ patentis) Writings sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a man is authorised to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could

not

not. Anno 19 Hen. 7. cap. 7.

And so termed because they are *Patentes*, viz. open, with the Seal hanging ready to be shewed for confirmation of the Authority given by them. The Kings Letters Patent are called *Letters Patent Royal*, for difference, because common persons may grant Patents, or Letters Patent, &c. *Fitz. nat. br. f. 35. E. 2 H. 6. c. 10.*

Patency (patentia) a lying open or uncovered.

Pater-guardian, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friars in their Monasteries.

Paternal (paternus) of or belonging to a Father, fatherly.

Pathetical (patheticus) passionate, persuasive, that moves affection.

Pathology (Gr.) that part of Physick which intreats of the causes, qualities, and differences of diseases.

Pathologistis (Gr.) writers on the diseases and symptoms incident to the body of man. *Dr. Charl.*

Pathologick, pertaining to Pathology.

Patible (patibilis) that may be suffered or endured.

Patibularen (patibulatus) hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Cross.

Patin (patina) a kind of large Vessel, wherein they both sod meat and brought it to the Table; a great Platter, a Charger, a Bason to wash in. Also the little flat Sawcer or

Plate used by Priests with the Chalice or Mass.

Patiss, a kind of red or arsenic colour.

Patration (patratio) the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making it.

Patriarch (patriarcha) a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation, in which sense the Jews reckoned *Abraham*, *Isa.* 4. and *Jacob*. It is also a principal dignity in the Church, whereof there were anciently five, as of *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jerusalem*, and *Antioch*.

Patriarchal, of or belonging to a Patriarch.

Patriarchate (patriarchatus) the dignity and estate of a Patriarch, a Patriarkship.

Patriciate (patriciatus) the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators.

Patricide (patricide) a murderer of his Father, near Cousen, or dear friend.

Patricide (patricidium) the murdering of ones Father.

Patricians (patricii) those in Rome that descended of the Race of Senators, whose Fathers and Ancestors bore that Office, the Sons of Senators, Hence the name of *Patrick*, given originally to those, who could cite their Fathers as men of honour. *Cam.*

Patrimonial (patrimonialis) belonging to the inheritance, goods, or patrimony, left by a Father to his Children.

Patri-

Patrisare (*patris*, from the Gr. *πατήρ*) to resemble his Father, to do as his Father did, to be the Father's own Child in condition.

Parrocinare (*parrocinor*) to defend those that are poor and falsely accused, to uphold, bear out, and maintain ones right and quarrel.

Patronal (*patronali*) of or belonging to a Patron, Advocate, or Defender; done in remembrance of a Patron.

Patronymical (*patronymicus*) derived from the Father or Ancestor's name.

Patulicare (*patulico*) to be opened, or made wide.

Patristionian (*patristionus*) that speaketh little.

Patrician (*patricus*) small number, fewness, brevity.

Patibulus (*patibulus*) to make afraid, to fright.

Patrice (from the Ital. *Patrice*) a great large Shield or Target, that covers the whole body. Sir Tho. Moor.

Patibulus (*patibulus*) fearful, timorous, quaking, starting.

Patibulus (*patibulus*) dread, fear, timorousness.

Pavillon (Lat. *Pavilio* Fr. *Pavillon*) a Tent for War, a Tabernacle.

Patin (Fr. *Pavane*) a kind of Dance, perhaps so called à *pavientia terra*, of paving the ground. Min.

Pau (Hebr.) wonderful, or rest; But the learned Barons drawing it from the Latine, makes it little or humble,

Paunage (from the Fr. *paunage*, or *pasnage*) signifies the money taken by the Agitors for feeding Hogs with the Mast of the King's Forest. *Crompt. Juris. fol. 165. Agistment*

(says *Manwood*) is properly the common of Herbage of any kind of ground, Land or Woods, or the money due for the same; and *Paunage* is most properly the Mast of the Woods or Hedgerows, or the money arising by it. *Skene* calls it *Pannagium*, and defines it to be the Duty given to the King for the Pasturage of Swine in the Forest.

Pavillade (Fr.) any Target-Fence, that of Gallies, whereby the Slaves are defended from the small shot of the enemy. *Cor.*

Patonius (*patonius*) belonging to a Peacock, or a Peahen.

Patoz (Lat.) great fear and dread.

Pausade (Fr.) a pausing, resting, or reposing; also a resting-seat or place.

Pearch, or **Perche** (*percha*, Fr. *perche*) a Rod or Pole whereby land is measured, the most usual contains sixteen foot and a half in length; whereof fourty in length, and four in breadth, make an Acre of ground; *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 222.* But in several Countries it is of several lengths, as in *Staffordshire* twenty four foot; in the Forrest of *Sherwood* twenty five foot. In *Herefordshire*,

fordshire, a Perch of Walling is 26 foot dim. a Perch of Ditching 21 foot. See more in *Skene. Verbo peristica terra.*

Pearl, the least Letter or Character for Printing. See *Character.*

Pecadillo (Span. Fr. *pecadillo*) a little crime, a small fault, a venial sin.

Pecaminous (from *peccamen, inu*) full of sins.

Pecator (Lat.) a sinner or offender.

Peccati (from *pecco*) I have, sinned, offended, or done amiss.

Pecoratus (*peccoratus*) full of Cattel, or where many Cattel are.

Pectinals (from *pecten*, a Comb) Dr. Br. useth it for such fish whose ribs are streight, as Soals, Thornback, Flounders, &c. because their backbone and ribs do in some sort resemble a Comb.

Pectinare (*pectino*) to kemb, to harrow corn, while it is in grass, to take corn together.

Pectoral (*pectoralis*) a breast-plate, or defence for the brest; a Peitrel, Paistrel, or Stomacher. In Physick it signifies a Lozenge or Medicine, good for the stomach.

Pectoral (*pectoralis*) that belongs to the breast or stomach.

Pecuarious (*pecuarium*) serving for, or belonging to beasts or cattel.

Peculator (Lat.) that robs the Prince or common Treasure.

Peculiar (*peculiaris*) private, proper, ones own, particular, pertaining to some one.

Petullare (*petullo*) to punish by the purse, to take away a man's goods; also to enrich.

Pecuniary (*pecuniarius*) pertaining to money. The Heathens say, the Imprese of a Sheep was stamped on their first coyn, and from hence their money was called *pecunia*, from *pecus. Greg.*

Pedage (*pedagium*) signifies money given for the passing, by foot or horse, through a Forrest or other place.

Pedagogue (*pedagogus*) a bringer up of children, a Tutor, Schoolmaster, Pedant.

Pedagogism, the office of a Pedagogue.

Pedal (*pedalis*) of a foot, measure or space.

Pedality (*pedalitas*) ableness of foot, a measuring by, or going on foot.

Pedaneotis (*pedanem*) that goes on foot.

Pedant (Fr.) an ordinary Schoolmaster, a Teacher of A, B, C.

Pedanteries (Fr.) podantick humours, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. *Br.*

Pedantism (Fr.) the office or function of a Pedant.

Pedation (*pedatio*) a staking, propping, or setting up Vines.

Pedature (*pedatura*) a proportion of digging, building, &c. of so many foot assigned to soldiers.

Soldiers or workmen.

Pepee (from *pes*) a (Commanders) Foot-boy.

Pederast (*paderastia*) the loving of young boys, commonly taken in the ill part, as signifying the abuse of them against kind.

Pedestal (*pedestellus*) the foot or basis to support a pillar, or any piece of work; a footstall, a stirrup.

Pedestrial (from *pedester*) that goeth on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pediculous (*pediculosus*) lousy, or full of lice.

Pedid (*pididua*) filthy, stinky, stinking.

Pedicle (*pediculus*) a little foot; also the stalk of a leaf.

Pedler (*q. pedibus ire, mercator peripateticus*) a Scotch Merchant.

Pedo-Baptism (*pado-baptismus*) the baptizing of children; Infant-baptism.

Pedomancy (*Gr.*) a kind of divination by the lines of the soles of the feet.

Pedor (*pador*) stinkiness, uncleanness; stink and filthiness of such as are in, or come out of prisons.

Pedotribes (*padotriba*) an instructor of children, teaching them how to exercise their bodies, and to make them fair and strong.

Peer (*Fr. pierre*) seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the Sea, for the better securing Ships that

lie at harbour in any Haven; so is the Peer of Dover described in *Cam. Brit.* p. 259, and comes from *Petra*; because of the congestion of great stones to the raising such a Pile. See *Pirate*.

Peers (*pares*) equals; also the House of Lords in Parliament, is called the House of Peers, and their condition and dignity, *Peerage*; which word may also signify an Imposition for maintenance of a Sea-Peer.

Pegassus (*Gr.*) a winged Horse, a Post. Hence

Pegasean, is used for swift or speedy. *Feltham*.

Pejorate (*pejero*) to forswear, not to do that he hath sworn to do.

Pejorate (*pejoro*) to impair, to make or grow worse.

Pettrel. See *Pectoral*.

Pelagians, an ancient sort of Hereticks, who (among other damnable Tenets) taught, that man, of his own free will, might, without the grace of God, keep the Commandments, and merit eternal life, &c. This Heresie took name from *Pelagius* its first brother, and was condemned by a general Council held in the Island of *Malta*, by Pope *Innocent* the first, at which Saint *Austine* was present, and 214 Bishops.

Pelagick (*pelagicus*) of the Sea, or that lives in the Sea.

Pellon and *Wisa*, two high mountains in *Theffaly*; we say prover-

verbally, to mount *Pellon* upon *Ossa*, when we use our utmost endeavour to overcome any difficulty, or attempt any impossibility.

Pellitator (*Lat.*) a deceiver with fair words.

Pellitulation (*pellitulation*) a deceiving with fair words, an alluring.

Pellicle (*dim. of pellis*) a little Skin, Hide, Fell, or Pelt, a small or thin rind.

Pellucid (*pellucidus*) clear, shining, bright, that may be seen or discerned thorow.

Pel. Pel (*Fr. Pese Mele*) confusedly, hand over head, all on a heap, one with another. See *Pala Maille*.

Peltiferous (*peltifer*) that wears or bears a Target like a Half-moon.

Pelussian fford, used by *Dubastus* for the great River *Nilus* in *Egypt*; and is taken from *Pelusium*, one of the mouthes of that River.

Penarious (*penarius*) of or belonging to provision for victuals.

Pendant (*pondans*) hanging; bending, depending, uncertain what to do.

Pendulothes (*Fr.*) jags, danglings, or things that hang danglely; with Jewellers they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner.

Pendulosity (*pendulositas*) the hanging state of a thing; ambiguity, doubtfulness.

Pendulous (*pendulus*) that

hanger or stoopeth; also doubtful, staggering.

Penetant Vale, *Tempe*, a most pleasant Valley in *Theffaly*, on the verge of the River *Peneus*, and therefore so called.

Penelope (*Gr.*) the name of the most patient, constant, and chaste Wife of *Ulysses*, which was given her, for that she carefully loved and fed those Birds with purple necks called *Penelopes*. *Cam.*

Penetrability (from *penetro*) ability to pierce or penetrate, power which nothing can resist.

Penetrable (*penetrabilis*) that may pierce or be pierced, or penetrated.

Penerral (*Lat.*) the inward part of the house, not covered over the head; also a secret room.

Peninsle (*peninsula, quasi pene insula*, almost an Island) is a tract of land, which being almost encompassed by water, is joyned to the firm land by some little *Isthmus*, narrow place or entrance; as that vast Continent of *Pertu* and *Brasil* in *America* were an Island, but for that strait or neck of land between *Panama* and *Nombre de Dios*.

Penitencer 2 (from *penitentia*) the Priest, &c. that enjoys the offender his penance. *Penitenciar* is sometimes taken for that place in *Rome*, where certain Priests, induced with faculties to absolve from re-

served cases, are appointed to sit, ready to hear the Confessions of those, that from sundry places repair to them for that purpose.

Penitentiary Priests, or Priests of the *Penitentiary*, are those that belong to the aforesaid place, over whom there is one styled *Chief Penitentiary*, who, for the most part, if not always, is one of the Cardinals, who admits and gives faculties to the rest.

Penitential (*penitentialis*) very penitent, most sorrowful or repentant. The seven *Penitential Psalms* of David are so called, because they are very efficacious, in moving sinful souls to repentance.

Pennigerous (*penniger*) feathered, winged, bearing or having wings and feathers.

Pennant, a rope to hoist up the boat, or heavy Merchandise aboard a ship.

Pennipotent (*pennipotens*) mighty in flying, strong of wing, well winged or feathered.

Pennon (Fr.) *Pennon* a Flag, Banner, or Streamer born in War. We read this, A. 11 R. 2. c. 1. A term in Heraldry.

Penoncles, little *Penons*.

Penioners (*penionarii*) are the more noble sort of

Guard to the King's Person, and were instituted in December, 1539. with a yearly pension of 50 l. to sustain themselves and two Horses a piece. In Hen. 8. time they were called *Spacemen*.

Pensive, sad, thoughtful, anxious.

Pensitate (*pensito*) to weigh, ponder, consider, pay, and recompence often.

Pentas (Gr.) the five, the cinque; a word much used in composition; as,

Pentagami (Gr.) one that hath had five wives.

Pentaglossical (from *pentaglossos*, and *glossos*, *lingua*) that hath five Tongues, or is skill'd in five several Languages.

Pentagon (*pentagonum*) anything that hath five corners, a *Pentangle*.

Pentagonal, five corner'd, that has five angles.

Pentahedral (Gr.) that has five sides.

Pentameter (Gr.) a kind of verse, seldom used by it self, but alternately with the *Hexameter*: In the first it hath a *Dactyle* or *Spondee*, in the second a *Coriambus*, then a *Dactyle*, and lastly a *Coriambus*: As,

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.

Pentaptores (*pentaptores*) Nouns declined onely by five Cases.

Pentarch (*pentarchus*) a Captain of five men.

Pentastich (*pentastichus*) that consists of five Verses; also a Porch having five rows of Pillars.

Penta-

Pentateuch (*pentateuchus*) a Volume of five Books; the five Books of Moses, viz. *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, *Deuteronomy*, so called.

Pentecontarch (*pentecontarchus*) a Captain of fifty men.

Pentecost (Gr. *Pentecoste*, i. e. the fiftieth) the Feast of *Pentecost*, or *Whitsontide*, so called, because it is the fiftieth day from the resurrection of Jesus Christ. See *Whitsunday*. And for the nature of this Feast among the ancient Hebrews, see *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 115.

Pentreme (*pentiremes*) a Galley that has five Oars in a seat or rank, or a Galley wherein every Oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinqueme*.

Penulator (Lat.) a Furrer.

Penurious (from *penuria*) extreme needy and necessitous, that wants all necessaries.

Pentographin (*pentographia*) the description of the Vail, called *Peplum*, which was an imbroider'd Vesture or Hood to cover the head. now used for a Kercher, worn especially by women going to be Church'd. *The*.

Pentrich (*pepticus*) that comforts the stomach, and helps it to digest the meat in it, concoctive, digestive.

Perr, the Preposition, being compounded with another

word, renders it more powerful and efficacious; as *Amo*, to love; put (*per*) to it, and it signifies to love thoroughly or perfectly. *Valid* is vallant or strong; *pervalid*, very vallant, &c. Which being premonish'd, the Reader knowing the simple words, will easily understand the compound, and so save a labour of repeating them.

Perration (*peractio*) accomplishing, performing, ending, or dispatching.

Peragratio (*peragratio*) a going about, a travelling over, a wandering through.

Peragratio moneth. See in *Moneth*.

Perambulate (*perambulare*) to go or walk through or about, or over and over.

Perarate (*peraro*) to till through, to ear over and over, to plow or make furrows all over.

Perch. See *Pearch*.

Percepribile (from *perceptio*) perceivable, apprehensible, takable, receivable.

Peribat, is thought at first to have been a sit-name, and after (as many other) a Christen name, fetched from *Percheval*, a place in Normandy. One by allusion made it, *Persevalens*. *Cam*.

Perconation (*perconatio*) an enquiring, searching, demanding, or questioning.

Percolatio (*percolatio*) a straining through, or out.

Perruciate (*perrucio*)

to torment greatly, to vex thoroughly.

Peruillus, the name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

Perussio (*percussio*) a striking, beating, or hitting.

Perustion (*perustio*) destruction, losing.

Perustion (*perustio*) a bringing or leading through.

Perdu (Fr.) lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, out away. Hence

Perdues (*perdues*) the forlorn hope of a Camp, which are commonly Gentlemen of Companies, and are so called, because they are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

Perduellion (*perduellio*) treason or,

Perduellism against the King and Countrey.

Perestration (*perestratio*) going or being abroad in a far or strange Countrey; a pilgrimage, a voyage.

Peregrine (*peregrinus*) strange, outlandish; a stranger or alien: 'Tis sometime used for a man's Christen name, as *Peregrinus*, for a woman's.

Perendinate (*perendino*) to put off for a day, or till the next day after to morrow.

Perennity (*perennitas*) continuance, long lasting, perpetuity, eternity.

Perenticide (*perenticida* a *pera*) a Cypurise: alluding to *Parenticide*.

Perfidy (*perfidia*) falshood against promise or trust, untruth, disloyalty, false dealing, treason.

Perflation (*perflatio*) a flowing vehemently or strongly, a blowing quite through.

Perforate (*perforo*) to pierce or make a hole through, to bore through as with a Piercer; to thrust into.

Perforation (*perforatio*) a passing over, or through the Sea.

Perfriction (*perfrictio*, a *perfrico*) a rubbing or chafing hard or throughly.

Perfriction (*perfrictio*, a *perfrigeo*) a great, through, or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goes before the fit.

Perfunction (*perfunctio*) a doing, or enduring a thing to the end, an accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctory (*perfunctorius*) that which is done only for a fashion, or negligently, or which passeth lightly away.

Perfusion (*perfusio*) a spreading upon, or pouring all over, a wetting through.

Pergamenus (from *pergamena*) belonging to, or full of Parchment or Velum: so called from *Pergamus*, a City in *Anatolia*, where Parchment was invented.

Pergraphical (*pergraphicus*) very cunningly made or done, artificial, workman-like.

Pericardian, belonging to the

the *Pe* *icard*, which is a membrane or thin skin, involving the whole heart, like a case.

Periclitancy ? (*periclitatio*) a proving, adventuring, trying, jeopardizing, or putting in hazard.

Pericranion (Gr.) the skin compassing and covering all the skull; the hairy scalp: For *Peri* in Greek signifies about, and *cranon* a skull.

Perigee (*Perigaeum*) that point of the Heaven, wherein the Sun or any other Planet is nearest the centre of the earth, being the opposite point to the *Apogee*.

Perillus Bull. See *Phalaris*.

Perimeter (Gr.) above measure; a verse that has a syllable above measure; the utmost line of any solid body, the compass or bounding Tract.

Perioch (*Periocha*) a brief Argument, containing the sum of a whole matter or discourse.

Period (*Periodus*) the term of time, wherein any thing is finished; an end: the end of a perfect sentence, marked commonly with a full point thus, (.) See *Semicolon*.

Periodical (*Periodicus*) ended, finished, concluded; also that goes or comes by course or fits. An Ague is called a *Periodical disease*, because it keeps a just time of its return.

Peripatetical (*Peripateticus*, from *peripateo*, i.e. *ambulo*) that disputes or teaches walking, as *Aristotle* did: from whence he and his Scholars were called *Peripateticks*.

Periphetium (Gr. *Periphetion*) is that point, wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is least distant from the Sun.

Peripherp (*Peripheria*) a circumference, a carrying or going about; the crooked line wherewith a circle is bounded, or compassed in.

Periphrase (*Periphrasis*) circumslocution; one word expressed by many.

Periphrastical (*Periphrasticus*) that which is spoken by many words, and may be said by fewer.

Peripneumonical (*Peripneumonicus*) sick of a *Peripneumony*, which is an inflammation or imposthume of the Lungs, with a shortness of breath, and a redness of the cheeks. *Dub.*

Periscians (*Periscii*) that have their shadows cast round about them, as those that dwell in the cold Zones; for to them the Sun, after it is once risen, goes round about their Horizon, and so casts the shadows round, as it were spoaks in a wheel. *Tho.*

Perissology (*perissologia*) superfluous speaking.

Peristaltick (Gr.) that hath the force or power to strain, gripe, or press together. Among Physicians it is commonly ap-

plied to the quibbling motion of the guts. *Galen.*

Perit, a certain small weight. See *Ounce*.

Permagtes, a sort of little Boats among the Turks. *Sands.*

Permeant (*permeans*) going over, passing through.

Permissible (*permisibilis*) which may be mingled.

Permissible (*permisibilis*) which may be permitted or suffered.

Perner. See *Pernix*.

Perniciable (*perniciabilis*) bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

Pernicious (*perniciosus*) deadly, mortal, dangerous, causing death.

Pernitip (*pernitip*) swiftness, quickness, nimbleness.

Pernotiation (*pernotatio*) a tarrying or lodging out all night.

Pernoz of profits (from the Fr. *prendre*, i. e. to take) signifies (in our Law) him that takes the profits. *An. 1 H. 7. c. 1.*

Peroration (*peroratio*) the conclusion or last part of an Oration, wherein the affections of the hearers are chiefly moved.

Perpend (*perpendo*) to examine or consider diligently; to weigh a matter thoroughly.

Perpenders, or **Perpend stones**, stones made just as thick as a wall, and shewing their

smoothed ends on either side thereof.

Perpendicular (*perpendicularum*) that is directly down-right.

Perpendicle (*perpendicularis*) a plumb-line, such as Carpenters have with lead at the end.

Perpensation (*perpensationis*) a due weighing and examining.

Perpession (*perpessio*) an enduring, suffering, or abiding.

Perpetrate (*perpetro*) to do, make, commit, or achieve.

Perpetuate (*perpetuo*) to continue a thing on without ceasing, to abide for ever, to make everlasting.

Perpetuity (*perpetuitas*) everlastingness, continuance, eternity, endlessness.

Perplexable (*perplexabilis*) doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexity (*perplexitas*) doubt, intricacy, uncertainty.

Perplication (*perplicatio*) a folding to and fro.

Perquisite (*perquisitum*) signifies, in *Blackton*, any thing purchased, as *perquisitum facere*, lib. 2. ca. 30. num. 3. and lib. 4. ca. 22. **Perquisites** of Courts, are those profits, that accrue to the Lord of a Manor, by virtue of his *Court Baron*, over and above the certain and yearly rents of his Land, as *Fines* for Copyholds, *Waifes*, *Estrays*, and such like.

Perquisitor

Perquisitor (Lat.) an enquirer, or diligent searcher.

Perreption (*perreptionis*) a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Perscrutator (Lat.) a Searcher, a Commissary or Harbinger in War to provide victuals.

Perseverance (*perseverantia*) a fixed abiding in a thing reasonable, constancy, stoutness.

Perstare (*perstare*) to sit by, to abide still.

Personality (*personalitas*) the being in person. Also in our Law, an Action is said to be in the personality, when 'tis brought against the right person, or when the Action is properly personal, not real or mixed.

Personato (*persono*) to sound out, or perfectly; to make a great noise. But **Personato** (from *persona*) is more commonly taken to represent the person of another.

Perstative (from *perspicio*) the Art of advantageing the sight, by the help of glasses and other contrivances.

Perstary 2. (*perspicacia*) quickness of sight, understanding, or perceiving a thing, ready apprehension.

Perstience (*perspicientia*) perfect knowledge, full perceiving a thing.

Perstip, a Looking-glass; also a perspective-glass.

Perstipity (*perspicuitas*) clearness, plainness, properly in words and sentences.

Perstirable (from *perspiro*) that may, or is able to breathe through. *Br.*

Perstiration (*perspiratio*) a breathing through, it is as it were a breathing or vapouring of the whole body through the skin. *Bac.*

Perstringe (*perstringo*) to wring hard, to touch a thing sharply in speaking or writing, &c. also to deceive.

Perterebrate (*perterebro*) to pierce or bore thorow with a wimble.

Pertrical (*pertricalis*) belonging to a Perch or Pole.

Pertrinary (*pertrinaria*) obstinacy, stubbornness, stiffness in opinion; sometime it is taken in the good part, for perseverance, constancy.

Pertringent (*pertringens*) extending, reaching, or joyning near unto.

Pertringent, a reaching or joyning near unto.

Peruade (*peruado*) to go and enter over all, through or into; to scape or pass through or by. *Dr. Charl.*

Peruagation (*peruagatio*) a straying up and down, a wandering through or about.

Pervertity (*pervertitas*) maliciousness of nature, where we do overthwartly; that we ought to do, frowardness.

Pervert (*perverte*) to overthwart, to turn upside down; to subvert, corrupt, destroy.

112 A Pervert,

A *Pervert*, one that is turned from good to evil; as *Convert* is the contrary.

Perbitaculous (*pervixax*) stiff in opinion, obstinate, ill to intreat.

Perbitacp (*pervixacia*) obstinacy, heedfulness, stiffneckedness; sometimes perseverance, constancy.

Perbious (*pervius*) that may be gone in or through, that is easie to be passed over or through.

Perwich, or *Perwig* (from the Belg. *Perrupst*, or Fr. *Perruque*, i. e. a tuft or lock of hair) a cap of false or counterfeit hair.

Peruilians, people of *Peru* in the West Indies, so called.

Pessary (*peffus*) is made of soft wooll, in form of a finger, and is a kind of a suppository for the secret parts of women. *Br.*

Pessundate (*peffundo*) to tread or cast under feet, to put down, or to the worst, to cast to the ground, as a horse doth his rider.

Pessarable *cellares*; seem to be such wares, as pester and take up much room in a ship. *An. 32 H. 8. c. 14.*

Pestiferous (*peffifer*) deadly, unwholesome, that brings death, pestilence, and destruction.

Petalism (*petalismus*, from *πετάλον*, i. e. a leaf) a kind of banishment for five years among the *Syracusians*; practised by writing the parties

name, whom they would be rid of, in an Olive-leaf, as at *Athens* they wrote upon shells.

Petard, or *Petarre* (Fr. *Petart*) an Engine of War made like a Bell or Mortar, wherewith strong gates are burst open.

Petaurist (*Petaurista*) a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a Runner upon Lines.

Petauristick, pertaining to tumbling, vaulting, or dancing upon Ropes.

Peter (Gr.) for which the French use *Pierre*, and our Ancestors used *Pierre*) a name of high esteem among Christians, since our Saviour named *Simon* the son of *Jona*, *Cephas*; which is Syriack, and by interpretation a *STONE*. *John 1. 42.* But fool-wisely have some *Peters* called themselves *Pierius*. *Cam.*

St. Peter ad Vincula. See *Gule of August*.

Pererpence (*Denarii sancti Petri*) otherwise called in the Saxon Tongue *Home-feoh*, i. e. the fee of *Rome*, or due to *Rome*, and also *Home-stor* and *Home-penning*, was a Tribute given by *Ina* King of the West Saxons, being in pilgrimage at *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 626, which was a penny for every Chimney that smoaked in *England*. *Lamberd's Explication of Saxon words, verbo Nummus*. Whom see also *fol. 128.* in *St. Edw. Laws*, num. 10. *Stow* in his

his *Annals*, p. 76. saith, He that had thirty penny-worth of goods of one kind in his house of his own proper, was to give a penny at *Lammas* yearly.

Petition (*petitorius*) belonging to a Petition, or request.

Petrel. See *Petrel*.

Petrification (*petrificatio*) a making stony, a turning into stone: also a disease in the eye and eye-lids.

Petrify (from *petra*) to make, become stonish, or of an hard nature. *Br.*

Perrobustians, a sort of Hereticks, that held, Christians ought not to keep or observe *Keals*, &c.

Petrol (*petroleum*) a kind of Marl or Chaulky Clay, or rather a substance strained out of the natural *Bitumen*: it is for the most part white, but sometimes black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched. See *Napthe*.

Petronel (Fr. *Petrinal*) a Horseman's piece, first used in the Pyrenean Mountains, which was hanged at the breast ready to shoot.

Petti-fogger (from the Fr. *petit*, and Belg. *voeghen*, i. e. *accommodare*) a silly Advocate, petty Attorney, or Lawyer, or rather a trouble-Town, having neither Law nor Conscience.

In Perto (Ital.) in design, in the breast or thought, and not yet put in execution:

Pettp-Sergeant, a tenure of Land holden of the King, by yielding him a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like. See *Capite*.

Pettp-Treason (Fr. *Petit Trahison*) Treason in a lesser or lower kind. If a Servant kill his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious man his Prelate; these are *Petit Treasons*, *Anno 25 Edw. 3. cap. 2.* Whereof see more in *Stuwnf. Pl. Cr. l. 1. c. 2.* For the punishment of *Petit Treason*, see *An. 22 H. 8. cap. 14.*

Petulant (*petulantia*) wantonness, malepartness, impudency, reproachful speaking.

Petulant (*petulins*) wanton, dishonest, reproachful, sawcy.

Pettrn (*pexitas*) the long roughness of the Web.

Phenomenon (Gr.) an appearance either in Heaven or in the Air. *Sir H. Wotton*.

Phagedenick (*phagadenicus*) that hath or pertains to a kind of Pock or running Cancer, which frets through the skin, and eats the flesh.

Phalanx (Lat.) a military Squadron, consisting of eight thousand footmen, set in such array, that they might encounter their enemies foot to foot, man to man, shield to shield. *Polybius*, l. 5. says, The *Phalanx* contained above twenty thousand; but these numbers still altered.

Phalangarians (*phalangarii*)

garit) Soldiers of the Army.
Phalanx.

Phalangeary } of or per-
Phalanx } taining to
Phalanx. Br.

Phalaris Bull; Phalaris

— nec enim lex iustior ulla,
Quam nech artifices arte perire sua.

So this Bull is applied to those that make a rod for themselves,

Phalerated (phaleratus) trapped, or dressed with trappings, as horses use to be.

Phaltrick Verse (phaleucum carmen) a Verse consisting of eleven syllables, viz. a Dactyle, a Spondee, and three Trochees, -vv, -xv-v-v.

Phanatich (from the Gr. verb, φαλ-ειν) signifies a vain Dreamer, Enthusiast, or Brain-sick Visionist, one who by natural distemper, or spiritual insatiation, or both, is deluded, and would delude others by the pretence of Revelations and new Lights, never content with common experience, universal consent, or plain Demonstration. It is now used as a generic name for Quakers, Anabaptists, and other Sects.

Phantassie (phantasia) the image of things conceived in the mind, a Vision, Representation, Imagination, Fancy.

Phantasm (phantasma) the French say phantasm) a vain vision, or false representation, Phantasm (saith Suidas) is an imagination of things, which

was a Tyrant of Sicily, who tormented Perillus the Artificer first in the brazen Bull, he made for the destruction and torture of others, whereupon aply Ovid,

are not indeed, and doth proceed of the senses being corrupted.

Phare (Pharus, or Pharos) a Watch-tower, or high place by the Sea coast, wherein were continually lights and fires, which served Sea-men to see the Haven, and the safest entrance, a Sea-mark; So called, from Pharos, an Island in the mouth of Nile, where such a Tower was built by Guidius the Architect.

Pharetriferous (pharetrifer) that bears a Quiver of Arrows.

Phariseism, or Pharasism, the Religion or profession of the Pharisees; Hypocritic.

Pharisees, a Sect of Jews, professing more holiness than the common sort; they held contrary opinions to the Sadducees, and wore Phylacteries, or scrolls of parchment bound about their heads, wherein were written the Ten Commandments, vainly so interpreting that of Deut. 6. 8. *Adverbuntur super oculos tuos*: they owe their name to the Hebr. Phares, or Pharesk, i.e. *separare*,

separare, *explicare*, as being both Interpreters of the Law, and Separatists (by their feign'd devotion) from the rest of the Jewish Church, *Matth. 5. 20. Luke 18. 11.* See Moses and Aaron, p. 36, and 45.

Pharmaceutick (from *Pharmaceutice*) pertaining to that part of Physick that cures with medicines.

Pharmaceutry, } (Pharma-
or } centice)
Pharmacy } that part
of Physick which cureth
with Medecines or Drugs;
or it is an Art, shewing the
way, 1. To select; 2. To pre-
pare; 3. To mix Medicaments.
Renodans.

Pharmiacopolist (Pharmacopola) a seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

Pharmaceuticall } (from
Pharmaceuticall } *Phar-
macum*) of, or pertaining to
Medecines or Drugs, or curing
by them.

Phenix. See *Phoenix*.

Phasim (phasma) a horrible vision or light. *Dr. Ham.*

Phoon, a term in Heraldry, and signifies the head of a dart or arrow.

Phial. See *Vial*.

Philadelphia (Gr.) a woman's name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of brothers or sisters are called *Philadelphians*.

Philanthropy (philanthropia) a loving of men, or mankind; humanity.

Philanthropat, full of

love to mankind.

Philargyrous (Gr.) covetous, greedy after silver.

Philauty (philautia) self-love, self-liking.

Philibert (Germ.) a proper name for a man; signifying much bright fame, or very bright and famous, as *Polyphemus* in Greek.

Philip (Gr.) a lover of horses; also a vallant, hardy, or warlike person.

Philippick (Philippica) Invectives; so called from *Demosthenes's* bleing Orations against Philip King of Macedonia.

Philippick fields (campi-Philippici) are those that lie near the City *Philippolis* in Macedonia, built by Philip Alexander's father, famous for the Roman Civil Wars, there decided in two Battels; the first between Caesar and Pompey, the other between Augustus and Mark Antony, against Brutus and Cassius.

Philippus, a Coin of gold worth about three shillings sterling. Also a Coin of silver worth four shillings.

Philizian Arrow, used for the Sign *Sagittarius* in *Dubartus*; perhaps from the leather Quiver or Case he carries on his back to hold his Arrows; *Philyra* signifying a thin skin or parchment.

Phyllis (Gr. a woman's name) and signifies lovely, as *Amie* in French.

Philodespot (philodespo-
It 4
tus)

ius) he that loves his Master.

Philologer (*Philologus*) a man given to study, a lover of learning, talk, or communication.

Philologer (*philologia*) love of learning, study, or talk.

Philomathia (*philomathia*) the love or desire of learning.

Philomel (*Philomela*) a Nightingale.

Philomusus (Gr.) a lover of the Muses, or learning.

Philopolite (*philopolites*) a lover of his Countrey or City.

Philosophaster (Lat.) a smatterer in Philosophy; a counterfeit Philosopher.

Philosophy (*Philosophia*) the love or desire of wisdom; a deep knowledge in the nature of things; there are three different kinds of it. 1. *Rational Philosophy*, including Grammar, Logick, and Rhetorick; and this dives into the subtilty of disputations and discourse. 2. *Natural Philosophy*, searching into the obscurity of Nature's secrets, containing besides, Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, and Astronomy. 3. *Moral Philosophy*, which consists in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behaviour.

Philosopher (*Philosophus*) he who takes denomination from Philosophy, a lover or studier of wisdom; as a Musician from Musick.

Philosophical (*Philoso-*

phicus) pertaining to Philosophy.

Philostorgy (*philostorgia*) the love of parents towards their children.

Philotomus (*philotomia*) love of honour.

Philtrum (*philtrum*) an amorous potion, a love-procuring drink or medicine; also the hollownes or gutter in the upper lip, under the nostrils.

Philtra-charmed, i. e. enchanted with love potions. **Dub**

Phlebotomy (*phlebotomia*) the cutting a vein to let blood. Physicians (as 'tis written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hippopotamus*, living in the River *Nilus*, which being of a ravenous nature, therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks for some sharp stub of a Reed, upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stopping the bleeding afterwards with mud.

Phlegeton, a River in Hell, that always burns.

Phlegmatick (*phlegmaticus*) belonging to an humour in man, cold and moist; full of, or subject unto flegm.

Phlegmon (*phlegmone*) an inflammation of blood; a swelling against nature, being hot and red.

Phœbus, *Apollo*, or the Sun; **Phæbe**, *Diana*, or the Moon.

Phœnix (Lat.) the rarest Bird

Bird in the world, and is commonly described thus; There was never but one of this kind living at once, and that only in *Arabia*, of the bigness of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head; he liveth above 600 years, and being old, builds him a nest of Cinnamon, and the twigs of Frankincense, which he fills with Spices, and then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed; out of whose ashes there grows a Worm, and of the Worm another *Phoenix*. This, I say, is the common received opinion, as you may see in *Tacitus*, and other Authours: But *Dr. Brown*, in his *Vulgar Errors*, makes question whe-

Ne sero sapias; sic sapere Phryges.

Phthisick (*Phthisicus*) an (incurable) ulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a consumption of the whole body; the Cough of the Lungs; a consuming sickness.

Phylactis (*Phylactis*) the Keeper of a Prison.

Phylacterians, certain Sorcerers, who were condemned in the year 62. for a kind of Magick, relating in some sort to *Phylacteries*. *Moses* and *Aaron*. p. 44.

Phylactery (*phylacterium*) a place where any thing is kept,

ther there be any such Animal in nature, whom you may read at large upon this subject, fol. 131.

Phosphor (*Phosphorus*) the Day-star.

Phraseology, a speaking of phrases, or of the proper form of speech.

Phrenetic (*phreneticus*) that hath the phrenzy (which is the chiefest and greatest mischief that can come to the brain) frantick, mad.

Phrygian (*Phrygius*) pertaining to *Phrygia*, a Country in the lesser *Asia*, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, &c.

A *Phrygian garment* (*Phrygia vestis*) is a garment wrought with needle-work, or made of cloth of Baudkin. *Phrygian wisdom* is taken for after-wit; according to

a preservative against poison, and fascination. Also a Scrole or Frontlet of Parchment, having the commandments of God written in it, which the Pharisees wore about their heads and arms. Also a threed or band of blew silk in the fringes of a garment, by the beholding whereof, the memory of God's Precepts was kept and preserved. *Deut. 6. 8. Matth. 23. 5.* See *Pharisee*, and see *Dr. Ham. Annotat. fol. 121.*

Phylark (*Phylarchus*) the Chief

chief over a Tribe, a Ruler of the people.

Physiarch (*physarcha*) the Governor of Nature, God Almighty.

Physick. See *Medicine*.

Physicks (*physica*) books treating of Physick or Natural Philosophy.

Physician (*Physicus*) The sense of this word, in the common acceptation, is well known, yet we vulgarly abuse it, for a *Leech* or *Medic*, but not altogether intolerably, because 'tis a rite and true saying, *Ubi definit Philosophus, incipit Medicus*, where the Naturalist (for there the word *Philosopher* stands for a *Physiologer*) ends, there the *Medic* begins: So, as if an expert *Leech*, must needs be skill'd in the *Physicks* (that is in those Speculations, which concern the Works of Nature) the nearest word to fall with our tongue, yet not far from the thing, was *Physician*, for *Medic* could not well brook any flexion among us. *Et. Ar.*

Physiognomer ? (*physiognomist* ? *nomon*) one that professeth to know the manners and natures of men, by the view of their body, eyes, face, and fore-head.

Physiognomy, and by contraction *Physnomy*, (*Physiognomis*) an Art which discovers the dispositions of the mind by the lineaments and features of the body. And sometimes the

feature is called *Physiognomy*.

Physiology (*physiologia*) a searching out natural things; a reasoning of the nature of any thing; also Anatomizing Physick, or that part of Physick, which treats of the composition or structure of mans body. *Cot.*

Physiologer (*physiologus*) the that searcheth out, or disputes of natural things, a natural Philosopher.

Picacle (*piaculum*) a Sacrifice and all other things that are done, and given for the purging and satisfaction of some grievous sin and offence; also the offence it self.

Picard ? (*picardus*)

Picardous ? serving for the purging of, or that hath power to purge, some faults or offences; also that portends some sorrowful thing.

Pia mater (Lat.) the inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about, the Caul or film of the brain.

Pian Piano (Ital.) in the same sense the *Spaniard* says, *Poco a poco*, the Fr. *Pas à pas*, and we in English, *By little and little*, soft and fair.

Piaster, a Coyn in Italy, about the value of our Crown.

Piation (*piatio*) a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice.

Piazza (Ital.) a Market-place or chief street, such is that in *Covent Garden*, which the vulgar corruptly call the *P. H.* The close Walks are not so

so properly the *Piazza*, as the ground inclosed within the Rail. Note, when two *z*'s happen together in Italian, the first is pronounced as *z*; so we truly pronounce it *Piazza*.

Picards or **Picardits** (*Picardi*) people of *Picardy* in *France* are said to have first got that name of their great and most accustomed use of *Pikes*. Also a sort of Hereticks (so called from one *Picardus*) that held the same opinions, or little differing from the *Admittes*.

To **Picardize**, to speak or do like a *Picard*.

Picardil (a Belg. *Picardistekens*, i. e. *Lacinia*. Teut. *Pickedel*) the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing; also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. That famous Ordinary near St. James's called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one *Higgins* a Taylor, who built it, got most of his Estate by *Picadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Pickeer (from the Teal. *Picare*) to skirmish, as Light-horsemen do; before the main battle begins.

Pichign (Fr.) by the pronunciation of this word in *France*, Aliens were discerned from the native French, As *Shibboleth* among the Hebrews, *Judges* 12.6. So likewise (in *Sand's* his Travels,

fol. 239.) you may read how the *Genoese* were distinguished from the *Venetians*, by naming a *Sheep*. And in our own History, the *Flemings* (in *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion) were distinguished from English by pronouncing *Break* and *Cheese*, &c. *Stow's* Survey, fol. 51.

Picage (*picagium*) is money paid in Fairs for breaking the ground to set up Booths or standing.

Pitch (*pellicca*) a woollen or fur garment, now used for a flannel cloth to wrap about the lower part of young children. Hence a *Surplice*, q. *Sw-pitch*.

Pittle, **Pitle**, or **Pighrel**, (seems to come from the Italian, *piccolo* or *picciolo*, i. e. *parvus*, *minus*) signifies with us a little small Close or Inclosure.

Piqueron (Fr.) a little Pike, a Javellin or Dart.

Pictor (Lat.) a Painter or Colourer.

Pictorial, **Pictorian**, or **Pictural** (*pictorum*) of or belonging to a picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth. *Br.*

Pigment (*pigmentum*) wemens painting colour; also the figures and colours of Rhetorick; guile or deceit.

Pignetary (*pignero*) to lay a gage or mortgage; also to take in pawn, as the usurer doth for security.

Pignoratitious (*pignoratitium*)

risim) that is laid in pledge; pertaining to a gage.

Pigritude (*pigritudo*) Slothfulness, idleness.

Piladion. See *Bacchylion*.

Pilaster (Fr. *pilastre*) a small Pillar (*Vitruvius*, lib. 5. c. 1.) Also the inflammation or swelling of the *Huula*, grown thereby all of a bigness.

Piscrota. See *Paragraph*.

Pilgrim (*peregrinus*) One that travels into strange Countreys, commonly taken for him that goes in devotion to any holy place: a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differ thus; the *Pilgrim* had some dwelling place, the *Palmer* none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; The *Pilgrim* might go at his own charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful poverty; The *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, the *Palmer* must be constant, till he had obtained the *Palm*; that is, Victory over his spiritual enemies, and life, by death. *Chauc.*

Pistato, a kind of ordinary meat among the Turks, which is no other than Rice sod with the fat of Mutton.

Pilosity (*pilositas*) hairiness, roughness. *Bac.*

Pilot (Ital. *Pilota*) a Steersman, he that directs the course of a ship; the Dutch call him a *Bootsman*: See *Lode-manage*.

Pilorage or **Pilosity**, the Office or Art of a Pilot, the

skillful guiding or conduct of a ship.

Pimplean, from *pimplea*, a Fount in *Macedon*, sacred to the Muses, and is therefore often used as an Epithete for them.

Pin, as, *he is in a merry Pin*; it was an ancient kind of Dutch artificial drunkenness, the cup, commonly of wood, had a *pin* about the middle of it, and he was accounted the man, who could nick the *pin*, by drinking even to it; whereas to go above or beneath was a forfeiture. This device was of old the cause of so much debauchery in *England*, that one of the Constitutions of a Synod held at *Westm.* in the year 1102. was to this effect; *That Priests should not go to publick Drinkings, nec ad Pinnas bibant, nor drink at Pins.* And *K. Edgar* made a Law that none should drink below the *Pin*.

Pinguesc (*pinguescacio*) to make fat or gross; some have used *pinguedinize* in the same sense.

Pinguedinous (*pinguedinosus*) that is fat, gross, rude, or unweildy.

Piniferous (*pinifer*) which beareth Pine-trees.

Pinnigerous (*pinniger*) that hath fins; finned like a fish.

Pinfos (Lat.) that braves or stamps in a Morter; a Baker.

Pintle-pantle, or (as they say

say in *Lincolnshire*) **Pintle-pantle** (from the Fr. *panteler*, *anhelare*) as my heart went *Pintle-pantle*; that is, my heart did tremble for fear. *Dr. Skinner.*

Pinules, two small Tablets in the *Alhidada* of an *Astrolabi*, having in them two little holes, through which the height of the Sun, &c. is taken, some call them the sights of the *Alhidada*. *Cos.*

Pioner or **Pionor** (from the Fr. *pionnier*) a labourer in an Army, used to cast trenches or undermine Forts. *Ann.* 2, 3 *Ed. 6. cap. 20.*

Pip is a disease in Poultry, being a white thin Scale, growing on the top of the tongue, which hinders them from eating; it proceeds generally from drinking puddle water or want of water, or eating filthy meat.

Pipation (*pipatio*) a cry of one that weeps.

Pipe (Fr.) a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing half a Tun, that is One hundred twenty six Gallons. *An. 1 R. 3. cap. 13.*

Pisepowder Court or a Court of **Pynoudre** (from the Fr. *pieu*, a foot, and *poudreux*, dusty) is a Court held in Fairs for the redress of all disorders committed there; which because they are most frequented in Summer; the word was given of the dusty feet of the comers. Of this see *Crom. Jurisd. f. 221.*

Piquant (Fr.) pricking, sharp, piercing, stinging, nipping.

Pique (Fr.) aquarrel, or grudge.

Piqueron; See *Pique-ron*.

Piquip; See *Character*.

Piramid; See in *Py* —

Pirate (*pirata*) is now generally taken for one who supports himself by pillage and depredation at Sea. But in former times the word was sometimes attributed to those persons to whose care the Mole or Peer of any Haven (called in Latin *Pira*) was intrusted; and sometimes taken *pro milite maritimo*, according to *Spelman*.

Piratical (*piraticus*) of or belonging to a Pirate or Robber on the Sea, Pirate-like.

Pisomantp. See in *Py* —

Pirenean, of or pertaining to the fountain *Pirene* at the foot of the Mountain *Acrocorinthus* feigned to have been made by the Horse *Pegasus*, dashing his foot against a Rock.

Piscary (*piscaria*) a Fish-market, or place where Fish are. *Piscary*, in Law, signifies a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Piscation (*piscatio*) a fishing.

Piscicle (*pisciculus*) a little fish.

Piscinal (*piscinalis*) of or belonging to a Fish-pond.

Pisculent (*pisculentus*) full of fishes, or that may be fished.

Piscar.

Pissaspalt (*pissaspaltum*) Pitch mingled with Bitumen, either by accident or art; the former is much the better, and comes from *Apollonia* in *Epirus*, where it first received that mixture, *Cor.*

Pissipissit, or the stone, is a distaste in a horse, when he would fain stale but cannot; and therefore may well be called the suppression of the Urine. *Markham.*

Pistachioes (*pistachia*) a kind of small nuts called *Pistake-nuts* that grow in *Syria*, and are sold by Apothecaries; The word in the Persian tongue signifies small nuts.

Pistrine (*pistrina*) a Bake-house, a Mill or Grinding house.

Pistick (*pistum*) pressed or bruised.

Pistillation (from *pistillum*) a pounding or braying with a pestle in a Mortar.

Pistorial or *pistrian* (*pistorium*) belonging to a Baker, Baking or Pastry.

Pitban Games. See *Pyth.*

Pistulous (*pistulosus*) full of stegm, stegmatick, water-lust, &c.

Pist. See *Dyn.*

Placabile (*placabilis*) easie to be pleased or appeased; soon qualified.

Placabilis (*placabilitas*) when a person is easie to be appeased or pacified; gentleness.

Placard (*Fr. plaquard*) an Inscription set up; a Table

wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are written and hung up; also a Bill or Libel set upon a Post. In Law it is taken for a Licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games, 2, & 3 Ph. and Mar. ca. 7.

Placiditp (*placiditas*) quietness, peaceableness.

Placid (*placidus*) gentle, patient, milde, peaceable.

Placit (*placitum*) a firm consent or opinion; a Decree or Ordinance.

Plagiary (*plagiarium*) one that steals or takes free people out of one Countrey and sells them in another for slaves; a stealer or suborner of mens. children or servants, for the same or like purpose, (in which sense we term him a *Whorester*) also a Book stealer or book thief; one that fethers other mens works upon himself. *Cor.*

Plagiarian Law (*plagiarium lex*) a Law made against those men, &c.

Plaint (*Fr.*) a complaint, moan or lamentation; in Law it is used for the propounding any action personal or real in writing. So it is used in *Brook. tit. Plaint in Affre*; and the party making this Plaint, is called *Plaintiff*. *Kitch. fol 231.*

Planer (*planeta*) whereof there are seven; bearing the names of seven several Deities, which you may remember in their order by this verse.

Post

Post SIM, SUM sequitur, ultima Luna subest.

Would you count the Planets soon,
Remember SIM, SUM, and the Moon.

The first letter S. for *Saturn*, I. for *Jupiter*, M. for *Mars*, S. the *Sun*, V. *Venus*, M. *Mercury*, lastly, the *Moon*; They are also called wandering Stars; because they never keep one certain place in the Firmament. *Planet* is also an ancient ornament of a Priest. See *Casule*.

Planetary (*planetaria*) a Caster of Nativities, because the Planets are said to have some power over earthly Bodies.

Planetary 2. belonging to *Planetick* & a *Planer*.

Planiloquent (*planiloquus*) that speaks his mind plainly and freely.

Plantimetry (*Gr.*) the measuring of Planes, as board, glass, or any flat thing.

Planisphere (*planispherium*) a plain Sphere; or a Sphere projected in *plano*; as an *Astrolabe*.

Plantigerous (*plantiger*) that beareth Plants or Grass.

Plasmator (*Lat.*) a Potter; or Maker of Earthen Images.

Plasmature (*plasmatura*) the forming or making any thing of earth.

Plastique (*plastic*) the craft of working and making things in earth.

Plastique is not only under-sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture it self; with this difference, that the *Plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the *Carver* by subtraction. *Sir Hen. Watton.*

Plastick (*plasticus*) pertaining to that craft.

Plastography (*plastographia*) a counterfeiting or false writing.

Platanine (*plataninus*) belonging to a Plane Tree.

Platasm (*plateasmus*) a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full.

Platonick love, is a love abstracted from all corporeal, gross impressions and sensual appetite, and consists in contemplation; and *Idea's* of the minde, not in any carnal fruition; or it is a love of friendship, without any admixture or sensuality. So called from *Plato* the Divine Philosopher.

Platonical year (*annus Platonicus*) is every 36000th year, when some Philosophers imagin'd all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Platonist, a Philosopher of the Sect of *Plato*.

Plaudite (from *plaudo*) clap ye hands for joy, is the literal signification; and is often

ten used substantively in the same sense.

Plausible (*plausibilis*) received favourably, with joy and clapping hands, acceptable.

Plausitral (*plausidicus*) that speaketh plausibly, eloquent.

Plausor (Lat.) that claps his hands in token of joy, or in giving praise.

Plia (*placitum*) signifies in Law, that which either party (but most commonly the Defendant) alledgeth for himself in Court, &c.

Plebeian (*plebeius*) pertaining to the common people, poor, base, of little value, of the common sort.

Plebeity (*plebeitas*) the commonalty, vulgar people.

Plebicolist (*plebicola*) a favourer of the common people.

Plebiscite (*plebiscitum*) a Law, Statute, or Ordinance, made onely by the consent of the People, without the Senate.

Pledge (from the Fr. *pleige*) a surety or gage. To pledge one drinking, has its original thus: When the Danes bore sway in this Land, if a Native did drink, they would sometimes stab him with a Dagger or Knife; Hereupon people would not drink in company, unless some one present would be their pledge or surety, that they should receive no hurt, whilst they were in their draught: Hence that

usual phrase, I'll pledge you, or be a pledge for you. Others affirm the true sense of the word was, that if the party drunk unto, was not disposed to drink himself, he would put another for a pledge to do it for him, else the party who began would take it ill.

Pleget, or **Spileget** (*plenitum*) a long plaister of cloth or leather; a linnen cloth dipped in any water, to wash or lay to a sore place.

Pletader (Gr.) the seven Stars that appear in a cluster about mid-heaven.

Plenary (from *plenus*) full, ample, large; wealthy, abundant.

Plenary, is an abstract of the Adjective *plenus*; and is used by our Lawyers in matters of Benefices; wherein *plenary* and *vacation* are merely contrary. *Stawns. Prærog. ca. 8. fo. 32. Westm. 2. ca. 5.*

Plenitunary (from *plenilunium*) of or pertaining to the full Moon. *Br.*

Plenipotentiaries (from *plenus* and *potentia*) Ambassadors or Commissioners, that have full power and authority from their King, or those by whom they are sent, to treat and conclude with an enemy or other person, upon all or such points, as are contained in their Commission, &c.

Plenitude (*plenitudo*) fullness, solidity, thickness, grossness.

Pleonasm

Pleonasm (*pleonasmus*) a figure, whereby something superfluous is added. Hence

Pleonasmick, superfluous, redundant.

Plerophory (Gr.) a fulness or perfection of any thing; by some especially appropriated to knowledge or persuasion.

Plethorick, or **Plethorick** (*plethorick* *S. cum*) fat, corpulent, over full of humors, or good juyce. **Plethorick** state of the body, is, when it being full of blood and other humours, needs evacuation.

Plethory (*plethora*) head-ach, caused of equal abundance of the four humours; also fullness of good humours in the body, plenitude.

Pleurisie (*pleuritis*) a disease, when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it. In this disease there is a difficulty to fetch breath, a Cough, a continual Ague, and a pricking pain about the ribs.

Pleuristick (*pleuriticus*) that hath, or is subject to the **Pleurisie**.

Plicature (*plicatura*) a folding or plaiting.

Plonker (*Ann. 1 R. 3. c. 2.*) a kind of coarse woollen cloth.

Plorrons (a term of War) are small divisions; every **Plotton** being eight in front, led off by a Captain, and every division after him led up

by a sufficient Officer. *Baris. p. 172.*

Plow-Monday, is the Monday next after **Twelfth-day**, on which day, in the North of England, the Plowmen themselves draw a Plough from door to door, and beg Plow-money to drink; which having obtained, they plow two furrows across in the base Court, or other place near the houses. In other parts of England, if any of the Plowmen, after their days work on that day, come to the Kitchen-hatch, with his Goad or Whip, and cry, *Cock in the pot*, before the Maids say, *Cock on the dunghill*, then they gain a Cock for **Shrove-Tuesday**.

Plumage (Fr.) Feathers, or a bunch of feathers; also **pluming** as a Hawk doth upon a pinion, where there is more feathers then meat.

Plumassery (from *pluma*) a plume or bunch of feathers.

Plumbagin (*plumbago*, *ink*) pure lead, turned almost into ashes by the vehemency of the fire. This is the artificial **Plumbagin**, and comes of Lead put into a furnace, with Gold or Silver-Oar, to make them melt the sooner (by which employment it gains some part in the worth of those metalls) There is also a natural or mineral **Plumbagin**, which (as *Martialis* thinks) is no other then Silver mingled

K k

gled with Lead, Stone or Oar.
Cor.

Plumbian ζ (*plumbicus*)
Plumbeous ζ of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt.

Plumigerous (*plumiger*) that beareth feathers.

Plumosity (*plumositas*) fullness of feathers.

Plunder (from the Belg. *plunderen*) to rob, spoil, or take away by force, as Souldiers do in time of War. This word was first known in *England* in the year 1642.

Plurality (*pluralitas*) moreness, more than one.

Plural ζ (*pluralis*)
Plurality ζ that contains many.

Plurifarious (*plurifarius*) of divers fashions.

Pluto, the God of Hell and Riches, The *Helmet of Pluto* is said to have had power to make men invisible.

Pluvial (*pluvialis*) of rain, like to rain, rainy, waterish; is also used Substantively, for a Cope or Vestment worn by Priests.

Pluviosus (*pluviosus*) very rainy, full of rain, that hath much rain.

Pneumatral (*pneumaticus*) spiritual, windy.

Pneumaticks (from *pneuma*) books treating of spirits or the winds.

Pneumatology (Gr.) a speaking or discoursing of spirits or winds.

Pocillator (Lat.) he that

waiteth on a great persons cup, a Cup-bearer.

Poco a poco (Span.) by little and little, by degrees: See *Pian Piano*.

Poculent (*poculentus*) that may be drunk.

Podagritral (*podagricus*) that hath the gout in the feet, gouty footed.

Podemerry (Gr.) foot-measure, or a measuring by the foot.

Podestate (Ital. *podesta*) a man of power: a Judge in Civil Causes: a Governour or Magistrate: In most of the Cities under the State of *Venice* there is a *Podesta*, who represents the Senate, and executes their power.

Poesie (*poesis*) a Poets work; Poetry; there are six sorts of Poesie: the Heroick Poem Narrative is called an *Epicque Poem*: the Heroick Poem Dramatique is *Tragedy*: the Scemmatick Narrative, is *Satyr*: Drammatick, is *Comedy*. The Pastoral Narrative, is called simple *Pastoral* (anciently *Bucolique*) the same Dramatique *Pastoral Comedy*. The figure therefore of an *Epicque Poem*, and of a *Tragedy* ought to be the same: they differ no more, but that they are pronounced by one or many persons. *Hobbs*.

Poetaster (Fr. *Poetastre*) a counterfeit or ignorant Poet: an unlearned fellow, that pesters the world with idle vanities.

Point

Point (Fr.) the order; array or plight one is in: also a rich needle work, so called.

Point Blank (Fr.) perfectly even, precisely to the purpose, the nail on the head; **Point** in Fr. signifies a point, center or period, &c. and **blank** the white or mark of a pair of Buts, &c.

Postrel. See *Pectoral*.

Polar or **Polaris** (*polaris*) belonging to the Pole. The *Polar Circle*, is that Circle which is described by the Pole of the Zodiack, being carried about the Pole of the world.

Polarity, the likeness or belongingness of a thing to the Pole.

Pole (*polus*) the end or point of the Axle-tree, whereon Astronomers imagine Heaven to be moved, that part of the Heaven which never moves; There are two such Poles, one in the North noted by a Star called *Polus Arcticus*, visible to us, far above the earth, the other in the South named *Antarcticus*, far out of sight, being as much under the earth in the South, as the North Pole is above it. It is also taken for Heaven, and so used by Poets.

Polemarch (*polemarchus*) a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. One of the nine chief Magistrates in the Popular State of *Athens*.

Polemical (*polemicus*) pertaining to War, warlike, military.

Polemicus (from the Gr. *πολεμικος*) verses treating of war, or treatises of war, or strife, disputations.

Pole-star (*stella polaris*) a star which maketh the tail of *Ursa minor*; called so, because it is the nearest to the North-Pole.

Policy of Assurance or Insurance, is a course taken by those, who adventure wares and merchandise by Sea, whereby they (unwilling to hazard their whole adventure) give to some other a certain rate or proportion, as ten in the hundred or such like, to secure the safe arrival of the ship, and so much wares at the place agreed on; so that, if the ship and wares miscarry, the *Ensurer* makes good to the Venturer or *Insured*, so much as he promised to secure, as 50, 100, more or less; and if the ship arrive safely, he gains that clearly which the Venturer compounds to pay him, and for the more even dealing between them in this Case, there is a Clerk or Officer ordained to set down in writing the sum of their agreement, that they afterwards differ not between themselves upon the bargain. This term you have *An. 43 El. ca. 11*, and in course Latin called *Affecuratio*.

Politicus (*politica*) books treating of the Government of a City or Commonwealth.

Politure (*politura*) a polishing, trimming or decking.

K k 2

Polite

Pollitar (*polliticus*) belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

Pollitration (*pollitatio*) a free and willing promise.

Pollinarius (*pollinarius*) pertaining to fine flower or meal.

Pollintoe (Lat.) he that washes and annoints the dead body with sweet ointments.

Pollinture (*pollintura*) the dressing, chesting, or embalming dead bodies.

Polltron (Fr.) a Knave, Rascal, Varlet, Scoundrel; also a Dastard or lazy Coward. Hence the term of *Poltry-fellow*, one that deals couſeningly or dodgingly.

Pollverine, is a general name given to all ashes which come from the *Levant* to make glasses with; called also *Rocketta*.

Polps (Gr.) signifies *multus, numerosus*, much, or many; and is often used in composition; as,

Polpcheſis (Gr.) things of much use, fit for many uses, or divers ways profitable. *Bac.*

Polpgamp (*polygami*) the having many Wives or Husbands at the same time.

Polpglot (Gr.) that speaks many Languages, a Linguist.

Polpgarchy (*polygarchia*) a Monarchy divided into sundry parts; or such a division; a Government of many; opposite to *Monarchy*, which is a Government of one.

Polpgone (*Polygona*) a

Geometrical figure, that hath many corners or angles.

Polpgraphy (*Polygraphia*) a divers manner of writing.

Polpgiſtoz (Gr.) he that knows much, or many things, and deſcribes them.

Polpgloquent (*polyloquus*) that ſpeaketh much.

Polpgmathiſts (Gr.) men learned in, or books treating of many Diſciplines.

Polpgmia, or **Polpgmiſta**, one of the Muſes.

Polpgmorphean (*polymorpheus*) of many forms or ſhions.

Polpgpharmacal (*polypharmacus*) that hath many Medicines.

Polpgphon (Gr.) multiplicity of ſounds; also a muſical inſtrument ſo called, having many ſtrings; and by conſequence ſeveral ſounds.

Polpgpheme, generally taken for a Gyant, or any big, over-grown, disproportionate fellow; ſo uſed from *Polyphemus* a Gyant, that had but one eye in his forehead, which *Ulyſſes* put out.

Polpgpragmatick, that is very pragmatical or buſie.

Polpgpragmon (Gr.) a factious or pragmatical fellow, one that will have an Oar in every man's boat, a buſie body.

Polpgpote (*Polyptoton*) that hath many caſes.

Polpgpus, a fiſh called *Pour-control*, or many feet; it changeth colour often, and is ſometimes metaphorically applied to inconstant

inconstant persons; also a disease in the nose, called *Noli me tangere*, breeding a piece of flesh, that oftentimes ſtiſeth the nose, and ſtops the wind.

Polpgſyllable (*polyſyllabus*) a word that hath many ſyllables.

Polpgſyllabical, that hath many ſyllables.

Pomace (from *poma*) the dross of Cyder preſſings; Pugs, ſome call it Muſte.

Pomarpy (*Pomarium*) a place ſet with Fruit-trees, an Orchard; also an Apple Loſt.

Pomartious (*pomarius*) of or belonging to an Orchard, or to fruit in general, but moſt commonly Apples.

Pomernp (*pomarium*) a certain ſpace about the Walls of a City or Town, a Precinct.

Pomeridian (*Pomeridianus*) *q. poſt meridiem*. Afternoon.

Pomiferous (*pomifer*) that beareth fruit, as Apples, &c.

Pommave (Fr.) *Pomatum*, or *Pomato*; an ointment uſed by Ladies: also the *Pomada*, a trick in vaulting.

Pomona, the goddess of fruits.

Pompatick (*pompaticus*) ſolemn, or done with pomp.

Pompets, Printers Balls, wherewith they put the Ink on the Letters.

Ponderize (from *pondus*, *cris*) to ponder, weigh, poiſe, or conſider. *Herb. Tr.*

Ponderity (*ponderitas*) weightineſs, heavineſs, ponderoſity.

Pontage (Fr.) is a contribution towards the maintenance or re-edifying of Bridges. *Westm.* 2, c. 25. *An.* 13 Ed. 1. It may also ſignifie Toll taken for that purpose of thoſe that paſs over Bridges. *An.* 39 Eliz. c. 24. *An.* 1 H. 8. c. 9. And ſee the Stat. of 22 H. 8. 5.

Pontick (*Ponticus*) pertaining to *Pontus*, a part of *Asia*. So the *Pontick Sea*, is that Sea which adjoyns to *Pontus*. *Pontick Nuts*, is a Filberd, or Hazle-nut.

Pontif (*Pontifex*) a Biſhop or Prelate. *Bac.*

Pontifical ? (*Pontificalis*)

Pontifical § pertaining to a Biſhop; ſumptuous, ſtately, Prelate-like.

Pontificalibus (the Ablative caſe plural of *Pontificalis*) a Biſhop is ſaid to be in his *Pontificalibus*, when he is veſted in his Episcopal Ornaments, to ſay or ſing Divine Service, upon ſome Feſtival day. We commonly ſay, ſuch a one is in his *Pontificalibus*, when he is in rich attire, or his beſt apparel.

Popinal (*Popinalis*) of Cookery, or belonging to riot, or places of riot, as Ale-houſes, Taverns, &c.

Poplitick (from *poples*, *itk*) belonging to the ham of the leg. *Poplitick vein*, is that vein which runs under the knee.

Populare (Fr.) the populacy, the Rascal people, baſe multitude, meaner ſort of the vulgar.

Population (*populatio*) a waſting,

wasting, destroying, or unpeopling a place.

Populiferous (*populifer*) that bears Poplar trees.

Populosity (*populositas*) fullness of people. *Br.*

Porcellane or **China Dishes**, brought out of *China*, are made of a Chalky earth, which (beaten and steeped in water) affords a Cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom; out of the Cream or superfluity, the finest Dishes are made, out of the residue the courser; which being formed they gild or paint, not after a hundred years, but presently commit to the Furnace. To which Dishes (or the finer sort of them, which they say are forbidden to be carried out of that Kingdom) *Scaliger* and others ascribe these properties, That they admit no poison; strike fire; will grow hot no higher than the liquor in them ariseth. *Dr. Br.*

Port-ne (*porcinus*) of or belonging to an Hog, hoggish.

Porculation (*porculatio*) feeding up sucking of swine, bringing of Hogs.

Pores (*pori*) small and insensible holes of the skin, whereby the sweat and vapors pass out of the body.

Porose or **Porous** (*porosus*) full of pores or little holes. *Ba.*

Porosity (*porositas*) poriness, or the being full of pores.

Porphyry (*porphyrites*) a

dark red Marble spotted with white.

Porphyry Chair, a Chair of *Porphyry Marble* in the Cloister of *St. John Lateran* at *Rome*, called *Sedes Stercoraria*; because when the Pope takes possession of his Episcopal See in that Church, at the intoning the Verse, *Suscitans de terra inopem & de stercore erigens pauperem*, *Psalm 113.* he is carried from a side Chapel to the High Altar, in that Chair; to signify that God has raised him from a low condition, to that supreme Dignity. The usual tale of this Chair is a meer fiction.

Porphyretick (*porphyreticus*) belonging to red Marble, or purple.

Porrection (*porrectio*) a stretching or reaching out.

Porrologism, is as it were an Auxiliary Syllogism, to prove the main one.

Portable (*portabilis*) that may be born or carried.

Portate (*portatus*) a bearing or bringing.

Portullis (from the *Fr. porte* and *coler*, i. *delabi*) a falling gate or door to let down, to keep enemies from, or in a City.

Portugue (*Fr. Portugaise*) a golden chain worth about 4 *l.* 10 *s.* *sterl.*

Portend (*portendo*) to signify before a thing happens, to foretell, to betoken.

Portentifical (*portentificus*) which works wonders, or where-

whereby strange things are done.

Portentous (*portentus*) monstrous, betokening some mischance or fortune to come.

Portative (*Fr.*) a Sword-bearer.

Portgrebe (compounded of *Port*, and *grebe* or *grave*, i. *præfatus*) signifies with us the chief Magistrate in certain Port Towns. And (as *Cam.* saith in his *Britan.* p. 325.) the chief Magistrate of *London* was termed by this name; in stead of whom, *Richard* the First ordained two Bayliffs; but presently after *King John* granted them a Mayor for their yearly Magistrate.

Portguidon (*Fr.*) an Ensign-bearer to a Troop of Men at Arms.

Portmanteau (*Fr.*) from the *Span. Portar*, to carry, and *Mantica*, a Cloakbag or Male.

Portmore (compounded of *Port*, and *Mot*, i. *distio*) is a Court kept in Haven Towns; as *Swainmot* in the Forest. It is sometimes called the *Portmoot Court*. *An. 43 Eliz. 15.*

Portroos (*portiforium*) the ancient name for a *Breviary*.

Portsale *Ann. 35 H. 8. cap. 7. 1.* sale of fish presently upon return in the Haven. Among the ancient Romans, those things were rightly sold in *Portsale*, which were publicly sold *Per præconem sub hasta*, i. by the *Cryer*, under a Spear stuck up for that pur-

pose, and some Magistrate making good the sale by delivery of the goods, which were sold to him who would bid most for them. *Sigonius*,

Posade (*Fr.*) a lighting down of Birds, a laying down a burthen, a breathing, pause, resting, or resting place, from the *Span. Posada*, an Inn.

Posse, a Physical term, signifying a rheume or humor, which falls into the Nose stopping the Nostrils, and hindering the voice.

Possessive (*possessivus*) pertaining to possession or property.

Posterganeous (*posterganeus*) belonging to the back-side or hinder part of the body.

Posteriority (*posterioritas*) the being or coming after, or behind. It is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlative whereof is *priority*; for a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holds of his antienter Lord by *priority*; and of his later by *posteriority*. *Stawns. Prærog. fol. 10, 11.*

Posthume (*posthumus*) a child born after the Fathers death; and by Metaphor, a Book published after the Authors death. It is sometimes used for a mans Christen name.

Posthumian (*posthumus*) following or to come, that shall be.

Postick (*posticus*) that dwells on the back-side, that is behind us.

Postil (*postillum*) a short Exposition upon the Gospel, wherein more is observed, then hath been by others; so called from these words, *Post illos dies*, which are very frequent in Holy Writ.

Postillon (Fr.) he that rides upon the sixth Coach-Horse; a Guide or Post-boy.

Postliminiage (*postliminium*) a return of one who was thought to be dead, and so restored to his house, not by going over the threshold but by making a hole in the wall; a Law whereby one recovers again that was lost in War, or taken from him by any unlawful means.

Postliminious (from *postliminium*) pertaining to *Postliminiage*.

Postmeridian (*postmeridianus*) done in the afternoon.

Postnate (*postnatus*) born after; taken substantively, it may be the same with *Posthume*.

Postpone, or **Postpone** (*postpono*) to set behind, to esteem less, to omit or leave.

Postponure (from *postpono*) a setting behind, or esteeming less. *Moniagu*.

Postriduan (*postriduanus*) done the next day after, or following.

Postvene (*postvenio*) to come or follow after.

Postheritorial, that comes or follows after.

Postulate (*postulatum*) a request, demand or suit.

Postulator (*postulatorius*)

of or belonging to a request or demand.

Potable (*potabilis*) drinkable, or which may be drunk.

Poracco (Span.) a small Sea vessel.

Potation (*potatio*) a drinking; also an afternoons drinking, with some small repast.

Potentials (from *potentia*) things apt to breed or give power, strength, or ability.

Potentissim (*potentissimus*) powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually.

Potestates (*potestates*) men in Authority, Rulers, great Magistrates.

Potolous (*potolus*) belonging to drink, drinking.

Potulent (*potulentus*) any thing that may be drunk; also half drunk.

Pouldavis, **Oulderness**, **Medrinacles**; the course Canvas wherewith Taylors stiffen Doublets, or whereof sails of ships are made, *An. 1 Jac. 24.*

Poundage, is a Subsidy granted to the King of all manner of Merchandises of every Merchant, Denizen, and Alien, carried out, or brought into this Realm by way of Merchandise, to the value of twelve pence in every pound. *An. 12 Ed. 6. 13. An. 31 Eliz. cap. 5. and 1 Jac. 33.*

Pourcontrel. See *Polypus*.

Pourmenade (Fr.) a Walk.

Poursuivant (Fr.) a pursuer, suitor, or follower; but more particularly a Messenger attending the King in Wars, or the

the Council-Table, Exchequer, &c. to be sent upon any occasion or message. Those that are used in Marshal causes, are called *Pursuivants at Arms*. *Anno 24 H. 8. cap. 13.* whereof there are four of special names, which see in *Herald*.

Stow, speaking of *Richard the Third's* end (p. 784.) hath these words, *For his body was naked to the skin, not so much as one clout about him, and was trussed behind a Pursuivant at Arms, like an Hog or Calf, &c.* The rest are used upon other messages in time of Peace, especially in matters touching Jurisdiction.

Pourpresture (from the Fr. *Pourpris*, i. e. a close or enclosure) is thus defined in *Glanville, lib. 9. cap. 11. Pourprestura est propriè, quando aliquid supra Dominum Regem injustè occupatur, &c. Crompt.* in his *Jurisd. fol. 152.* defines it thus: *Pourpresture* is properly, when a man takes to himself, or encroaches any thing that he ought not, whether it be in any Jurisdiction, Land, or Franchise, and generally when any thing is done to the Nuisance of the King's Tenant, &c.

Pourtrait (*pourtraitus*) an Image, Picture, Counterfeit, or Draught of,

Pourrature (Fr. *Portraiture*) a drawing or delineating.

Powers, the third Order of the second Hierarchy of Angels; so called, by reason of

their peculiar Jurisdiction over Fiends and all infernal Spirits, See *Hierarchy*.

Poyntings Law, is an Act of Parliament made in *Ireland*, 10 H. 7. and was so called, because *Sir Edw. Poyntings* was Lieutenant there when the Law was made; whereby all the Statutes of *England* were made of force in *Ireland*; for before they were not: neither are any now in force there, which were made in *England* since that time. *Cokes 12 Rep. fol. 109.*

Practick (Gr.) pertaining to the practise or actual exercise of any Art or Science.

Pragmatical (*pragmaticus*) that is expert in doing things, practised in the Law, and in many matters.

Pragmatic (Span. *Pragmatica*) a Proclamation or Edict; sometimes used for a kind of agreement or paction between a Secular Prince, and the Pope or some other Bishop, &c.

Prandicle (*Prandiculum*) a Breakfast, a little Dinner, a small pittance or repast.

Pransorous (*Pransorius*) belonging to, or serving for dinner.

Pratique (from the Ital. *Practica*, i. e. *Conversatio*) among Merchants it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of *Italy* and the *Streights*, if the Master of the Ship brings a *Bill of Health*, that is, a Certificate, that the place whence he came is not infected with any contagious

contagious disease, then the Chief Magistrate, or Signers of *Health*, grant him *Pratique*, that is, leave to come in, converse, and Traffick. But if the place whence he comes be infected, then he is to stay 40 days on shipboard, for better clearing himself of all danger of infection. *Sands*.

Practical (from the Span.) done by practice or experience.

Pravitas (*pravitas*) crookedness, overthwartness, lewdness, naughtiness.

Prebend (from *præbeo*, to give) is the portion which every Member or Canon of a Cathedral Church, receives, in right of his place, for his maintenance.

Prebendary (*Præbendarius*) he that hath such a Prebend; and is called so, à *Præbendo auxilium, & consilium Episcopo*; for to that end were *Prebends* ordained in Cathedral Churches, that the *Prebendaries* thereof should be assistants, and of Council to the Bishop in his Episcopal Function.

Præ (Lat. *præ*) a Preposition, signifying before, or in comparison, often compounded.

Præbitio (*præbitio*) a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one.

Præcautio (*præcautio*) a preventing a thing before it comes, a fore-seeing.

Præcentio (*præcentio*)

singing before; the on-set or flourish of a Song.

Præcarius (*præcarius*) granted to one by prayer and intreaty, to use so long as it pleaseth the party, and no longer.

Præcedential (from *præcedens*) that goes before or surpasseth; that gives a precedent, or shews the way.

Præcellency (from *præcellere*) an exceeding, surpassing excellency. *Buc*.

Præcantor (Lat.) the Chanter, he that begins the tune.

Præceptible (*præceptivus*) of or belonging to precepts.

Præceptor (*Præceptor*) a Master, a Teacher, an Instructor.

Præcidaneous (*præcidaneus*) that which goes before, or is cut or killed before.

Præcinct (*Præcinctus*) is used for a Territory or certain parcel of Land, encompassed with some River, Hedge, or other mark, to distinguish it from other Lands adjacent.

Præcipice (*præcipitium*) a steep place, dangerous to go upon, a downright pitch or fall.

Præcipitate (*præcipito*) to hurl or cast down headlong, to do unadvisedly or rashly. It is also the name of a corrosive Powder, commonly called *Red Mercury*, used by Chyrurgcons to eat corrupted flesh.

Præcox (from *præcox, ocis*) early ripeness, forwardness in ripening, over-hastiness in

in ripening. *Dod. Grove*.

Præcognition (*præcognitio*) foreknowledge, prenotion, or former notice of.

Præconious (*præconius*) of or belonging to a Common Crier; also to praise or commendation.

Præconistor (Lat.) a Pre-adviser; there is a Colledge of these at *Venice*. See *Rel. Wet.* p. 170.

Præcursor (Lat. *præcursor*) a fore-messenger, a fore-rider, a fore-runner, or goer.

Prædator (*prædatorius*) of or belonging to robbing, spoiling, or piracy.

Prædestination (*Prædestination*) fore-appointment, an ordaining before what shall come after. It is most used in Divinity, and is thus defined by Sir *Walt. Ral.* in his first book, fol. 16. We can (saith he) difference *Predestination* no otherwise from *Providence* and *Præscience*, then in this: That *Præscience* onely sees, *Providence* foresees and cares for, and hath respect to all creatures, even from the brightest Angels of heaven, to the unworthiest worms of the earth: And *Predestination* is onely of men, and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly (in the common use of Divines) or Perdition, as some have used it, &c.

Prædial, } (*prædialis*)
or } of or belong-
Prædistor } ing to Lands
or Mannors.

Prædial Tythes, are of those things which arise yearly of the fruit and profit of the earth, as of Wood, Corn, Hay, &c. See *Shep. Ept. fol. 1004*. *Prædial* in the French relates properly to a Meadow.

Prædiator (Lat. *Prædiator*) a Lawyer that is expert in Actions real, or Cases concerning Lands.

Prædicable (*prædicabilis*) that may be told or spoken of abroad. In Logick there are five *Prædicables*, otherwise called *Porphyries* five Terms; viz. *Genus, Species, Differentia, Proprium, Accidens*; and are called *Prædicables à prædicando*, because they are Attributes of all things.

Prædicament (*prædicamentum*) a Term in Logick, whereof there are ten, in which every limited and bounded nature is ranked and disposed; the first called *Substance*, includes all substances whatsoever, as the four Elements, and all other creatures. The second, *Quantity*, contains all quantities, as 10, 20; a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third, called *Quality*, has under it all qualities, as *Wisdom, Art, Fortitude, Diligence, Sloth*. The fourth named *Relation*, is properly of such words as depend mutually one upon another, as a Husband and Wife, a Master and Servant. The rest are 5. *Action*, or doing. 6. *Passion*, or suffering. 7. *When*. 9. *Situation* or place 10. The *Habit*

or

or outward covering of a thing. See *Peripatetical Institutions*. *Leſ. 3. 4.*

Predicament is sometimes used in ordinary discourse, for state, condition, order, or the like.

Predicate (*pradico*) to publish, to say or tell openly; to noise abroad. In Logick it is used substantively, and signifies the latter part of a Proposition; as in saying, *John is a Scholar*, the word [*Scholar*] is called the *Predicate*, because it is spoken or affirmed of the subject *John*.

Preemption (*praemptio*) the first buying, or buying before others.

Prefect (*Præfectus*) a Ruler, Governour, or President, a Captain, a Provost, a Lord Mayor. In old *Rome*, the Prefect of the City had the hearing of all matters between Master and Servant, Buyer and Seller, Orphans and their Overseers, &c. But afterwards he did assume to himself authority to hear all causes whatsoever, within an hundred miles of *Rome*.

Prefecture (*præfectura*) a Captainship, a Lieutenantship, an Authority or Rule, an Office or little Jurisdiction. The old *Romans* called those Towns *Præfectures*, where Marts were kept, and Justice ministered.

Preferente (from *præfero*) preferment, advancement, account before, place above others.

Preſcription, a determination before.

Pregnant (*pragnans*) greiv with child or young; full of good sap and juyce; pithy, ripe, lively, strong.

Pregression (*prægressio*) a going before, an out-going or over-passing, a preventing.

Preſtigation (*præſtatio*) a tasting or assaying before.

Preignotary. See *Protonotary*.

Prejudicate (*præjudicatus*) fore-judged; determined, or condemned before.

Preſal (from *prelum*) belonging to the Preſs that Printers use. *Fuller*.

Preſarion (*prælatio*) a carrying or setting before, preferment, preference.

Preſature (Fr.) a Prelateſhip, a setting before, preference.

Preſent, either from *præſentus*, read before; or from *præſentus*, one choſen before another.

Preſtiminary. See *Liminary*.

Preſudium (Lat. *præſudium*) an entrance to a matter, a Proem. In Muſick, a *Voluntary* before the Song, a flourish or preamble, and (as you would ſay) ſigns and proſers.

Preſuſion (*præluſio*) a playing before, a flourish, the ſame with *præluſium*.

Preſmature (*præmaturus*) ripe before other, or ripe before due time and ſeaſon; untimely, coming too ſoon.

Premeditate

Premeditare (*præmeditor*) to muſe or think on a thing beforehand.

Preſmious (*præmiſus*) rich in money, gifts, preſents, and rewards.

Preſmiſſion (*præmiſſio*) a ſending before.

Preſmum (*præmium*) a reward given to him that doth any thing, a recompence. It is uſed in Schools, for a reward given to that Schollar that ſays his Leſſon, or performs his Exercise well. And among Merchants it is uſed for that ſum of money, as Eight or Ten per Cent. which the Enſured gives the Enſurer, for enſuring the ſafe return of any Ship or Merchandiſe.

Preſumtre (more properly *præmonere*) when any man for an offence committed, ſhall incur a *Præmunire*, it is meant, he ſhall incur the ſame puniſhment which is inflicted on thoſe that tranſgreſs the Statute made *An. 16 Rich. 2. cap. 15.* (commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire*) which is to be out of the King's protection, to forfeit Lands and Goods, and to be imprifoned, &c. See more in *Fuller's Hiſt. p. 148.* and ſee *Coke's 12 Rep. p. 37.* of the force of the Statute at preſent.

Preſuſition (*præmuſſio*) a fortifying or fencing beforehand.

Preſortion (*prænotio*) a fore-knowing of a thing; fore-knowledge.

Preſuntious (*præſuntius*) that firſt brings tidings; that ſignifies a thing to be at hand.

Preſominate (from *præ* and *omen*) to preſage or fore-tell.

Preſorruptate (*præoccupatus*) prevented, over-reached, taken afore-hand.

Preſenſed (from the Fr. *pre-penſe*) fore-thought; as *malice præpenſed*, is malice fore-thought.

Preponderate (*præpondero*) to poiſe or weigh more; to ponder or examine before; to be of great price, or more worth.

Prepoſition (*præpoſitio*) a putting or ſetting before; a part of ſpeech ſo called.

Prepoſterous (*præpoſterum*) overthwart, out of order, contrary to all good ſaſhion; froward.

Prepoſperous (*præpoſperus*) very quick or haſty; over-haſty, raſh.

Preputure (*præputium*) the fore-skin that covers the head or nut of a man's yard; which the Hebrews uſed to cut off in Circumciſion.

Preſerogative (*prærogativa*) advantage, a preheminency, authority, and rule above others.

Preſbyterians, are thoſe that profeſs the Doctrine of *Calvin*, condemn Episcopacy in the Church, and govern it partly by Lay-Elders; and were not much known among us by that name till the long

Parliament

Parliament. that began 3. November, 1640. took the Scottish Kirk for a pattern in re-forming. See *Puritans*.

Presbyter, that kind of Government in a Church.

Prescience (*præscientia*) fore-knowledge, an understanding before-hand of a thing ere it comes to pass. See *Predestination*.

Prescind (*præscindo*) to cut or tear before; to divide or break first. Dr. Ham.

Prescription (*præscriptio*) a limiting or limitation; an appointing or determining; a Rule or Law; a long possession or continuance in possession; the course or use of a thing for a long time.

Presentaneous (*præsentaneus*) present, ready, speedy, forceable, effectual, &c.

Presentation (*presentatio*) is used properly for the act of a Patron, offering or presenting his Clerk to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift; the form whereof see in the *Regist. orig. fol. 222. a.*

Presentment, is a meer denunciation of the Jurors themselves, or some other Officer, as Justice, Constable, Searcher, Surveyor, &c. (without any information) of an offence, inquirable in the Court, whereunto it is presented. See *Lambert's Eiren. lib. 4. ca. 5. ps. 467.*

Preside (*prædeo*) to have authority or rule, to have the protection or tuition of any thing, place, or people, before

others, to have the oversight or charge.

Presidial (*præsidialis*) pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-Roy, Chief Ruler, or President.

Presidium (*præsidium*) a Garrison, all manner of aid and defence; help, comfort.

Presidiary (*præsidarius*) that is ordained to be an aid to another, pertaining to a Garrison of Soldiers; also as *Præsidial*.

Press, or *Impress* money, (from the Fr. *press*, i.e. ready; for that it binds those that have received it, to be ready at all times appointed) is a kind of an earnest money given commonly to a Soldier when he is *Impressed*, or commanded to be ready to serve in War.

Prestigēs (*præstigiæ*) de-cits, impostures, delusions, cou-sening tricks.

Prestigation (*præstigiatio*) a juggling, cou-sening, or playing Legerdemain.

Prestigiosus (*præstigiōsus*) pertaining to a Jugler or Imposter, that deceives with Legerdemain, or deludes the eyesight.

Presso (Span.) quickly; a word used by Juglers in their *Hocus Pocus* tricks.

Preterition (*præteritio*) a going over, a passing by or beyond, a surpassing.

Pretermis-sion (*prætermis-sio*) an omitting, a leaving out, a letting a thing pass, a forgetting.

Prætor

Prætor (*Prator*, so called à *Præundo*) an Officer in old time, having the Rule of an Army, the General; afterwards he had authority in Judgment, and was a Chief Justice, having other Judges sitting under him, as *Asconius* saith, to the number of seventy one, others write, seventy three; in process of time, there were so many *Prætors* chosen, as there were Countries subject to the Empire. *Tho.* At first the names of *Consul*, *Prator*, and *Judges* were all one.

Prætorian (*prætorius*) be-longing to, or attending on a *Prator*; the *Prætorian* Guard of Soldiers in old Rome, were first established by *Augustus*, and consisted of Ten thousand, every one having double the wages of a Legionary Soldier, and were in the same nature to the Emperours, as the *Fanizaries* are to the Great Turk, or as the *Mamulukes* were to the Sultans of Egypt.

Prævaricate (*prævaricor*) to make a semblance or shew to do a thing, and to do quite contrary, to betray a cause; to swerve from truth, to go out of the right way. See *Calumniate*.

Prævaricator (*Prævaricator*) he that leaves the right way, or betrays a cause; a false dealer, one that pleads by co-vin; *qui vera crimina fraudulenter occultat*, say the Civilians. The *Prævaricator* in

Cambridge is the same with the *Terra filius* in Oxford.

Præventent (*præveniens*) coming or going before, preventing.

Prævidentia (*prævidentia*) a fore-seeing, or fore-casting.

Prævious (*prævious*) that goes before, or leads the way.

Præyism (*præyismus*) is a disease, when the Yard is stretched out in length and breadth, nothing provoking the Patient to lust and desire; if it come with a beating and paining of the Yard, then the evil is called *Satyriasis*.

Pricker, a Huntsman on horse-back.

Pricket, a Fallow Male Deer, bearing that name when he is a year old complete.

Pridian (*pridianus*) of the day before.

Pridden, so King *Arthur's* Shield was called, whereon was painted the Image of the Blessed Virgin.

Primate (from *primus*, or from the Fr. *primace*) excellency, chief rule, highest estate; and particularly an Ecclesiastical dignity or command over the Archbishops and Bishops of a Kingdom or Province; and he who has this Dignity is called a *Primate* or *Metropolitan*.

Primage, is a due to the Marriners and Sailers for loading any Ship at the setting forth from any Haven. *A. 34 H. 8. ca. 14.*

Prime (*primus*) first, principal,

cipal, chief. Also the first hour of the day, in Summer at four of the clock, in Winter at eight. Also one of the Canonical hours of Prayer among the Romanists, which begins at six of the clock in the morning, and holds till nine. The Third begins at nine, and holds till twelve. The Sixth holds from twelve to three. The Ninth or *None* from three to six at night. Then begins the *Vesperas*, which holds till nine, from nine the *Compline* holds till twelve at night. *Bellarmin. de bonis oper. lib. 1. ca. 10.*

Primer, a Prayer-book of the Romanists, otherwise called the Office of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; which is divided into seven several Hours, as a memorial of the seven principal parts and hours of our Saviour's passion; viz. the *Mattins* and *Laudes*, the *Prime* or first hour, the *Third hour*, the *Sixth hour*, the *Ninth hour*, for morning. The *Even-song* and *Compline* for the Evening; and these seven hours are composed of Psalms chiefly, Hymns, Canticles, Antiphones, Versicles, Responses, and Prayers.

Primævus (*primævus*) the elder of the first age.

Primities (*primitia*) first fruits.

Primigenious (*primigenius*) that comes naturally of it self, that hath not the beginning of another, the

first, or original.

Primipotent (*primipotens*) of chief power.

Primital (from *primitia*) belonging to first fruits.

Primitive (*primitivus*) that hath no beginning of other, the first.

Primænture (from *primogenitus*) the first begetting or bringing forth. *Br.*

Primordia (*primordium*) a first beginning, offspring, original. *Bac.* It is also used Adjectively.

Primum mobile (Lat.) in the Pagan Philosophy, is the upper Heaven, supposed to give motion to all the rest.

Principalities (*principality*) the Estate or seat of a Sovereign Prince; Sovereignty, Dominion, Seignior.

Principalities, are the Second Order of the Second Hierarchy of Angels.

Primorok (*præcox*) a ripe-headed young Boy, or one that is soon or over-hasty ripe; *Non amo puerum præcoci ingenii*, I love not a Boy of too early a wit, says the Poet.

Prisage (Fr.) prising, praising, rating, valuing; also that custom or share that belongs to the King, out of such Merchandises, as are taken at Sea by way of lawful prize. *An. 31 Eliz. c. 5.*

Prisage of wine, *An. 1 H. 8. c. 5.* is a word almost out of use, now called *Butlerage*; it is a custom whereby the Prince challenges, out of every Bark

Bark laden with Wine, containing less then fourty Tun, two Tun of Wine at his price. See *Butlerage*.

Priscilla (a diminutive of *Prisca*) one of this name was a great follower of *Montanus* the arch Heretick, and one of his devillish Prophetesses, circa *An. Christi, 181.*

Priscillianists, a Sect of Hereticks, that had their name from *Priscillianus*, about the year 388. who held two gods, one good, another bad, the Creators of all things; and denied the Persons of the Blessed Trinity, with other gross absurdities.

Prisin (Gr. *μελαινά*) the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a Saw; also a Geometrical figure so called.

Prismatic Glasses (from the Gr. *Prisma*) are certain triangular solid Glasses, in which you may see variety of fine colours, &c. *White.*

Pristine (*pristinus*) old, ancient, accustomed, wonted.

Prisano (Sp.) a Favourite, a private friend.

Prisatio (*privatio*) a depriving, bereaving a withdrawing, a want, or wanting.

Prisatio (*privativus*) that deprives, bereaves, or takes away; substantively, it is a name for such monosyllabical words, which being compounded with simple words, do deprive and take away the proper sense or meaning of them, as

in Latin, *des, dis, di, ex, in,* &c. are called *Privatives*; so are *dis, un, in,* &c. in English.

Probate of Testaments, (*probatio Testamentorum*) Proving of Wills, is the producing and insinuating of dead mens Wills before the Judges appointed for that purpose. This *Probate* is made in two sorts, either in common form (which is onely by the Executors Oath) or by Witnesses.

Probational ? (*probati-*
Probatical *S. cus*) apt to try or prove.

Probatic Pond (*piscina probatica*) a Pond at Jerusalem, where those sheep were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed; it was otherwise called the *Pool Bethesda*, and the *Sheeps Pool*.

Probationer (*probator*) an approver of some deed or fact, a prover or trier; also he that is to be approved or allowed in the University for his learning, before he be admitted a Fellow.

Probatoz (from *præbo*) the place where proof or trial is made of any thing, or the Instrument that tries it.

Probatum est (Lat.) it is approved or allowed of, it hath been tried.

Probe, or *Proof* (the Fr. call it *curette*) a Chyrurgeon's Instrument, wherewith he tries the depths of wounds, sounds the bladder, and gathers together such gravel, congealed

gealed blood, or other filth, as remains in it after the stone taken out.

Probitry (*probitas*) goodness, honesty, vertue, integrity.

Probleme (*problema*) a proposition or sentence proposed, with a question annexed, In Mathematicks it is opposed to *Theoreme*, and signifies such a proposition, as is especially referred to practise, or the doing of something. *Tho.*

Problematical (*problematicus*) belonging to a *Problem*, or hard question.

Proboscide (*proboscis*) the long snout of an Elephant.

Procastity (*procacitas*) malepartness, sawciness, wantonness in craving, scoffing.

Procastitick (*Gr.*) which foregoeth; or gives beginning to another; or which is outwardly impulsive to action. *Dr. Hamm.*

Procerè (*procerus*) high, long, tall.

Procerity (*proceritas*) length, heighth, tallness.

Procers, are Irons hooked at the extremity, to settle pots in their places, and used by makers of green glass.

Procession (*processio*) a going on, proceeding, progress, passing forwards: Also that is called a *Procession*, when the Parson of the Parish with his Parishioners, visit the bounds of the Parish in *Rogation* week, singing Psalms and

praying for the fruits of the earth.

Proceffional (from *processio*) pertaining to process or proceeding.

Prochionism (*Gr.*) an error in the connexion of things, or computation of time, by saying or setting down too much.

Procidence (*procidencia*) the falling down of a thing out of its place.

Prociduous (*prociduus*) that falls out of his right place.

Procinct (*procinctus*) the state of an Army ready to give battel; Provision before any thing is done, readiness.

Procline (*proclivus*) ready to fall, inclined, subject, or bent unto.

Proclivity (*proclivitas*) inclination or disposition to any thing, easiness to fall, facility.

Proconsul (*Lat.*) he, who having been *Consul*, went out of his Magistracy at the years end, with an extraordinary Consular power, into his Countrey to govern it; It is sometimes taken for a Deputy, or one in stead or place of a Consul. Under the Emperours, those Governours of Provinces, who were appointed by the Senate and People, were called *Proconsuls*. *Goodwin.*

Procrastinate (*procrastino*) to drive off from day to day, to prolong the time to delay.

Procreate

Procreate (*procreo*) to engender, to beget, to bring forth.

Proculcation (*proculcatio*) a treading or trampling under foot.

Procurator (*Lat.*) a *Proctor*, *Factor*, or *Sollicitor*, one that looks to another mans affairs. *Procurator*, is also used for him that gathers the fruits of a Benefice for another man. And *Procuracy*, for the speciality, whereby he is authorized. *An. 3 Rich. 1. Stat. 1. ca. 2.* They are at this day in the West parts called *Proctors*. In the Republick of *Venice*, the *Procurator* is the second person in dignity.

Prodigence (*prodigentia*) prodigality, wastefulness, riot, unchristinefs.

Prodign (*prodigium*) a thing seldom seen, which signifies some great good or evil to follow; a wonder.

Prodigious (*prodigiosus*) monstrous, wonderful, marvellous, contrary to the common course of nature.

Proditious (*proditorius*) belonging to a Traitor; Traitor-like, *Sir H. Wot.*

Prodrome (*prodromus*) the fore-runner, or news-bringer of another man's coming, a preparer of the way.

Produce (*produco*) that

Produce (*produco*) which is produced or brought forth out of another; a term in Arithmetick.

Production (*productio*) the

making a thing long, a driving off, a bringing forth.

Proemie (*proemium*) a preface, or a beginning to any matter.

Profection (*profectio*) a passage or setting forth towards a Voyage, a departing, a going forth.

Profectitious. See *Adventitious*.

Profitent (*proficiens*) helping, profiting, doing much good; also used substantively, as when we say, *A.* is a good *proficient* in learning, that is, one that profits or proceeds well in it.

Profile (*Ital. profilo*) that design which shews the side, with the rising or falling of any work; as a place drawn sideways, that is, so as onely one side or moiety of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in Painting.

Profligate (*profligo*) to overthrow, to drive away, to undo, to bring to destruction, to put to flight.

Profluent (*profluentia*) abundance, plenty, flowing, store of.

Profundure (*Fr. profondeur*) profundity, depth, deepness.

Profundity (*profunditas*) deepness, of great receipt.

Profusion (*profusio*) a pouring out, spending, or needless wasting.

Progeny (*progenies*) issue, off-spring, success in blood.

Progenitor (*Lat.*) a Grandfather

father, Fore-father, or Ancestor.

Prognostike (*prognostica*) tokens or signs of a thing to come; Books treating of *Prognostication*, or things to come.

Progression (*progressio*) a going forward, a proceeding, a progress. A moneth of *Progression*. See *Moneth*.

Progressional (*progressus*) that hath passed or gone forward. *Br.*

Prohibition (*prohibitio*) a forbidding. Also a Writ framed for the forbidding any Court, either Spiritual or Secular, to proceed in any Cause there depending, upon suggestion, that the cognition thereof belongs not to the said Court. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 39. G.*

Prohibitory (*prohibitorius*) that belongs to forbidding.

Projections (*projectus*) cast out and nourished by a stranger, flung away, as of no account.

Projection (*projectura*) the jutting or leaning out in Pillars, or other buildings; the coping of a Wall.

Prostration (*prolatio*) a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging.

Prostrari (*prolatio*) a speaking or pronouncing, a shewing or bringing forth, a delaying.

Prolegate (*Prolegatus*) a Deputy, Legat, or one that stands for a Legat.

Proleptic (*prolepsis*) a na-

tural fore-knowledge conceiv'd in the mind; hence a figure in speaking, whereby we prevent and avoid what another intended to alledge against us.

Proleptical, belonging to the Figure *Prolepsis*, or to fore-knowledge. *Proleptical time*, is that which is fixed in the Chaos. *Greg.*

Proletarian (*proletarius*) **Proletarianus** (*proletarius*) **Proletaneous** (*proletaneus*) of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Common-wealth but only a supply of children. *Hudibras.*

A Proletarian speech (*proletarius sermo*) the common and vulgar speech, complement or words of course; as when one says to his friend, *Pardon my boldness*; and the other answers, *You are not so bold as welcome*; or the like. *Tho.*

Prolific (*prolificus*) fruitful, that breeds or brings forth issue apace.

Procreation (*procreatio*) a making fruitful. *Br.*

Prolix (*prolixus*) long, large, high, liberal, sumptuous.

Prolixity (*prolixitas*) length, largeness, abundance.

Prologue (*prologus*) a preface, a fore-speech. The *Prologue* is such, that either opens the state of the Comedy or Fable; or such as commends it, or the Poet, to the people; or such as refutes the objections

ons and cavils of adversaries.

Proloquutor (*Lar.*) he that speaks before or for others, or that speaks at length; The Speaker or Chair-man of each Convocation-house, or of a Synod, is so termed. His office is to command the Clerk to call the names of such as are of that house, when he sees cause, to cause all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the suffrages, and such like.

Prolusio (*prolusio*) an essay or flourish, made to try what one can do, before he fight indeed; a proof.

Prolyte (*Prolyta*) a Licentiate of the Laws, or one that has studied the Law four years.

Promenade. See *Pourmenade*.

Prometheus, son to *Japetus*, who for stealing fire out of Heaven, to make life in his Images, was by *Jupiter* bound to *Caucasus*, where an Eagle gnawed his heart, &c. Hence the fire of *Prometheus*, Poetically used.

Prominence (*prominentia*) the extending or jutting of a thing out or over; a Penthouse. By this word Anatomists understand what portion soever notably surmounts the parts circumjacent in thickness, as a hill the plain.

Prominent (*prominens*) appearing or standing out further then another, or above and before others, extending

to, hanging over.

Promiscuous (*promiscuus*) confused, mingled, common to many; indifferent, mixed, without order or consideration.

Promissary, he to whom a promise is made.

Promontory (*Promontorium*) *q. mons in mare prominens*) a hill lying out; as an elbow of Land in the Sea; a mountain or head of Land butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters (*promotores*) are those who in popular and penal Actions defer their names, or complaint of offenders, having part of the profit for their reward. These were called among the *Romans*, *Quadruplatores*, or *Delatores*. They belong especially to the Exchequer, and Kings Bench. *Smith, de Republ. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14.*

Promptitude (*promptitudo*) readiness, quickness, promptness.

Promptuary (*promptuarium*) a Cellar, a Store-house, a Spense, a Buttery.

Promulgation (*promulgatio*) a publishing, a proclaiming, a noising abroad. The Law was hanged up publickly in the Market-place, for three Market days; which kind of publishing was termed, *Legis Promulgatio*, *quasi, promulgatio*.

Pronephew (*pronepos*) a Nephews son.

Pronus (*pronus*) having the

face down, inclined, stooping downward, ready, easie.

Propagare (*propago*) to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young may be planted, to make to spread; to extend or dilate.

Propellere (from *propello*) driven or put away afar off, thrust or set forwards.

Propension (*propensio*) inclination of mind, readines, proneness, propensity.

Propense (*propensus*) heavy, greatly inclined, very ready and prone to.

Propere (*propere*) to go quickly or hastily, to say or do quickly, to make haste or speed.

Propertus (*propertus*) right to, quality of a thing, &c. To make a property of a man, signifies so to use him, that he contribute no more to business then Cloaths to Action; the Accoutrements of Actors being called *Properties*.

Prophecie (*propheta*) to prophecy or foretell things to come, to sing praises to God; to preach or interpret.

Prophylacticus (*prophylacticus*) preservative, or that serves in stead of an Antidote. Dr. Ham. *Paran*.

Propinatio (*propinatio*) a drinking to one, a bidding one drink,

Propinquitas (*propinquitus*) nearness, neighbourhood; also affinity, alliance, kindred,

Propitiare (*propitio*) to

reconcile and appease God with Sacrifices, to please, to pacifie; also to assuage or mitigate.

Propitiatorium (*propitiatorium*) the place where God is pacified; also a Table or Cover set on the Ark of the Old Testament, on either side whereof was a Cherubin of Gold, with the wings spread over the *Propitiatory*, and their faces looking one towards another. It is also used adjectively, as belonging to such a Sacrifice.

Propitius (*propitius*) not displeased, merciful, favourable, propice, gentle.

Propositio (*propositio*) that whereby we shew what we will speak or prove, a sentence or matter propounded, a Question or Position. In *Logick* the first part of a *Syllogism* is called the *Proposition* or *Major*; and this hath three parts, *Subjectum*, *Predicatum*, and *Copula*; as, *Peter is a man*, *Peter* is the *Subject*, *Man* is the *Predicate* or *Attribute*, and the Verb [*is*] the *Copula*, or tying them together.

Propraetor (Lat.) a Lieutenant appointed by the Emperor to govern a Province with the Authority of a *Prator*, a Lord Justice. The Translator of *Livy* saith, 'tis more properly he, who having been *Prator*, went out of his Magistracy at the years end, and was sent into his Province again with full authority of *Prator*.

Proprietary

Proprietary (*proprietary*) he to whom the propriety of a thing belongs; It is most commonly used for him that hath the fruits of a Benefice to him and his heirs or successors, as in time past Abbots and Priors had to them and their successors. See *Appropriation*.

Propudiosus (*propudiosus*) that is filchily abused in lechery, or full of shameful infamy.

Propugnaculum (*propugnaculum*) a Fortress, a strong hold, a Bulwark, a Defence, a Block-house.

Propugnator (Lat.) a defender, a maintainer, one that fights in defence of some person.

Propulsio (*propulsio*) a putting away, a driving back, a chasing forward, a repelling.

Propulsorius (*propulsorius*) that serves to put away, or drive back.

Prorepsson (*prorepsson*) a creeping forward, a stealing forward by little and little, a growing, spreading, or coming forth. *Icon. Basil.*

Prozer (Lat.) a Viceroy, he that in the King's absence supplies his place, and represents his person.

Prozitare (*prozitare*) to provoke, to allure, to stir up, to exasperate.

Prozogue (*prozogue*) to prolong, defer, or put off till another day, to continue. As we say, The Parliament is *Pro-*

rogued, when it is put off, *sine die*, but not ended. The Romans (if they did impose a Law to be made by the People) were said, *rogare legem*, because of asking, moving, or perswading to enact the same, *velitis jubestisne Quirites*, &c. from whence came *Pro-rogare legem*, to continue a Law which was in being, for a longer time; and *abrogare*, to repeal or abrogate it for the time to come, unless upon some further consideration, it were thought fit to be restored.

Prosaick (*prosaicus*) that is in Prose and not in Meeter, pertaining to Prose.

Proscissum (*proscissio*) a cutting up, a tilling, a plowing, a manuring land.

Proscription (*proscriptio*) the manner of condemnation when it is proclaimed, that whoever findes a man, may lawfully kill him, and have a reward; a designing or exposing to slaughter; also publick sale.

Proscript (from *proscribo*) an Out-law, a man designed or exposed to slaughter, a proscribed or attainted person. Those were termed *Proscripti*, who were not onely exiled and banished their Countrey, but had their goods seized and confiscated.

Proselyte (*proselytus*) a stranger turned to our fashion of living, or converted to our Religion. It signified of old

one converted from Heathenism to the Religion of the Jews. (*Acts* 2. 10. and 13. 43.)

Prosimetrical (*prosimetricus*) consisting partly of Prose, partly of Meeter or Verse.

Prosodia (*Prosodia*) the art of accenting, the rule of pronouncing words truly, long and short.

Prosodian, one skill'd in that Art.

Protoporcea (*Gr.*) a disguising, a feigning of a person to speak.

Prospect (*prospectus*) a view or sight afar off.

Prospitencia (*prospitencia*) providence, fore-sight.

Prospicuous (*prospicuous*) goodly, or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen afar off.

Prostermaton (from *prosterma*) an overthrowing a falling flat, a vanquishing, a laying along.

Prostitute (*prostituta*) she that for money suffers her self to be abused by all that come, a common Harlot.

Prostrate (*prostratus*) lying flat, overthrown, destroyed.

Propositi (*Gr.*) a proposition or declaration; also the first part of a Comedy. See *Catastasis*.

Proptarch, pertaining to *Proptasis*; also he that lays open the Argument, or speaks the Prologue in a Comedy, and appears no more, is called

Protatica persona.

Proterend (*protendo*) to set, cast, or stretch forth; to spread abroad, to defer or prolong.

Protestants, were first so called from their *Protestation* made at the Imperial City of *Spires*, in the *Palatinate* of *Rhene* in *Germany*, in the year 1529. *Heyl*.

Proteus, a god of the Sea, who, as Poets feign, was able to turn himself into any shape. Hence the Proverb, *Proteo mutabilior*, more changeable then *Proteus*.

Protos (*Gr.*) *primus*, the first or chief, and is often used in composition. As,

Protocol (*protocolum*) that is first made and needs correction; the upper part of the leaf of a Book, bearing out above the rest, wherein the name or title is written.

Protosote (*protosolum*) the first leaf.

Protomartyr (*Gr.*) the first Martyr or Witness, which was *St. Stephen* of the New Testament; for *St. John Baptist* died before the consummation of the Old Law.

Protonotary (*Protonotarius*) a chief Scribe or Secretary; a chief Clerk, of which there are three in the Common-pleas, and one in the Upper-Bench.

Protoplast (*protoplastus*) first formed or made; an Attribute or Epithet most proper for *Adam*. If from *Protoplastes*, it may signifie Almighty God, the

the first framer of all things.

Prototype (*prototypus*) the first pattern, or the original type, model or form.

Prototypographer (*Prototypographus*) the chief Printer.

Protractor (*Lat.*) a prolonger or drawer out; also a Mathematical Instrument, made of Brass, used in Surveying Land.

Protreptick (*protrepticus*) doctrinal, or instructive.

Protrude (*protrudo*) to thrust forward, to thrust into ones lap or bosom: *Bac.*

Protrusion (*protrusio*) a thrusting forward. *Br.*

Protruberant (*protruberans*) swelling, or puffing up.

Protypie (*protypum*) that is made for an example or copy; an image or form whereof moulds are made, in which things of metall or earth are cast.

Probang, an Instrument made of Whalebone, to cleanse the stomach.

Probedore (*Ital. Proveditore*) a foreseer, one that takes order for it; it is an Officer among the *Venetians*; In War their General (being most commonly a stranger) is supervised by two *Proveditors*, without whom, he may not attempt any thing.

Proberity (*provexitas*) greatness of age, the being well grown in years, or well studied in any Art.

Providence. See *Predestination*.

Proverbial (*proverbialis*) belonging to a Proverb, Adage, or old saying.

Providence, the Governour of the Island *Zant*, so called. See *Provedore*.

Provincial (*Provincialis*) pertaining to a Province; which is most usually taken for the Circuit of an Archbishops Jurisdiction. Among Friars, and others Religious, he who is the chief of his Order in such a Province, is their *Provincial*. *A. 4 H. 4. cap. 17.*

Proviso (*Lat.*) is a condition inserted into any Deed or other matter, upon the observance whereof, the validity of the whole consists.

Provisional, onely for a season, continuing but for a time; done by way of *Proviso*, or foresight.

Prowl, to pilfer or steal small things in the night.

Prow (*Fr.*) *proue* the fore-part or fore-castle of a ship; also a point advancing it self out of a building, as the *Prow* out of a ship.

Provost (*Fr. Prevost*) the President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church; also a principal Magistrate or Judge in a good Town. In *France* there are several sorts and degrees of *Provosts*, of which see *Cotgrave* in *Prevost*.

Provisional, of or pertaining to a *Provost*.

Proximity (*proximitas*) the highest degree of kindred, lineage, neighbourhood, nearness.

ness, a near likeness of.

Prudentiality (from *prudencia*) prudence, or an aptness to breed prudence. *Br.*

Pruinous (*pruinus*) frosty, in danger to be hurt with frost.

Prunella's, a fruit like small Figs, restorative, and good to comfort the heart.

Prurient (*pruriens*) having the itch; also having a lust or desire to a thing.

Pruriginous (*pruriginosus*) full of the itch.

Prutenicks, or **Prutenic Tables**, are certain Tables framed, for finding out the Celestial motions, by *Erasmus Reinholdus*, a Mathematical Professor in *Wittenburg*, first published in the year 1551. and dedicated to *Albertus Marquis of Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*, whence they took name.

Psallotrichast (*Psallotrichasta*) a singer to the Harp.

Psalm (*Psalmus*) a song made of short verses and sentences, where many superfluous words are cut off: It comes of an Hebrew word, which has the signification of pruning, or cutting off superfluous twigs.

Psalmist (*Psalmista*) he that makes or sings Psalms, an attribute usually and most properly given to King *David*, who is called the Divine *Psalmist*.

Psalmody (*psalmodia*) a singing or playing together on

an instrument; a singing of Psalms together.

Psalmography (*psalmographia*) the writing of Psalms.

Psalterp (*Psalterium*) a musical Instrument like a Harp, with ten strings, but more pleasant; some call it a Shalm, to play holy Hymns upon, and to sing unto in playing; others say, it was an Instrument three square, of 72 strings, and of incomparable sweetness; as *Mersennus* describes it.

Psephism (*Psephisma*) a Decree, Statute, Law, or Ordinance.

Pseudos (*Gr.*) false or counterfeit, and is often used in composition; As,

Pseudodox (*Gr.*) false glory, or that which is falsely glorious.

Pseudography (*pseudographia*) false or counterfeit writing, or writing of a forged matter; also false spelling words in writing. *Fuller.*

Pseudologer (*pseudologus*) a false speaker, a liar.

Pseudomancy (*pseudomantia*) a false or counterfeit Divination.

Pseudomartyr (*Gr.*) a false witness or martyr.

Pseudonymat (*pseudonymus*) that hath a false or counterfeit name.

Pseudoprophet (*Pseudopropheta*) a false Prophet or Teacher.

Psorophthalmia (*psorophthalmia*) scurviness of the brows,

brows, with an itch.

Psychomachy (*psychomachia*) a war betwixt the soul and body.

Psisane (*psisana*) Barley husked, and sodden in water. *Frumenty*; or (some will have it) a kind of Physick-drink, or Porridge made of Barley-meal.

Puberty (*pubertas*) the age of 14 years in men, and 12 in women; youth, or the blossoms of it.

Pubescent (*pubescens*) beginning to have a beard or hair; or coming to fourteen years of age in man, & twelve in women.

Publican (*Publicanus*) he that farms or collects the common Rents and Revenues of the King or People. One who bought or farmed (by great) the Emperour's Tribute. It was an odious name among the Jews, because they were commonly men of ill conscience that exercised that Office. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 6.

Publication (*publicatio*) a publishing or making common. In Chancery we say, a cause is come to *Publication*, when the Plaintiff hath exhibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and Witnesses are examined; then the Court either by special order, or of course, grants *Publication*, or a publishing of the proofs; that is, liberty for both parties to take out the Depositions of the Witnesses, whereby to prepare for a Hearing.

Puretage (*Fr.*) Virginity, Maidenhead.

Pudicity (*pudicitia*) to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed.

Pudibund } (*pudibundus*)
Pudibundous } shame-fac'd, bashful, modest, honest.

Pudicity (*pudicitia*) chastity, honesty, cleanness of life, purity.

Pudor (*Lat.*) bashfulness, chastity, virginity, moderation.

Puerility (*puerilitas*) childishness, boyishness, trifling simplicity.

Puerperous (*puerperus*) that beareth children; or causeth to bear and bring forth, or be delivered of a child.

Pugil (*Lat.*) a Champion, a strong fighter, one that fights with the fist.

Pugil (*pugillus*) a little fist, a little or small handful. Among Physicians it is as much as may be holden betwixt three fingers.

Pugillation (*pugillatio*) the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists.

Pugnacity (*pugnacitas*) a sharp desire or appetite to fight; contention, fighting.

Pugnatorp (*pugnatorius*) of or belonging to a fighter.

Pulchritude (*pulchritudo*) beauty, fairness, talness of person.

Pulicine (*pulicinus*) pertaining to a Flea.

Pulicosity (*pulicositas*) abundance of Fleas.

Pullation (*pullatio*) a hatching or bringing up Chickens.

Pullulate

Pullulare (*pullulo*) to spring, to cast forth buds, to cast forth young.

Pulmentarious (*pulmentarius*) of, or belonging to, or made with Pottage, or Gruel.

Pulmonarious (*pulmonarius*) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulmonat (from *pulmo*) belonging to the Lungs / or Lights.

Pulp (*pulpa*) the brawn of flesh, or fleshy part of the body; the substance or hard pith of any thing.

Pulsation (*pulsatio*) a beating, striking or thumping; a striking of strings, or playing on Instruments.

Pulsator (Lat.) one that knocks or strikes.

Pulsticat (*pulsticus*) wherewith pottage, pap, or such like meat is made.

Pulverize (*pulvero*) to break or dissolve into dust, to reduce or beat into powder.

Pulverous ? (*pulver-*
Pulverulent *us*) dusty, of dust, full of dust.

Pumicate (*pumico*) to polish, to make smooth with, or like, a *Pumice*.

Pumice-stone (*pumex, isis*) is spongy and full of little holes, and is used to make Parchment smooth, and to rid away hairiness.

Pumper-ball (Fr. *Pom-pette*) the Ball wherewith Printers beat or lay Ink on the Form of Letters at the Press.

Punchion of wine (Fr. *poinson*) contains 80 of our gallons.

Puncto (Ital.) a point, a little prick, the least portion of a thing.

Punctillo (dim. of *puncto*) a very little point, a thing of no moment.

Pundonnoze (i. e. *punctum honoris*) a Challenge, Bravado, or point of Honour. *Lo. Her. H. 8.*

Pungency (from *pungo*) a pricking, grieving, or nipping.

Punick (*punicus*) red as Scarlet. **Punick faith** (*punica fides*) falshood, perjury, breach of promise. **Punic Tongue**, is the old Hebrew Language, somewhat altered from the original pronunciation. *Brerewood's Enquiries*, p. 51.

Punition (*punitio*) punishment, chastisement, correction.

Punp (from the Fr. *puisse*) younger, born after; also that hath studied less time, or been fewer years in an University.

Pupill (*pupilla*) the ball or apple of the eye, the sight of the eye; also a woman-child within age, that hath no Mother alive, a Ward.

Pupill (*pupillus*) a fatherless child, a man-child within age, and Under-ward, an Orphan: In the University it is taken for a young Scholar, under the tuition of another.

Purgatory (*purgatorium*) a purgation, or state of purging. The Council of *Trint*, *Sect. 15.* defines, that there is a *Purgatory*, and that the souls

souls detained there, are benefited by the prayers of the faithful. And the Roman Catholicks hold, that the souls of Christians, nor dying in a perfect estate, remain in a condition which may be eased and meliorated, by the Prayers, Oblations, and Charity of the living; and they cite *St. Augustine* for it, *de verbo Apost. Serm. 32.*

Purification (*purificatio*) a purifying, cleansing, or purging.

Purificator (*purificatorium*) the little linnen cloth with which the Priest wipes the *Chalice*.

Purim, a Lottery, or the Feast of Lots, among the ancient Jews; so called from the Persian word *Pur*, which signifies a Lot. It was instituted by *Mordecai*, in remembrance of their delivery from *Haman*. *Moses and Aaron*. p. 138.

Puritan, both name and thing began in *England* (according to *Gerebrand*) in the year 1566. and was so called from the pretended purity of their doctrine, which is that of *John Calvin*.

Puritans (says *Dr. Peirce*) are properly things, which being inwardly full of filth, do either esteem themselves pure, or would fain by others be so esteemed. *New Discoverer discovered.* See *Presbyterians*.

Purlien (from the Fr. *pur*, i. e. *purus*; and *lien*, i. e. *locus*)

is all that ground near any Forest, which being made Forest by *Hen. 2. Rich. 1.* or King *John*, was, by perambulations grafted by *Hen. 3.* severed again from the same. In which *Purlue*, it was lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he could dispend fourty shillings *per annum* of Free-hold, &c. See *Manwood*, part 1, p. 151, 157.

Purlain (Fr. *pourloigner*) to pilfer or steal.

Purplean (*purpureus*) of or like purple, blewish.

Purulent (*purulentus*) full of matter and filthiness; as is an Imposthume, or other running sore; filthy, irksome, mattery.

Purbepoz (Fr. *Pourvoyeur*) an Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn & other Victual, for the house of him whose Officer he is; a Provider.

Pusillanimous (*pusillanimus*) faint-hearted, cowardly.

Pusillanimitie (*pusillanimitas*) faint-heartedness, cowardize.

Pustule (*pustula*) a blister, push, little wheal, bladder, or Blain; also small Pox.

Putative (*putativus*) reputed, imaginary, supposed, esteemed. *Bac.*

Putatory (*putatorius*) belonging to the cutting, dressing, or pruning Trees.

Puteal (*putealis*) of or belonging to a Pit or Well.

Putrid (*putidus*) that has an

ill flavour, stinking; with too much affectation.

Puroz (Lat.) a stink or ill flavour.

Putrescence (from *putresco*) rottenness, corruption. *Br.*

Putrid (*putrida*) rotten, corrupt, running with water or matter.

Putty, a powder used by Artificers, made of calcin'd Tin. *Hist. of Metals.*

Pygmachy (*pygmachia*) a fighting with Hurlbats or Clubs.

Pyker, alias **Pykar**, a kind of Ship. *An. 31 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 2.*

Pygmies (*Pygmai*) a Dwarfish people in the uttermost Mountains of India, in height not passing one cubit, their women bring forth children at five years, and at eight are accounted old. Fame goes, that they have continual wars with Cranes, by whom they are often worsted, &c. But Dr. Brown in his *Vulg. Er. chap. 21.* with good reason makes doubt, whether there are, or ever were any such creatures.

Pythadion, a kind of Song. See *Bacchylion*.

Pyramid (*Pyramis, idis*) a great building of stone or other matter, broad and four square beneath; upwards, the higher it goes, the smaller and sharper, till it ends in a point like our Spire Steeples. See *Obelisk*.

Pyramidal, or **Pyramidal** (*Pyramidalis*) of, or like a *Pyramid*, broad beneath, and sharpening upwards.

Pyramidographia (*Pyramidographia*) a writing, treating, or describing of *Pyramids*; whereof Mr. *Greaves* has wrote a Book.

Pyratral. See *Piratical*.

Pyre (*pyra*) an heap of wood (as *Cypress*, *Fir*, *Larix*, and *Yew*) made for the burning a dead body. Dr. *Br.* in his *Hydriotaphia*.

Pyrenæan Mountains, (*Pyrenæi Montes*) are those great Hills which divide France from Spain.

Pyrrhonian, belonging to *Pyrrho*, a Sceptic Philosopher of *Greece*, who thought nothing certain; Hence *Pyrrhonian incredulity*.

Pyrrhonism, the Doctrine or Tenets of *Pyrrho*.

Pyromancy (*pyromantia*) divination by fire.

Pythagoræal (*Pythagoræicus*) of or pertaining to *Pythagoras* the Philosopher, or his opinion of the transmigration of souls from one body to another;

Pythagoreism, the Tenets or Opinion of *Pythagoras*.

Pythian Games (*Pythia*) certain Games instituted in *Greece* to the honour of *Apello*, in memory of his vanquishing the great Dragon *Pytho*, sent by *Juno* to persecute his mother *Lato*.

Pytho

Pytho (Gr.) a man that prophesieth, and tells things to come, by a devillish spirit in him; also a Serpent.

Pythonesse (*Pythonesis*) she that is possessed with such a spirit; a Prophetess.

Pythontism, the art of prophesying by a devillish spirit. *Mora*.

Pythontical (*pythonticus*) that is possessed with such a spirit.

Pyx (*Pyxis*) a box, properly made of Box-tree; But among Roman Catholics it is the vessel or resting place of the blessed Sacrament.

The Goldsmiths of London had a custom once a year to weigh Gold in the *Star-chamber*, before the Privy-Council and King's Attorney. This solemn weighing by a word of Art they called the *Pix*.

Q

Quackfather (Belg.) a peddling Chirurgeon; one that cures with Simples; a simple Physician, a Mountebank.

Quadragesimal (*quadragesimus*) of or belonging to forty years.

Quadragesimal (*quadragesimalis*) pertaining to Lent, or to the first Sunday in Lent, which is also called *Quadragesima Sunday*.

Quadrant (Fr.) a Sundial.

Quadrain (Fr.) a Stanza or staff of four Verses.

Quadrangle (*quadrangulum*) a square plot or figure, having four angles or corners, and four sides.

Quadrangular (*quadrangulus*) four corner'd, four square.

Quadrant (*quadrans*) the fourth part of a pound, or of any number or measure; Also a Mathematical Instrument so called, being a quarter of a Circle.

Quadrantal (Lat.) a figure square every way like a *Dice*; Also used Adjectively from *quadrantal*, four fingers thick, or three inches.

Quadrat (*quadratum*) a Geometrical square, whereby the distance and height of a place is known afar off, by looking through certain sights fixed thereon. *Min*.

Quadrat (*quadratus*) squared, four square, great and strong: A square number is that which is made by multiplying some one number in it self, as four of two, and nine of three.

Quadrature (*quadratura*) a square, or the squaring of any thing.

Quadrifrons (*quadricornis*) having four horns.

Quadrifennial (*quadrienis*) of four years.

Quadrifennial (*quadrifennius*) a man four times married:

Quadrifennial (*quadrifennius*)

rim) pertaining to a Chariotman.

Quadrigenarius (*quadrigenarius*) of forty, that contains forty.

Quadrilateral (*quadrilaterus*) that hath four sides.

Quadrigenarius (*quadrigenarius*) that contains four hundred.

Quadrupartite (*quadrupartitus*) divided into four parts.

Quadrirème (*quadrirémis*) a Ship or Galley with four Oars on a seat; or rather a Galley, wherein every Oar hath four men to draw it. See *Quinquème*.

Quadrissyllable (*quadrissyllabus*) that hath four syllables.

Quadriviat (*quadrivialis*) consisting of four ways, or that hath four turnings or partings.

Quadrupedant (*quadrupedans*) that goes on four feet.

Quadrupedal (*quadrupes, eda*) a general name for any thing that hath four feet.

Quadruple (*quadruplus*) four times so much, four-fold.

Quadruplication (*quadruplicatio*) the doubling or folding a thing four times, a repeating, or making four times over.

Quadruplicate (*quadruplico*) to make four times so much as it was, to double four times.

Quakers, a modern Sect, not much differing from the

old Enthusiasts, and took name from their trembling and *quaking*, when in their Raptures and Enthusiasms, they vainly pretend the Spirit of God comes upon them.

Quandary, a man is said to be in a *quandary*, when he is in a study, or doubt what to do, or when to act what he hath in thought: and 'tis conjectured to come from *quando ara*, for that in the time of Heathenism, people would ask, *Quando ara*, when shall the Sacrifice be made? or when will the Altar be ready? Others derive it from the Fr. *Qu'en dirajie*, i. What shall I say or do?

Quarant (*quarenta*, Sp.) forty. See *Quarantain*.

Quartern (Fr. *quart d'escu*) the fourth part of a French Crown; a silver coin in France, worth about eighteen pence of our money.

Quarantain (Fr.) Lent; also a term of forty days, during which prayers or other devotions are in some places poured out for the dead; some time it is taken for forty days truce or cessation; sometime for an indulgence or releasing of forty days penance. Also the forty days which a Merchant, coming from an infected Port, stays on shipboard, for clearing himself. See *Pratique*.

Quarentine (from the Fr. *Quarantine*) is a benefit allowed by the Law of England, to the Widow of a Landed man deceased, whereby she may challenge

challenge to continue in his chief Mansion-house by the space of forty days after his decease. Of this, see *Bract. l. 2. cap. 40*. And if the Heir or any other attempt to eject her, she may have the Writ de *Quarantina habenda*. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 161*.

Quarry (besides that of stones) signifies among Hunters, a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; or Venison it self taken by hunting.

Quarrit (Fr.) the fourth part of a Spanish Real; a small coyn worth our three half-pence.

Quartane (*quartanus*) belonging to the fourth; as a *Quartan Ague*, so called, because it comes every fourth day.

Quartary (*quartarius*) the fourth part of a Sextary; also a quarter of a pound.

Quarter (among Timbermen and Carpenters) is a piece of Timber commonly four square, and four inches thick, as it were, a quarter or fourth part of a Beam. Of Corn or Malt it is eight Strikes.

Quarrit Aspect, a term in Astronomy. See *Aspect*.

Quartz, a kind of Flint, which contains Silver of its own colour, and Lead.

Quassation (*quassatio*) a shaking, or bruising; a brandishing.

Quater Cousins (Fr. *quatre cousins*) those that are in the last degree of kindred, or

fourth Cousins: therefore we commonly say, such persons are not *Quater Cousins*, when they are not good friends.

Quaternary (*quaternarius*) containing four in number.

Quaternon (*quaternio*) four, or any thing divided by the number four. A Quire with four sheets, or a sheet folded into four parts.

Quaternity (*quaternitas*) the number four, which (says Dr. Brown) stands much admired, not onely in the quaternity of the Elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the Letters of the name of God, which in the Latin, Greek, Arabian, Persian, Hebrew, and Egyptian consists of that number; and was so venerable among the Pythagoreans, that they swore by it. *Vulg. Er. 206*.

Quaber in singing (from *quatio*, to shake; *quia vox cantando quatitur*) and *semiquaver*, are the quickest times in Musick. See *Sembrief*.

Quercine (*quercinus*) Oken, made of Okes.

Querculane (*querculanus*) the same.

Querimonious (from *querimonia*) that complains, or makes moan.

Querpo. See *Guerpo*.

Querulous (*querulus*) that complains, or is full of complaints; sounding, singing, chirping, shrill.

Quessuarp & (*quassuarum*) that exer-

exerciseth a craft, to the end to gain thereby. *Br.*

Quern (Belg.) a Hand-mill, as a Pepper Quern, a Mill to grind Pepper.

Quest (from the Lat. *quero*) an inquiry, search, inquisition, or seeking.

Questmen. See *Sidemen*.

Quæstor (Lat. *Quæstor*) a Treasurer of the common Treasure, or of Wars; also a Judge of criminal matters.

Quinar (*quinarum*) containing five.

Quiddity (*quidditas*) the essence, being, or definition of a thing; a term in Philosophy; also a querk or subtle question.

Quidditative (*quidditativus*) essential, intrinsecal, or belonging to the inmost being of a thing. *Per. Inst.*

Quid pro quo, is an artificial speech in our Common Law, signifying as much as the Greek *συνδλλαγμα*, among the Civilians, which is a mutual protestation or performance of both parties to a Contract, as a Horse and Ten pound between the buyer and seller. *Kitch. fol. 184.* And is used in our common speech, *One for another*; as to render one, *Quid pro quo*, i.e. to give him as good as he brings. And by Apothecaries, when, in stead of one thing, they use another of the same nature.

Quiescent (*quiescens*) resting, being at quiet.

Quiescent est, he is quiet or acquit; it is commonly used for an acquittance or discharge upon an account: especially in the Court of Exchequer.

Quilber quippe. Each Bench of the *Inner Temple* pays 6 d. at dinner, and 4 d. at supper for *Battles*, or Exceedings, without account. And at the end of each Term, the whole charge of Exceedings is cast up by the Steward, in discharge whereof, every Bench pays his proportion, which is called his *Quilibet quippe*.

Quincunial, pertaining to *Quincunx*, which is five ounces; also an exact planting of Trees in an Orchard, that is, the Rows and Orders so handsomely disposed, or five Trees so set together, that a regular angularity, and through prospect is left on every side. *Dr. Br. Cyrus Garden.*

Quincupedat (Lat.) a measure or rule of five foot long.

Quindertmhtr (Lat.) one of the Fifteen Magistrates that governed a Common-wealth, and were jointly in Office.

Quingenarious (*quingenarius*) of five hundred, or weighing five hundred pound.

Quinquagesima Sunday, is always that which we vulgarly call *Shrove Sunday*; so called, either because it is the fiftieth day before *Easter*, or the fifth Sunday before *Passion Sunday*. See *Sexagesima*.

Quinquangle (*quinquangulus*)

gulus) five corner'd, having five angles or corners.

Quinque-libral (*quinque-libralis*) of five pound weight.

Quinquennial ? (*quinquennialis*) that lasteth five years, is done from five years to five years, or is five years old.

Quinquupartite (*quinquupartitus*) divided into five parts.

Quinquereme (*quinqueremis*) is a Galley, wherein every Oar hath five men to draw it; the *Quadriremes* had four to an Oar; and the *Triremes* three. Some have thought that the *Quinqueremes* had five ranks of Oars, one over another, and the other Gallies ratably fewer; but had this been so, they must then have had five decks, each over other, which has seldom been seen in ships of a thousand Tuns; nor could the third, fourth or sixth ranks have reached the water with their Oars. *Sir Walt. Ral. Hist. lib. 5.* Also a little Ship, Galley, or Barge, that has five Oars on a side.

Quinquieshtr (Lat.) one of the five that are in the like Office and Authority.

Quinquiplicate (*quinquiplico*) to multiply by fives or double five times.

Quintage (from *quintus*) a fifth part, or a laying out of the fifth part of an inheritance for younger Brethren.

Quintain, a game or sport

still in request at Marriages, in some parts of this Nation, specially in *Shropshire*; the manner now corruptly thus, A *Quintin*, Butters, or thick Plank of Wood is set fast in the ground of the High-way, where the Bride and Bridegroom are to pass; and Poles are provided, with which the young men run a Tilt on Horse-back; and he that breaks most Poles, and shews most activity, wins the Garland. But *Stow* in his *Survey of London*, p. 76. says, That in *Anno 1253*. the youthful Citizens, for an exercise of their activity, set forth a game to run at the *Quintin*; and whosoever did best, should have a Peacock for prize, &c.

Quintal (Span.) a certain weight. See *Kintal*.

Quintessence (*quinta essentia*) the virtue, force, or spirit of a thing; it is a certain subtle and spiritual substance, extracted out of a thing, by separation from its corruptible elements; differing really from its essence; as *Aqua vita*, of the spirit of Wine, &c.

Quintessential (*quintessentialis*) belonging to quintessence.

Quintile (*quintilis*) the moneth *July*, the fifth moneth from *March*, reckoning it for one. See *July*.

Quintuple (*quintuplus*) five times so much, five-fold.

Quinzain (Fr.) a term or delay of fifteen days; also a staff of fifteen verses.

Quirinal (*quirinalis*) pertaining to one of the seven Hills of Rome, called *Quirinalis*, or to Rome it self. See *Esquilinus*.

Quirister, a Singer in a Quire, a Quire-man, a Chorister.

Quiritation (*quiritatio*) a crying, bewailing, a calling for succour, properly of the Romans.

Quitter, is the dross of Tin.

Quodlibet (Lat.) what pleaseth; a quirk or quiddity. In some Schools there are *Quodlibets*, or *Quodlibetical* Questions, disputed *pro* and *con*, wherein a man may hold what part of the controversy he pleaseth; in which disputations are many witty quips, jeers, jests, &c. for entertainment of the Auditors. Thence some may call a Quip, that pleaseth some, though it offend others, a *Quodlibet*.

Quodlibet (from *quodlibet*) those that run after their own fancy or imagination, and do what they list.

Quorum, is a word of distinction used in Commissions to Justices of the Peace, and other Officers, whereby direction is given, that some business of importance shall not be done, but before them, or one of them; and it is thus expressed, *Quorum te A. B. unum esse volumus*. Hence 'tis we say, Such a Justice or Commissioner is of the *Quorum*.

Quotidian (*quotidianus*) done daily, that happens every day, ordinary.

Quotient (from *quoties*) that part, or portion, which (in the division of a thing, among many) falls to every ones share; a term in Arithmetick.

R.

Rabbetting, is a term among Joyners and Carpenters, when they channel or cut the contrary sides of two boards, half way through the thickness of them, about half an inch, and lay the one upon the other, to prevent the going through of wind or dust, and to make the joyning more strong.

Rabbi. About the time of our Saviour's Nativity, Titles began to be multiplied among the Jews, and among the rest, those of *Rab*, *Rabbi*, and *Rabban* were in special use; they are all derived from *רב* *Rabab*, signifying *multiplication* *fruit*, and they sound as much as *πολυμαθία*, that is a *Master*, or *Doctor*, eminently gifted with variety of knowledge. *Moses and Aaron*, p. 29.

Rabbinical, *Rabbi* like, of the Rabbies or Doctors.

Rabbinist, one that studies or is cunning in the works of the Rabbies; sometimes used for a Dunce.

Rabdo.

Rabdomancy (Gr.) Divination by Twigs or small Wands.

Rabettings (a term in Navigation) the letting in of the Planks to the Keel of a Ship.

Rabid (*rabidus*) wood, or mad as a Dog; furious, raging.

Racemation (*racematio*) a gathering Grapes after the great clusters are gone; a gleanings of Grapes.

Racemiferous (*racemifer*) that bears kernels, or clusters of Grapes.

Rach, or **Racha** (from the Hebr. *Rach*, i. e. to spit; or from *Rac*, i. e. light-headed, or empty) an imperfect or broken speech, proceeding from an angry mind; a word of reproach, signifying as much as a vain or empty fellow. *Matth.* 5. 23. Hence perhaps that opprobrious word of ours, a *Rachil*, or *Rake-hell*, i. e. such a one, as if one should *rake hell*, his like would not be found.

Rachel (Hebr.) a Sheep or Lamb; a woman's name.

Rack Vintage (1 H. 8. cap. 14.) is a second Vintage or Voyage by our Merchants into France, &c. for *Rack'd Wines*, i. e. Wines so cleansed and purged, that they may be, and are drawn from the Lees.

Radamant. See *Rhadamanth*.

Radiant (*radiant*) shining bright, casting beams of light, glittering.

Radiation (*radiatio*) a brightness, and casting forth bright beams.

Radical (*radicalis*) of, from, or belonging to a root.

Radical moisture (*humidum radicale*) the natural moisture, spread like a dew in all parts of a living body, wherewith the parts are nourished; which is so united with natural heat, that the one maintains the other, and both preserve life.

Radicality, the belongingness of a thing to a root.

Radicate (*radicor*) to take root, to be rooted.

Raffinage (Fr.) the refinement or quintessence of.

Raffe (Fr.) a game with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins; Hence comes our word *Rifle*; for when any Ring, Watch, or other thing is *rifled*, the parties that lay down the money for it, did most usually play at this game; so the thing was *rifled*, *quasi raffled*, or plaid for at *Raffe*.

Raft (Fr. *Radeau*) a Float-boat of Timber.

Ragor, the name of a cunning French beggar, who made a Book of all his own subtilties, and died very rich.

Rallier (Fr.) jesting, boording, sport, merriment: also a flout or scoff.

Rainger. See *Raunger*.

Ralfe (Germ.) contracted from *Radulph*, which signifies

help-council, not differing much from the Greek *Eubulus*.

Rally (Fr. *rallier*) to re-assemble, re-unite, gather dispersed, or close disjoyned things together; it is most used among Souldiers, when scattered Troops are *rallied* or re-united.

Ramage (Fr.) Boughes, Branches, or any thing that belongs thereto. Hence a *Ramago Hawk* or Faulcon, is such a one, as has been long among the Boughes and Branches, preying for himself; a *Hagard*.

Ramarture, belonging to the branches, wilde.

Ramberge (Fr.) a fashion of a long ship or sea-vessel, narrower than a Galley, but swift and easie to be governed.

Ramhuse, a compound drink; at *Cambridge*, and is commonly made of Eggs, Ale, Wine and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rose-water.

Rament (*ramentum*) a little piece scraped from Gold, Silver, or other Metall; a remnant.

Ramist, one that holds the same opinion with *Ramus*, a late famous Writer in divers Sciences.

Ramosity (*ramositas*) fullness of Boughs, boughiness.

Rampant (Fr. *rampant*) creeping, crawling, trailing along, or climbing; a term in *Heraldry*, when a Lyon or a-

ther beast is painted rearing up with his right fore-foot directly against the dexter point of the Escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

Rampier (Fr. *rempar*) Belg. *Rampart*) the wall of a Fortress, or Bulwark.

Rancid (*rancidus*) mouldy, musty, putrified, stinking, unfavoury.

Rancidity, mouldiness, mustiness.

Rancor (Lat.) a rotten or stinking favour, malice, hatred, inward grudge, rankling, despatch.

Ranger. See *Raunger*.

Ransome (Fr. *rencon*) a Redemption, most commonly by paying a sum of money for redeeming a Prisoner of War.

Ranters. See *Family of Love*.

Rapacious (*rapax, ach*) ravenous, extorting, greedy, covetous, devouring.

Rap and Ren, is a usual saying, even among the Vulgar as to get all one can *rap* and *ren*: *Rap* comes from *rapio*, to snatch; and *ren* from the Saxon *Ran*, i. rapine, or *ren*, according to *Chaucer*, signifies to pull.

Rapacity (*rapacitas*) ravishing, pillaging, and polling, extortion, greediness.

Rape (*rapina vel rapa*) is a part of a County, signifying as much as an Hundred; as *Southsex* is divided into six parts; which by a peculiar name

name are called *Rapes*, viz. The *Rape of Chichester*, of *Arundel*, of *Brember*, of *Lewis*, of *Puency*, of *Hastings*. *Cam. Brit. p. 225. and 229.* These parts are in other places called *Tythings*, *Lathes*, or *Wapentakes*. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. c. 16.*

Rape (*raptus*) is a Felony committed by a man in the violent deflowering a woman, be she old or young. *Brit. c. 1.* This offence is with us Felony in the principal and his aiders. *Anno 11 H. 4. cap. 23. Anno 1 Edw. 4. cap. 1. West. 2. cap. 13.*

Rape wine (Fr. *rapé*) a very small Wine, coming of water cast upon the Mother of Grapes, which have been pressed; also the Wine which comes from a Vessel filled with whole and sound Grapes (divided from the cluster) and some Wine among, which being drawn out is supplied by the leavings of good Wine, put into the Vessel, and revived and kept in heart a whole year by the said Grapes.

Raphael (Heb.) the Physick of God.

Rapid (*rapidus*) sudden, quick, swift, violent, vehement, ravenous.

Rapidity (*rapiditas*) suddenness, swiftness, hastiness, quickness.

Rapine (*rapina*) robbery, pillage, plunder, taking by force, To take a thing secretly, is properly called theft; o-

penly, or by violence, is *Rapine*.

Rapinous (from *rapina*) ravenous, greedy, violent, covetous, ravishing.

Rapport (Fr.) a report, relation, recital; also a resemblance.

Rapsody (*rapsodia*) an improper collection, a confused heaping up of many sentences.

Rapodist, one that makes or recites such collections.

Rapture (*raptura*) a ravishing, the snatching or taking away a thing violently.

Raresce (*rarefacio*) to make more subtle, light and thin.

Rarefaction (*rarefactio*) a making or becoming rare or thin.

Rarity (*raritas*) thinness; In Philosophy oppos'd to *Density*. That body is said to be *rare*, whose quantity is more and substance less.

Raspe or ? (Fr. *Rasp* - *Raspaton* & *toire*) an Instrument of scraping or filing, such as Butlers use to rasp French Bread with, and differs from a File, being more gross.

Rasure (*rasura*) a scraping, a shaving.

Rathe (Sax.) as *rathe fruit*, for early fruit.

Ratiocination (*ratiocinatio*) a discoursing, discussing, arguing, reasoning or debating a matter.

Ratiocinatione (*ratiocinativum*) belonging to reasoning or debating a matter in Argument.

Rational (*rationalis*) reasonable, that hath the use of reason, done with reason. The soul hath three parts. 1. The *Rational*, the principle whereby we judge, discourse, and the like. 2. The *Concupiscible*, whereby we desire meat, coition, &c. 3. The *Irrascible*, whereby we are emboldened, joyed, grieved, &c.

Rational (*rationale*) an Ornament, which the High Priest of the Jews wore on his breast, when he executed his Function, being four-square of the length of a span, made curiously of Gold, and twisted silk of divers colours, wherein were set 12 precious stones in four ranks of Gold, and in every stone one of the names of the twelve sons of *Jacob* was graven. *Rationale*, is also used in English, for a thing done by, or with reason; or which shews the reason of any matter.

Rationary (*rationarius*) of or belonging to account or reckoning.

Rationality (*rationalitas*) reasonableness, or the power of reasoning.

Ravage (Fr.) havok, spoil, a violent and sudden ransacking or forraging.

Raucity (*raucitas*) hoarseness.

Ravishment (Fr. *ravissement*, i. *diraptio*, *raptus*, &c.) signifies in our Law an unlawful taking away, either a woman or an heir in Ward; some-

time it is used also in one signification with *rape*, (*viz.*) the violent deflouring a Woman.

Ranger (from the Fr. *Rang*, i. a rank, row, list, or order) is an Officer of the Forest, but not within the Forest, having no charge of *vert*, but only of *Venison*, that comes out of the Forest into his charge, or part of the *Pourallee*, to safe conduct them back again, &c. See *Manw. part. 1. p. 50.* and *part. 2. c. 20.*

Re, of it self hath neither signification nor use (other then as a Musical or singing note) in composition it commonly signifies again, mutually or back again; As to *reassume*, (*reassumo*) to take again; To *re-edify* (*readifico*) to rebuild or build again; to *repell* (*repello*) to thrust or put back, &c. Sometimes it alters not the sense; as to *remonstrate*, *relinquish*, &c. Sometimes it gives an energy to the simple word; as to *redargue*, to *reclaim*, &c. And sometimes a contrary sense; as to *reprove*, &c.

Reach, is the distance of any two Points of Land, which bear in a right line to one another; which term is most commonly used in Rivers; as, *Limchouse Reach*, *Greenwich Reach*, &c. The *Reach* being counted so far, as you can see the *Reack* to lie in a straight line.

Rea (Span. *Ab armis regis*, mo-

moneta huic impressis) a Spanish Coin, of equal value with our Six-pence.

Ream of Paper (from the Teut. *Reimen*, i. e. *lorum*) as much as conveniently can be tied with one string, which is twenty Quires, and to every Quire, twenty four or twenty five sheets.

Realize (Fr. *realizer*.) to make a real condition, estate or property, to make real or essential.

Rebate, is a term most used among Merchants and Tradesmen; as when a Merchant sells Wares to a Shop-keeper for one hundred pounds, to be paid at six months end; if the Shop-keeper will at any time before the end of the six months, pay him the one hundred pounds, the Merchant commonly *rebates* for the time, that is, allows him so much as the Interest of the 100l. amounts to, for the time of such anti-paiment. See *Chamfering*.

Rebecca (Hebr.) fat and

Hoc Aquilæ caput est, figuræque figura Johannis.

Nor are these inventions altogether laid aside at present: For one Mr. *Yates* hath three *Yates* or *Gates* in his Seal, and the Motto, *Sit quarta Cæli*. And I have seen some Signs in *London*, that near amount to *Rebus's*, as one whose name is *Choppingington*, has for his Sign an *Ax*, *Chopping a Tun*. But

full; a woman's name.

Rebeck (Fr. *Rebec*) a Fiddle, or musical Instrument of three strings. *Chaucer* uses it for an old Trot.

Rebeck wood. See *Arabesque*.

Rebus (Lat.) Whereas (says *Camden*) Poésie is a speaking Picture, and Picture a speechless Poésie, they who wanted wit to express their conceit in speech, did use to depict it out as it were in Pictures, which they called *Rebus*, by a Latine name, well fitting their device. These our English in *Edward the Third's* time, learnt of the pregnant *Pickardes*, and were so well liked and entertained here by all degrees, that he was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witchcraft.

John Eagleshead (to notify his name about his Arms, as I have seen (says *Camd.*) in an old Seal with an *Eagleshead*) set down this Verse,

Rebus's may be of other matters as well as names; and therefore may be defined to be Representations of ordinary or odd things, accompanied with equivocal Motto's or Words, which as they stand, seem to make a Sentence, but pronounced without stop, describe the things represented.

presented. For example, a Fool being painted kneeling, with a horn at his mouth, and the words, *Fol age nous trompe*, near him; pronounce them another way, and you have *Fol à genous trompe*. See *Peacham*, l. 3. p. 155.

Recalcitrate (*recalcitro*) to kick or strike with the heel.

Recant (*recanto*) to sing after another, to uncharm, to revoke or unsay a thing.

Recapitulate (*recapitulo*) to rehearse, relate, or make a short repetition of a long discourse.

Recargatton (Fr.) a back-fraught, or the lading of a ship home.

Recede (*recedo*) to recoil, retire, to go or swerve from, to return.

Recent (*recens*) new, fresh, lusty, newly or lately made.

Recensement (Fr.) or **Recension** (*recensio*) a reckoning, rehearsing, reviewing and numbring, an examination or trial of, an account or number.

Receptacle (*receptaculum*) a Store-house or Ware-house, any place fit for the receiving and safe keeping of things.

Receptarn (Fr. *Receptaire*) a note of Physical Receipts.

Receptitious (*receptivus*) that is received, kept, or reserved to ones use from another.

Receptititp (from *recipio*) an aptness or capableness to receive or take in.

Recess (*recessus*) a recoiling, retiring, going away, back, or further off, a retreat. See *Access*.

Rechabites, a sort of Sectaries so called, from *Rechab* their Father, *Jerem.* 35. 2, 3, 4; &c. These neither drank wine, nor sowed seed, nor built houses, nor planted vineyards; but like strangers lived all their days in Tents. *Ross*.

Recheat, the name of one of those Lessons which Hunters use in winding a Horn; perhaps from the Fr. *Rechercher*, i. e. to seek diligently; because oftentimes, when they wind this lesson, the Hounds have lost their game, or hunt a game unknown.

Recidivartion (*recidivatio*) a back-sliding; a relapse or falling back into a sickness.

Reciprocal (*reciprocus*) that hath a recourse, respect, or return from whence it comes, that ebbs and flows, mutual, interchangeable, one for another.

Reciprocation (*reciprocatio*) a returning, mutual yielding, or interchanging.

Recission (*recisio*) a cutting off, away, or again.

Recitative (*recitativus*) that is openly read or rehearsed aloud. Among the *Italians* it is an artificial way of singing. See *Opera*.

Recluse

Recluse (*reclusus*) closely kept in or shut up, as a Monk or Nun, retired; also disclosed.

Re cogitate (*recogito*) to weigh and consider in mind earnestly, to think and think again upon some thing, to revolve, to ponder in mind.

Recognition (*recognitio*) a knowledge, a considering, a calling to remembrance, a reviewing or over-looking.

Recognizance (*recognitio*) is defined in our Law to be a Bond of Record, testifying the *Recogniser* to owe to the *Recognisee* a certain sum of money, and is acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, or other Officer of such Court, having authority to take the same; As the Masters of the *Chancery*, the Judges of either Bench, Barons of the *Exchequer*, Justices of Peace, &c. And those that are meer *Recognisances* are not sealed, but enrolled: and execution by force thereof, is of all the *Recognisors* Goods and Chattels, except his draught Beasts, and Implements of Husbandry, and of the moiety of his Lands. *West. part 1. Symb. lib. 2. Tit. Recognizances. sect. 149.*

Recognize (*recognosco*) to call or bring to remembrance, to take notice or acquaintance of, to know again.

Recollette, a branch of the *Franciscan Friars*.

Retopitarion (Span.) a picking out, a collection, a gathering here and there, the best of things. *Selden*.

Recordation (*recordatio*) a remembrance, a calling to mind.

Recreant (Fr.) he that denies his own challenge, or eats his word; wearied, faint-hearted, spent.

Recrement (*recrementum*) any superfluous thing, as dross, scum of metalls, dregs, or dross of perfume, that which is cut or pared away. Hence

Recrementitious; drossy, superfluous, made of the scum of any thing.

Recriminare (*recriminor*) to lay a fault to his charge, that blames others.

Rectangle (*rectangulus*) a streight or even angle, a corner whose lines are joyned so, as no part falls longer or shorter then other.

Rectanguled, that hath right corners or angles; a term of Heraldry.

Rectification (from *rectus* and *facio*) a rectifying or making right or streight.

Rector (Lat.) a Governour, a Ruler, a Guider. In Law, *Rector Ecclesie Parochialis*, is he that has the charge or cure of a Parish Church.

Rectorial, Rector-like, belonging to a Rector.

Rectus in *Curia*, is he that stands at the Bar of a Court of Justice, and no man has any offence to object

against

against him; an upright person. *Smith de Republ. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 3. See A. 6 Ric. 2. Stat. 1. c. 11.*

Recuperare (*recupero*) to recover, rescue, or get again.

Recuperator (*recuperatorius*) belonging to recovering, or to Judges delegate.

Recurrent (*recurrens*) returning hastily, running again or back quickly, having recourse to; also a kind of verses called *Recurrents*.

Recurbare (*recurvo*) to bow or bend back, to make crooked.

Resutant, is by Statute Law, any person that *refuseth* to come to Church and hear the Common-Prayer read; but the word is now almost wholly appropriated to the *Roman Catholics*.

Redacted (*redactus*) constrained, brought back by force.

Redamancy (from *redamo*) a loving of him or her that us, a loving again, a mutual loving.

Redargue (*redarguo*) to reprehend, reprove or blame, to controvert or disprove by argument or reason.

Redargution (*redargutio*) a reprehending, checking, or reproving.

Reddition (*redditio*) a restoring, rendring, or giving again.

Redditive (*redditus*) delivered, restored; apt to give again, or repay.

Redhibition (*redhibitio*) restitution of a thing to him that sold it; the causing of one by Law to take that again, which he sold.

Redient (*rediens*) returning, coming or going back; the *redient Moon* (*Luna rediens*) the new Moon.

Redition (*reditio*) a returning, a coming again.

Redintegrate (*redintegro*) to begin again, to renew, to make again, to refresh.

Redintegration (*redintegratio*) a renewing, a beginning afresh.

Redituaries (Fr. *Redituaires*) an Order of Franciscan Friars, which have Lands and Revenues; therein differing from the *Mendicants*, or begging Friars, who are to possess nothing.

Redolent (*redolens*) fragrant, sweet smelling, yielding a savour or scent, odoriferous.

Redonate (*redono*) to give again a thing that is taken.

Red Sea. See *Erythraean Sea*.

Redubboys, are those that buy cloth, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion. *Britton, cap. 29.*

Reduction (*reductio*) a leading or bringing home again, a reducing or bringing back.

Redulcerate (*redulcero*) to begin to make sore again, to renew a wound.

Redundancy (*redundantia*) ex-

excessiveness, over much, superfluity, surcharging.

Reduplicate (*reduplico*) to redouble, or double often.

Reduplication (*reduplicatio*) a redoubling. It is a figure in Rhetorick, when the same word that ends one part of a verse or sentence, is repeated in that which follows; As,

— *facies maxima Gallo,*
Gallo cuius Amor—Virg.

And, *Magna Reipub. spectata est in juventute; In juventute inquam illa.* Cic.

Reduplicative, that redoubleth, or may be doubled often; as, *Thy self, even thou*— is a Pronoun Reduplicative. *Wilkins.*

Rehe, or *Rehe, alias, Brehe*, from the Sax. *Berefa*, a Governour, and that by rejecting the first syllable, which among the Saxons is usual. It signifies with us, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor, especially in the West parts. *Kitch. fol. 43.*

Rebo (by corruption from the Span. *arriba*, i. e. above) As, *Arriba Castiliano*, Up Castilian.

Refectory (*refectorium*) a place in Monasteries or Colleges, where the Company Dine and Sup together; a Hall; a refreshing or baiting place.

Refection (*refectio*) a refreshing, a recreation; a re-

past; a repairing or mending a thing that is worn and decayed.

Refel (*refello*) to prove false, to disprove, to refute; to confute by reason and argument.

Referendaries (*referendarii*) Officers under *Comes Dispositionum*, who made relation of Petitions or requests, exhibited to the Emperours, and his answer or pleasure touching the same. The like Officers are under the Pope; as also under the Masters of Requests in France; and are there otherwise called *Rapporteurs*.

Refortillate (*refocillo*) to comfort, refresh, revive, make lusty again.

Reformado (Span.) reformed. *Un Capitan reformado*, a reformed Captain, one that having lost part of his men, has the rest taken from him, and put under another, himself being either cashier'd, or continued in pay, either as an inferior Officer, or common Soldier, with double Pay.

Refractory (*refractorius*) wilful in opinion, froward, rebellious, stubborn.

Refracted (*refractus*) broken open, weakened.

Refraction (*refractio*) a breaking open, also a rebound.

Refrer (Fr. *refrain*) the burthen or down of a Song or Ballad.

Refrigerate (*refrigero*) to cool,

cool, refresh, comfort ; to mitigate or assuage.

Refuge (*refugium*) a sanctuary or succour ; a place of resting or safety.

Refund (*refundo*) to melt, to dissolve, to melt again ; to re-flow ; to cast out again, to pay back.

Refusion (*refusio*) a pouring back again.

Regal (*Regalis*) Royal, Sovereign, Majestick, Princely, pertaining to a King ; also a certain Musical Instrument, so called. Also a Jewel or Ring of great value, which a King of France offered at St. Thomas Shrine at *Canterbury*, called the *Regal of France*, which *Henry the Eighth*, upon the dissolution, took thence, and wore on his own finger.

To *Regale* (from the Span. *regalar*) to make as much account, and take as great a care of ones self, as if one were a King ; to feast or entertain with rarities.

Regalia, The Rights of a King, which the Civilians say are six, viz. 1. Power of Judicature. 2. Power of Life and Death. 3. All kind of Arming. 4. Masterless goods. 5. Selsments. 6. And the value of money.

Regalo (Span.) a costly dainty, a curiosity fit for a King.

Regalite (*Regalitas*) Kingliness, the Estate or Authority of a King.

Regardant (Fr.) a term in

Heraldry, when a beast is painted looking back at one.

Regarder (Fr. *Regardeur*, i. e. *Spectator*) is an Officer of the Forreſt, appointed to sur-view all other Officers, &c.

Regenerate (*regenero*) to engender again, to renew ; also to resemble in nature and property.

Regeneration (*regeneratio*) new birth, after we are once born naturally, to be born again spiritually ; renovation, *Tii. 3. 5.*

Regent (*Regens*) a Governour or Ruler : Also a Reader, Teacher, Moderator of a form in a Colledge ; or a Professor in some of the Liberal Sciences.

Regerminate (*regermino*) to burgen again, to spring anew, to grow afresh.

Regible (*regibilis*) easie to be ruled.

Regifical (*Regifcus*) Royal, Princely, Pompous, Sumptuous.

Regiment (*Regimentum*) Government, Rule ; a Regiment of Soldiers, is the proper command of a Colonel : If it be of Horse, it commonly consists of five, six, seven, or eight Troops : If of Foot, it usually hath eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve Companies.

Reglutinate (*reglutino*) to unglue, or glue again.

Regnardism (Fr.) Fox-like subtilty, siness, craftiness, falseness, and to *Regnardise*, to play the Fox.

Regrater

Regrater (Fr. *Regrateur*, i. e. a Huckster, or one that trims up old Wares for sale) in our Law did antiently signifie such as bought by the great, and sold by retail. *An. 27. Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 3.* But now it signifies him that buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five miles thereof. *An. 5 Ed. 6. cap. 14. An. 5 Eliz. cap. 12. and 13 Eliz. ca. 25.*

Regratulate (*regratulo*) to rejoyce again in ones behalf, to be glad again, to return thanks.

Regress 2 (*regressus*) a *Regression* 3 returning, recoiling, or going back.

Regret (Fr.) desire or humour unto ; also grief, sorrow, repentance. To do a thing with *regret*, is to do it unwillingly, or with an ill stomach.

Regulars ; See *Secular Priests*.

Regurgitate (*regurgito*) to swallow again.

Reglement (Fr.) a ruling, ordering, or governing.

Re-imboste (from the Sp.) *Emboſear*, to lie in ambush) to lie again in ambush, or return to the wood.

Reintegrate. See *Redintegrate*.

Rejoinder (from the Fr. *rejoindre*, i. e. to rejoyne, or joyn again) signifies in our Common Law, as much as *Duplication* with the Civilians, that is, an Exception or

Answer to a *Replication* : For first, the Plaintiff exhibits his Bill, the Defendant answers ; then the Plaintiff replies to that answer, which is called a *Replication*, to which the Defendant *rejoyns*, which is called a *Rejoinder*, especially in Chancery. *Westm. part 2. Symb. Tit. Chanc. Sect. 56.*

Reister (Fr.) a *Rayter*, or German Horseman : also a fashion of long Cloaks, usually worn by them. See *Swart-ruiter*.

Reit, a Sea-weed.

Reiterate (*reitero*) to repeat, to do or say a thing again.

Relatist (from *refero*) one that rehearseth or relateth ; a reporter.

Relatibe (*relativum*) which hath relation to some other thing.

Relaxate (*relaxo*) to loose, to set at large, to release, to undo, to refresh.

Relap (from the Fr. *Relais*) a term of Hunting, when they set Hounds in readiness, where they think a Deer will pass, and cast them on, after the other Hounds are past by.

Relief (from the Lat. *relevo*) a certain payment, which some Heirs (being at full age, at the death of their Ancestor) made to the Lord, of whom their Lands were holden, at their entrance. *Bract. 1. 2. c. 36.* Now taken away by *Stat. 12 Car. 2. cap. 24.*

Relegation (*relegatio*) a banishing,

banishings, a sending away, a severing or exiling. Where *abjuratio* is in our Common Law, for-swearing the Realm for ever; *Relegation* is taken for a banishment for a time onely. *Shep.*

Belent (*relentesco*) to wax soft or limber; also to grow pitiful or compassionate.

Relebare (*relevo*) to raise or lift up again; also to relieve or assuage.

Relict (*relictum*) a thing left or forsaken; a remnant or arrearage: It is commonly applied to a Widow, who is called the *Relict* of such a one, her deceased Husband.

Religate (*religo*) to tie hard or again, to bind fast.

Reliquary (*Fr. reliquaire*) a Coffin, Casket, or Shrine, wherein *Reliques* are kept.

Reliques (*reliquia*) things left or remaining. Sometimes taken for the bodies, or some part of them, or somewhat which hath touched the bodies of Saints now in Heaven.

Reliquiatus (*Lat.*) he that is behinde in payment, or in arrear; he that hath in his hands some part of that which should be paid.

Relutate (*relutor*) to contend, strive, struggle, or wrestle against.

Remainder (*remanentia*) signifies a power, hope, or possibility to enjoy Lands, Tenements, or Rents, after the estate of another expired. For example, a man may let Land

to one for term of his life, the *Remainder* to another for term of his life. *Littleton, chap. At-tournement, fol. 113.*

Remancipate (*remancipo*) to sell again anything to him who first sold it to us, or to put again into his hands of whom we bought it.

Remansio (*remansio*) an abiding, a carrying behind, a remaining.

Remigatio (*remigatio*) a rowing, or sailing back.

Remigratio (*remigratio*) a returning, a going back, a coming again.

Reminiscence (*reminiscentia*) remembrance of things which were once before in mind.

Remissile (from *remitto*) remittable, pardonable, forgiveable, releasable.

Remissionary (*Fr. remissionaire*) whose offence is remitted.

Remonstrance (from *remonstro*) a warning, admonition, declaration, a shewing or giving reasons. Also an instrument so called by the Roman Catholicks, and made of silver or gold, wherein the Blessed Sacrament is exposed on the Altar.

Remonstrants. See *Arminians*.

Remora (*Lat.*) a little fish, called a Suckstone, or Sea-Lamprey, which cleaving to the Keel of a Ship, hinders the course of it; also a carrying, hindring, or letting.

Remorse

Remorse (*remorsus*) the worm or sting of conscience, staggering of mind, repentance for somewhat said or done.

Remunerate (*remunero*) to recompence, reward, or requite; to give one gift for another received.

Renardism. See *Regnardism*.

Rencontre (*Fr.*) a hap or adventure; also a second meeting or encounter (as of adverse Troops, which on a sudden or by chance, fall foul one on another) an accidental getting or obtaining; also an apt or unpremeditated jest, conceit, or witty saying.

Rendezvous (*Fr.*) *Rendez-vous* q. *rendez vous a le General* a place appointed, where all the Souldiers ought to render themselves.

Reneg (from the *Fr. renier*, i. *negare*) an Apostate from the Faith of Christ.

Renegado (*Span. Renegat*, *Fr.*) one that abjures his Religion, or forswears his Profession; a Souldier that revolts or runs away from his own party to the enemy.

Reneg (*renego*) to deny or refuse.

Reniant (*Fr. renier*) a Revolter, a Runnagate.

Renitence or *Renitency*, (from *renitor*) a resistance, a hard thrusting or endeavouring against; It may also come from *reniteo*, and then it signifies a bright shining or glittering.

Renodate (*renodo*) to undo,

or unknot a knot; also to knit fast or again.

Renovate (*renovo*) to renew or make again; to refresh, or recreate, to begin again.

Renversed (*Fr. Renverse*) over-turned, over-thrown, turned inside out, or upside down, perverted. *Renversed eyes*, are taken for decayed eyes, or those that stand in the head.

Renumerate (*renumero*) to pay money again that was received, to retel, to recount, to number again.

Renuntiate (*renuncio*) to make relation, to bring word again, to report; to proclaim or declare openly, to tell what is done.

Renyon (*Fr.*) a sending back, a dismissal; a referring from one to another.

Repandous (*repandus*) bent, bowed, broad, beneath.

Reparr (*Fr.*) a subdivision or re-division, also a reply.

Repast (*repastus*) properly a feeding or eating again; but in the Inns of Court it signifies a single Meal taken in the Hall by any one of the Society, who is not in Commons that week.

Repastinate (*repastino*) to dig again about Vines, to alter grounds with often digging and labouring.

Repatriate (*repatrio*) to return again to ones Native Country.

Reparation (*reparatio*) a making recompence.

Repentine (*repentinus*) sudden, unlooked for, unawares.

Repercussive (*repercussus*) stricken or striking again, beaten or cast back, that which redoubles, reflects or resounds; or that hath power to drive back.

Repercussive (from *repercussio*) a Medicine that repels or drives pain from the place whereto it is applied.

Reperible (from *reperio*) which may be found, gotten or recovered.

Reperitious (*reperitus*) that is found by adventure and sometimes by advice.

Repertory (*repertorium*) an Inventory of ones goods, a Register, List, Roll or Index.

Repignerat (*repignero*) to redeem a pledge or gage; also to replevy a distress.

Replete (*repletus*) full, fat, replenished, filled.

Repleyn (*pleyn*) is the bringing the Writ called *Replegiari facias*, by him that has his Cattle or other goods distrained by another for any cause, and putting in surety to the Sheriff that upon delivery of the thing distrained, he will prosecute the Action against the distrainer. It is also used for the bailing a man. *Pl. Cor. fol. 72, 73, 74.*

Replication (*replicatio*) an unfolding, a replying, a confirmation of ones saying with new allegations. See *Rejoinder*.

Report, is a Relation of the

opinion or judgment of a Referee, upon any case or difference referred to his consideration by a Court of Justice, most commonly the Chancery.

Repositor (Lat.) he that carries back.

Reposition (*repositio*) a putting, a setting again in his place, a restitution.

Reposicion of the Forest, was an act whereby certain Forest grounds being made *Purlieu* upon view, were by a second view laid to the Forest again. *Manw. part. 1. pag. 178.*

Repositor (*repositorium*) a Storehouse or Ware-house to keep things in.

Reprimend (Fr.) a check or reproof.

Reprisal (Fr. *Reprise*) a taking, arresting, or seizing on, for a distress or pledge; also a Prize. *Reprisals* are all one in the Common and Civil Law; *Est potestas pignerandi e. mira quomlibet de re ra debitoris data creditori pro injuriis & damnis acceptis.* This among the ancient Romans was called *Clavigation* (from *clavigo*, i. *res clare repeto*.) It is called in the last Statute of 27 Ed. 3. *cap. 17. Law of Marque.* And the reason may be, because one destitute of Justice in another Territory, redresses himself by the Goods belonging to persons of that Territory, taken within his own bounds; see *Law of Marque.*

Reprise (Fr.) a taking back or

or again; But in our Law, *Reprises* signifie deductions, and duties, that are yearly paid out of a Mannor; as Rent-charges, Penfions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards or Bayliffs, &c. Hence we say the Mannor of A. yields so much clear yearly rent *Ultra reprises*, besides all *Reprises*.

Reprise (from the Lat. *reprendre*, to take back) is properly to take back or remand a Prisoner, and respire the execution and proceeding of the Law against him for that time. It is also used Substantively.

Reprobare (*reprobare*) wicked, naughty; cast out of Gods favour. Also used Substantively.

Reptile or **Reptitious** (*reptitum*) that creeps; or, by privy means gets to high Estate.

Repudiable (from *repudio*) refuseable, rejectable, forsakeable.

Repudiate (*repudio*) to forsake as one doth his wife, to refuse or put away.

The ancient Romans had three kinds of separation in Marriage; The first they called *Repudiation*, which was done by the man against the will of the woman; and the first man that thus repudiated his wife, was *Spurius Carvilius*, because she was barren, &c.

The second manner was called *Divorce*, and this was done with the consent of both,

and to either of them, it was permitted to require it; the party suing for it, used these words, *Res tuas tibi habeo, vel Res tuas tibi agito.*

The third was termed *Detraction*, and this was done according to the Princes will. *1 part 1st of Times.*

Repudious (*repudiosus*) villainous, dishonest, reproachful, that one refuseth and abhors much.

Repugnancy (*repugnantia*) contrariety, disagreement of things one with another.

Repullula (*repullulo*) to bud out, to cast forth buds, to burgeon and spring again.

Repumicare (*repumico*) to raze with a Pumice, to make slick or smooth.

Requiem (the Accusative Case of *requies*, i. rest or ease) as to sing a *Requiem* for the dead, whereby is understood a Mass for the dead; from these words therein contained *Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine, & lux perpetua luceat eis.*

Rescind (*rescindere*) to cut or break down, or in sunder; to take away, to destroy; to repeal an Act or Law.

Rescission (*rescissio*) a cutting again, an undoing or making a marriage void.

Rescissory (*rescissoria*) that makes void, as *rescissoria actio*, an Action that fore-doeth or makes void a thing.

Rescous (Fr. *rescousse*) redemption,
 Nn 2

demption, delivery; the rescuing or taking an engaged thing from; as an arrested person out of the hands of Bailiffs.

Rescribendary (from *rescribo*) an Officer in some of the Courts of Rome, who taxeth or valueth supplications.

Rescript (*rescriptum*) a writing back, or answer given to other letters; and hence the answer of a Petition, the return of a Writ.

Resentment. See *Resentiment*.

Reseratto (*reseratio*) an opening or unlocking.

Resiance (from *resideo*) signifies a mans abode, or continuance in a place. *Old nat. br. fol. 85.* Whence also comes the Participle (*resians*) that is continually dwelling or abiding in a place. *Kitch. fol. 33.* It is all one with *Residence*, but that custom of speech ties *Residence* onely to persons Ecclesiastical.

Residentary (from *resideo*) one that resides or abides in a place; also the place where.

Resignation (*resignatio*) a resigning, an unsealing, a surrendering or yielding up. It is used particularly for the giving up a Benefice or spiritual Living into the hands of the Ordinary.

Resilience (from *resilio*) a leaping or skipping back, a rebounding; a going from ones word. *Bac.* The French use *Resiliment* in the same sense.

Resinateous (*resinaceus*) of or belonging to *Rozen*.

Resinous (*resinosus*) full of rozen or gum. *Dr. Br.*

Resipiscence (*resipiscencia*) repentance, a returning to understanding, a second thinking, wiser than the first.

Resonant (*resonans*) sounding or ringing again with an Eccho, roaring.

Respiration (*respiratio*) a breathing, refreshing or resting.

Respite or Respite of Homage (*respectus Homagii*) was the forbearing of Homage which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, that held by Homage; which *Respite* was paid upon divers good reasons, but most frequently by such as held by Knights service in *Capite*; who because the Prince could not attend to take their Homage, did pay into the Exchequer, every fifth term, some small sum of money for *respite* till the Prince might be at leisure to take it in person. This is now abrogated, with the Court of Wards, by *Act & Parl. 12 Car. 2. ca. 24.*

Response (*responsum*) an Answer, an Oracle, a Prophecy.

Responsoy (as *Cantus responsorius*, where one verse or line answers another) an answerable, responsible, or that answereth.

Responsion (*responsio*) an answering, a Surety, or Suretiship, an Assurance.

Respon-

Respondent (*respondens*) he that answers to Interrogatories at Doctors Commons, is so termed by the Civilians.

Resentment (*Fr.*) a full taste, a true feeling, a sensible apprehension of a resentment.

Resourre (*Fr.*) a new-spring, recovery or rising again.

Resaguant (*resagans*) running over, overflowing.

Restauration (*restauratio*) a restoring, a reinstalling, a renewing or repairing.

Restible (*restibilis*) which beareth every year, that is sown or delved every year, that springs up again, and quickens after it was thought to be dead.

Restipulate (*restipulo*) to make answer to an Action, by waging the Law, to lay in a Pledge or gage to answer in the Law.

Resistive or Resist (*Fr. resist*) stubborn; drawing backwards, that will not go forward.

Resistive, stubbornness, drawing backward.

Restraint (*restricatio*) a restraint, a straitning or binding, a moderation.

Resudation (*resudatio*) a sweating or sweaty dropping.

Resurvey (*Fr.*) a raving, idle talking, dorage, trifling; folly, vain fancy.

Resumption (*resumptio*) a taking again.

Resupination (*resupinatio*) a turning upwards or upright; a tumbling upside down. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Resuscitate (*resuscito*) to raise or set up again, to renew, to set in the former strength.

Retailer (*Fr.*) to thred, pare, slip, or cut often; for so do *Retailers*, or those that sell by *Retail*, in selling their Wares or Commodities in pieces or parcels; contrary to those that sell in gross, by the great, or whole-sale.

Retainer (from *retineo*) is taken for a servant, not menial, nor domestick, that is, not continually dwelling in the House of his Lord or Master; but attending him on Festival dayes, or at such time onely, when he is thereunto required.

Retallate (*retalio*) to requite or do like for like.

Retard (*retardo*) to stop, stay or hinder, to fore-slow.

Reten (*retentus, a retineo*) kept or holden back, staled, retained, kept in.

Retent (from *retentio*) unbent.

Retention (*retentio*) a holding, a retaining, a staying back, a restraining, a keeping in ones hands.

Retentive (from *retineo*) the retaining force of nature, wherein food is held in the Stomack, till it be fully concocted; retaining, holding back.

Retarte (*retiarius*) he that casts a net, properly in fighting to take his enemy; the net-bearer.

Reticence (*reticentia*) silence, concealment, counsel-keeping.

sides, and unequal Angles; as a quarry of glass, &c. *Rhombi* are also the points of the Mariners Compass; See *Rumbe*.

Rhomboidal, pertaining to, or like a *Rhomb*.

Rhombifonant (*rhombifonans*) which imitates the noise or sound of snorters, and pertains to mocking.

Rh-paro-ratier (*rhypirograpsus*) a painter of trifles or base things.

Rhythmicus (*rhythmicus*) made in rhyme or meeter, that speaks in meeter, number, harmony or proportion.

Rialto, is a Bridge in Venice all of white Marble, and Shops upon it, where the Merchants meet, as at our Exchange.

Ribadaba, a mild kind of white-wine, made at a Town so called among the Mountains of *Galicia*, but not of body enough to bear the Sea.

Ribauder (from the Ital. *ribalderia*, or Fr. *ribaudise*) Roguery, Russianism, Whoredom, Whore-hunting.

Ribolla, a sort of excellent strong Wines (so called) both white and red, made in the Island *Zant*, *Sants*.

Richer (Sax.) powerful and rich disposition, as *Richer*, an ancient Christian name, signified powerful in the Army, or rich Lord, and was but *Herrie* reversed; *Aventinus* turns it, treasure of the Kingdom.

Ricture (*riatura*) the gaping of bruit beasts.

Ridgil is the male of any beast, who has but half gelt, that is onely one stone taken away; others add that also to be a *Ridgil*, whose stones never came down, but lie in his reins.

Ridings, are the games of the parts or divisions of *Torkshire*, being three (*viz.* *West-riding*, *East riding* and *North-riding*).

Rie, is a Saxon word, signifying as much as *regnum* in Latin. *Cam. Br. p. 346*.

Risle. See *Rasle*.

Rigation (*rigatio*) a watering, a sprinkling, a moistening or wetting.

Rigging of a Ship, is the Cordage and Ropes belonging to the Masts and Yards.

Rigid (*rigidus*) cold, frozen, stiff, hard, cruel, fierce, rough, surdy.

Rigor (Lat.) a very great cold; severity, roughness, rudeness, extremity.

Rimmon (Hebr. *i. a Pomegranat*) an Idol among the ancient Hebrews; mentioned *2 Kings 5. 18*.

Rimousus (*rimosus*) full of chinks, chaps, or clefts.

Ring-walk, a round walk made by Hunters.

Riot (Fr. *Riote*, *i. a brawling* or contention) signifies the forcible doing an unlawful act, by three or more persons assembled together for that purpose. The differences and agreements between a *Riot*, *Rout*, and *Unlawful Assembly*. See in *Lamb.*

Lamb. Eiren. lib. 2. cap. 5. &c. See the *Stat. 1 Mar. 1. cap. 12. Kite. fol. 19.* and *Crompton's Justice of Peace, fol. 53.*

Riparious (*riparius*) that uses or abides in the water-banks.

Ripplers (from *rip*, *i. e. Fissella*) are those that use to bring Fish from the Sea-coast to the Inner parts of the Land. *Cam. Brit. p. 234.*

Risson (*risso*) a laughing, a mocking, a scorning.

Risque (Fr.) peril, jeopardy, danger, hazard, chance.

Ritual (*ritualis*) of, or belonging to Custom or Rites, customary, ceremonious.

Rituais (*rituales libri*) Books so called, which contain and prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman Catholic Church*, with the manner of them.

Rivage (Fr.) the Sea-shore or Coast; a Water-bank or Sea-side.

Rivals (*Rivales*) they that haunt or dwell by, have interest or fetch water from the same River or Brook. But it is most commonly used Metaphorically for those that love and woo the same woman; *Co-rivals*.

Rivalry (*rivalitas*) the envy between two persons loving one woman.

Rivulet (*Rivulus*) a little River, a Brook.

Rixation (*rixatio*) a chiding or brawling.

Robert (Germ.) famous in

Council; for it is written most antiently *Robert*: *Rad, Red*, and *Rod*, signifying Council. *Cam.*

Robertine, a Religious Order (if not the same, not much different from the *Mathurins*) which owes its original to one *Robert Flower*, son of *Took Flower*, who had been twice Mayor of *Tork*, who, forsaking the fair Lands left him by his father, betook himself to a solitary life about the Rocks in *Nisdale* in *Torkshire*, and at *Knaresborough* was erected the first and last House of his Order.

Robiginous (*robiginosus*) much blasted, rusty.

Robigus, a god among the *Romans*, that kept Corn from blasting; to whom, and to that end, those Feasts called *Robigalia* were sacred.

Robur, a place in the Prison of the old *Romans*, from whence Malefactors were thrown headlong.

Roborean (*roboreus*) made of Oak, or such like strong Timber.

Roburnean (*roburneus*) of, or belonging to Oak.

Robustous (*robustus*) strong like Oak, made of Oak, Oaken.

Rochet (Fr.) a Frock, loose Gaberdine, or Gown of Canvas, worn by a Labourer over the rest of his Clothes; Also a Prelates *Rochet*.

Rohertha. See *Polverine*.
Rob (*Pertica*) is otherwise called

called a Pearch, and is a measure of land containing sixteen foot and an half. See *Pearch*.

Montage (Fr.) a certain Toll exacted by some Countrey Lords in France, upon every Wain that passes (though in the High-way) near their Seigniories, whether it be laden or no; if it be, they will be

Proxima Circea radunx litora terra.

Rodomond (Fr.) a bragger, a boaster, a vain-glorious fellow, one that uses *Rodomontades*.

Rodomontade (Ital. *Rodomontada*) a brag, boast, crack, vain-glorious bravado. So called from *Rodomonto*, the vanishing Hector in *Orlando Furioso*.

Rogation (Fr.) of or *Rogal* S. pertaining to a great fire; *Ignis rogalis*, a Bonfire.

Rogation (*rogatio*) a question, or demand; a desire or request, a praying.

Rogation week (Sax. *Gang-wæke*, i. e. days of perambulation) is always the next but one before *Whitsunday*; and so called, because on *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* of that week, *Rogations* and *Litanies* were used; and fasting, or at least abstinence, then enjoyed by the Church to all persons, not onely for a devout preparative to the Feasts of Christ's glorious Ascension,

paid both for the load, and for the Cart. *Cor*.

Rode (from the Belg. *Uee*, or *Ued*, i. e. *statio navium*) a Station, Bay, or Harbour for Ships.

It may come from the Fr. *Rade*, a *radenda terra*, in which sense is that of *Virg.* 7. *Aeneid*.

and the Descension of the Holy Ghost in form of Cloven Tongues. Shortly after; but also to request and supplicate the blessing of God upon the Fruits of the Earth. And in this respect the solemnization of Matrimony is forbidden; from the first day of the said week, till *Trinity Sunday*. The *Belgians* call it *Crucis-week*, i. e. Cross-week, and so is it called in some parts of England, because of old (as still among Roman Catholics) when the Priests went on Procession this week, the Cross was carried before them. The first institution of this week's solemnities, is by Historians referred to *Claudius Mamertus*, Bishop of *Vienne* in France.

In the North of England 'tis called *Gang-week*, i. e. *Gangtide*, from the *Ganging* or going on Procession, &c. for *Gang* there, as in the old Saxon; signifies to go. In the *Inns of Court* it is called *Grass-week*, because the Commons

mons of that week consist much of Salads, hard Eggs, and Green-sauce upon some of the days.

The Feasts of the old Romans, called *Robigalia* and *Ambarvalia* (*quod uictima arua ambiret*) did in their Heathenish way somewhat resemble these institutions, and were kept in May in honour of *Robigæ*.

Rogation. See *Circumcellant*.

Rogitate (*rogito*) to bid, intreat, require often, or beg.

Roger (Ger. *Ruger*) quiet, the same with *tranquillus* in Latin. *Brodeard* writes it always *Rogarius*, or *Rodgarus*, so it seems to signify all Council, or strong Council.

Rolls, a term among Bookbinders; as *Books in Rolls* are those which have a Roll of Gold on the edges of the Cover; and in *Willoss*, is when they have Lines or Fillets of Gold on the out-side of the Cover.

Romanize (*romaniza*) to imitate the speech or fashion of Rome, or the Romans.

Romançe (Ital. *Romanço*) a feigned History or Narration, either in Verse or Prose, in the Vulgar Language: The first news we heard of this word, was from a Poem writ in French, by *John Clopinet*, alias *Meung*, entituled *Le Roman de la Rose*, and afterward translated into English by *Chaucer*; but we now give the name *Romance* most commonly to a feigned History writ in Prose.

Romancist (from the Span. *Romancista*) one that composes such *Romances*.

Romant, the most eloquent French, or any thing written eloquently, was in old time termed *Romans*, of the Roman, or most eloquent Language. In the confines of *Germany* and *Lorain*, the Language that is not German, is at this day called *Romant*. *Cor*.

Romestor, was a Tribute paid to Rome. See *Petropence*.

Rondach (Fr.) a round Target, or great Buckler.

Rondarber (Fr.) a Targetier, one that serves with a *Rondache*.

Rondeller (Fr.) a maker of Bucklers, or of round Targets; also a Soldier that serves with one of them.

Rood (*roda terra*) is the fourth part of an acre of Land. *An. 5. Eliz. c. 5. See Poaroh*.

Rood (Sax.) a Cross, or an image of Christ on the Cross. Hence the invention of the *Holy Cross* by *St. Helen*, 3 May, and the exaltation of it, 14 September, are called *Holy-Rood days*.

Roodloft (Sax.) a Shrine whereon was placed the Cross of Christ. The *Rood* was an Image of Christ on the Cross, made generally of wood, and erected in a loft for that purpose, just over the passage out of the Church into the Chancel. *Fuller*.

Roopee

Doopee, an *East-India* Coin, worth about 2 s. 9 d. of our money.

Rozal (*rosalis*) of or belonging to dew, dewy, that may be sprinkled like dew.

Rozid (*rosidus*) dewy, moist.

Roziferous (*rosifer*) that makes or brings dew.

Rozulent (*rosulentus*) covered with, or full of dew.

Rozary (*rosarium*) a Garden or bed of Roses; a place where Roses grow; a Garland of Roses, an ordinary Limbeck for distilling Rose-water; also a pair of Beads called *Fifteen's*, containing fifteen *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Aves*; much used by such Romanists,

who are of the Arch-confraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by *St. Dominick*; also an ancient Coin so called.

Rose. When we desire to confine our words, we commonly say, They are spoken *under the Rose*; and the German custome describes a Rose in the Sieling over the Table; the original whereof, *Lemnius* and others have thus recorded; The Rose was the flower of *Venus*, which *Cupid* consecrated to *Harpocrates*, the god of Silence, and was therefore an Emblem thereof, to conceal the pranks of *Venerary*, as is declared in this *Tetrastick*,

*Est Rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo facta latent;
Harpocrati Matris dona dicavit Amor;
Inde Rosam Mœniss hospes suspendit Amicis,
Convivæ ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciant.*

Roscid (*roscidus*) wet or moistened with dew, dewy.

Rosicrucians, are Chymists, who call themselves Brothers of the *Rosy-Cross*.

Rosion (*rosio*) a gnawing, a griping, a biting, a nibbling.

Rot, a term of War; six men (be they Pikes or Musketeers) make a Rot or File. See *Brigade*.

Rotal (*rotalis*) of, or belonging to a wheel; also inconstant, now up, now down.

By **Rotate** (*rotatio*) rowlingly, roundly, when one has a lesson by heart, and says it as roundly and perfectly as

a wheel runs in his (*rota*) track. The French say, *Par routine*.

Rother-beasts (a word used both in our old Statutes, and still in the North of *England*) are horned Beasts, as Cows, Oxen, &c. Hence *Rother-soyl*, also in *Hereford-shire*, for the soil or dung of those Beasts.

Roundity (*rotunditas*) roundness.

Round Cross and **Round Dragon**, the names of two Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

Roundel Peas, a sort of great

great Peas, well known, and took name from *Ronserval*, a place at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, from whence they first came to us.

Roundel, a kind of Ball or such like round substance in Blazon, of which Harolds reckon nine sorts. *Guillim*.

Roundelay (*Fr. Rondeau*) a Shepherds Dance; sometimes used for a Song, which ends as it begins.

Roundler, a certain measure of Wine, Oyl, &c. containing eighteen Gallons and an half.

Roundes, Statues and their fragments are so called by *Painters*.

Rowland, or **Holland** (*Ger.*) whereas it was anciently written *Hodland*, it may seem to signify Council for the Land; and the first I find so named was *Landwarden* in *France*, under *Carolus Magnus*, against the Piracies of the Normans. The Italians use *Orland* for *Rowland* by *Metathesis*.

The **Royal Society**, is a Company of Noble, Ingenious, and Learned Men, versed in the most useful parts of knowledge, Mathematical, Mechanical, Physiological, and Chymical; incorporated by His Majesty King *Charles II.* his Charter, first granted in the 14th. and renewed in the 15th. and enlarged in the 21st. year of his Reign. By which Charters, they bear the name of, *The President*,

Council, and Fellows, of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge. Of which Society, the King thereby declares himself *Founder and Patron*.

Their design is, to increase Knowledge, and discover Truth in Natural, Mathematical, and Mechanical things; to retrieve and help Old inventions, and to encourage New; to set a Mark on Errors, that have been strengthened by long Prescription; and to restore Truths, that have lain neglected; to advance those that are already known to more various Uses, and to make the way more passable to what remains yet undiscovered. And, intending by all this to lay a solid and comprehensive Foundation, to build a true System of Natural Philosophy upon, they endeavour to engage all Industrious and Sagacious Inquirers of Nature, to conjoin their Researches and Labours, in order to the composing a faithful History of Nature and Art, that may contain a competent stock of Observations and Experiments, frequently and carefully made by Intelligent and Wary Men, which may serve for a Magazin of Materials, of which, in after-ages, by duly considering the whole, and comparing all the parts together, may be raised such a Body of Philosophy, as may not onely give a rational account

count of the Effects of Nature, but also enable men to infer, from confronted Causes and Effects, such Consequences, as may conduce to the greater benefit, and ampler accommodations of Humane Life.

In which Royal Establishment, His Majesty has outdone all other Kings and Princes in the world, and to which those many Academies in Italy (as that of the *Crusca* at Florence; the *Accademia* at Naples; the *Incogniti* at Venice, &c.) will easily give place, they being chiefly designed for the study of Humanity, Wit, and the Embellishment of Language. But, as the Royal Academy of the Sciences at Paris was established since ours, so the Members thereof have, by the example of our Royal Society, addicted themselves to the like Experimental way.

Royalist (Fr.) one that takes the Kings part, a lover of Kingship.

Royalty, the Right or Privilege of a King. The Royalties of a Mannor are, the Waifs, Strays, Fishing, Fowling, &c.

R. P. stands for *Res-publi-cæ*, and sometimes for *Regis Professor*.

Rubescere (*rubescere*) to make red, to make one blush.

Rubicon, The name of a River in Italy, over which *Julius Caesar* passed in the beginning of his Expedition against

Pompey; whence to pass the *Rubicon*, is used proverbially to undertake a great and dangerous exploit.

Rubicundus (*rubicundus*) very red or ruddy, blood-red.

Rubis (*rubis*) reddish, somewhat red or ruddy.

Rubiginous. See *Robig*.

Rubor (Lat.) shamefacedness, redness, blushing.

Rubric (*rubrica*) a special title or sentence of the Law, or of any book written or printed in red; the Calendar of Saints and Festivals is commonly so called, because the chief of them are printed in red Letters; In the Canon Law, the Arguments of every Chapter, were written with red Letters, which was called the *Rubric*, and the Text with black.

Rubricate (*rubrico*) to make colour red with Oker.

Rubricatus, a Plaster of so strong, or strongly drawing Simples, that it ulcerates; or at least makes red the place it is applied to. *Go.*

Rustation (*rustatio*) a belching, or breaking wind upward.

Rudiment (*rudimentum*) the first teaching or instruction; a beginning, a principle.

Rutland, a part of *Smithfield* was anciently called, which is now the Horse-market, where Trials of Skill were played by ordinary *Rustic* people, with Sword and Buckler.

Rugosus

Rugosus (*rugosus*) full of wrinkles, crumples, or plaits, rough, riveled, withered.

Rum, a drink in the *Barbado's* (much stronger than Brandy) which they otherwise call *Kill-devil*.

Rum (*Rhombus*) a term in Geometry, and signifies a whole line in the Compass, consisting of two winds, as the Line of North and South, or that of East and West. The Spaniards first gave that name, as *Peter of Medina* takes it upon them, yet not out of their own Language, but fancying to themselves that the Lines of the Compass (as indeed they do) much resembled the spars of a spinning Wheel, which in Latin is called *Rhombus*, from the Greek *εὐλω*, to turn about, they call that *Rumbus*, and the word hath taken. *Greg. 283.*

Rumia, a goddess that ruled over sucking children, and womens Paps.

Rumidge, or **Rummage**, (*Teut. Raumen, purgare*) to remove any Goods or Luggage out of a place. Seamen use it for removing and clearing things in the Ships hold, that Goods and Victuals may be well stowed and placed.

Rumifera ? (*rumifero*)
Rumigerate ? (*rumigero*) to disperse a rumour, to carry tidings abroad, to tell tales, or blaze abroad reports.

Ruminare (*rumino*) to chew the Cud, as Neats do; also to

call to remembrance, and consider with ones self, to study, and think on matters.

Runcation (*runcatio*) a weeding.

Rurina, the goddess of weeding.

Running of the Reins. See *Gonorrhæa*.

Ruption (*ruptio*) a bursting, tearing, or breaking; a Rupture.

Rupor (Lat.) a tearer or breaker in pieces, a destroyer; he that violates.

Rupor (Fr. *Ruptore*) a Corrosive, or Potential Cauter; that which hath strength to break.

Rural (*ruralis*) of or belonging to the Countrey or Village; rustical.

Rurigena (*rurigena*) born, dwelling or abiding in the Countrey; Countrey people.

Rustation (*rusticatio*) a dwelling or abiding in the Countrey.

Rustic (*rusticus*) clownishness, rudeness, clownishness.

Rustant (*rustans*) glistering or shining like gold.

Rustate (*rusto*) to shine or glare, to make to shine or glister like gold, to make bright or yellow.

Rutier (Fr. *Routier*) a Directory for the knowledge or finding out of courses, whether by Sea or Land; also an old Traveller, one that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten Soldier, or an old

old crafty Fox, &c.
Apparographer. See in
Rby—

S.

Sabbath, Sabbath, Sabbath, or Sabbath (Lat. *Sabbatum*, from the Hebrew *שבת* *Sevath* i.e. *quiescit*) a day of rest, or a time set apart for holy rest, which is Friday among the Turks, Saturday among the Jews, and Sunday, or our Lord's day, among us Christians; which in stead of the Saturday, or Jewish Sabbath, was instituted by the Apostles to be kept Festival, in honour and memory of Christ's Resurrection on that day; and so hath been observed ever since. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 97.

Sabbath, in all the Tongues, is also an Attribute the Hebrews gave to God, Lord of Hosts, of Armies and Powers, and comes of the Hebrew *Tsabbath*, signifying Armies or Powers.

Sabbatical (*Sabbaticus*) pertaining to the Sabbath or Seventh day, that keeps the Sabbath. A Sabbath day journey, was (among the Jews) 2000 cubits; now taken for two miles by some, by others but for one.

Sabbatical year, was the Seventh year, in which the

Jews rested from Tillage, and discharged their Debtors, whence it was called *Shemita* *Laihoua*, The Lord's release, Deut. 15. 2. Lev. 25. 1.

Sabbatism (*Sabbatismus*) the celebration of the Sabbath, a time of holy rest.

Sabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who celebrate the Jewish Sabbath, and not our Lordsday.

Sabel-colour, is a flame-colour.

Sabbellians, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from *Sabellius* their first Founder, who held, the Father, Son, and holy Ghost were onely one Substance, and one Person, having three Names, &c. See *Antitrinitarians*.

Sable (Fr.) black colour in Blazon. It is also a rich Fur of a Beast, so called, like and near as big as a Polecat, of colour between black and brown, and breeds in *Russia*, but most in *Tartaria*.

Sabulous (*sabulosus*) gravelly, sandy.

Saccharine (*saccharinus*) belonging to Sugar, sweet like Sugar.

Sacerdotal (*Sacerdotalis*) belonging to Priests or Church-men, Priestly.

Sack of Ediot (*saccus Lanna*) is a quantity of Wool, containing six and twenty stone and fourteen pound. Ann. 14 Edw. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 21. See *Sarplar*.

Sacramental (*Sacramentalis*)

talis) pertaining to a Sacrament or Oath. Also taken substantively, it signifies something instituted by the Church, and made by certain blessings, as Holy water, &c.

Sacramentaries (*Sacramentarii*) Protestants, Huguenots, or Calvinists, in the Doctrine of the Sacrament.

Sacrarium (*Sacrarium*) the place wherein holy things are laid, a Sextry, or Vestry in a Church.

Sacris (*sacro*) to dedicate, to hallow, to make immortal.

Sacriserous (*Sacriser*) that bears holy things.

Sacrisficial (*Sacrisficialis*) belonging to a Sacrifice, Offering, or Oblation.

Sacrilege (*Sacrilegium*) the robbing of a Church, or other holy consecrated place, the stealing holy things, or abusing Sacraments or holy Mysteries.

Sacrilegious (*sacrilegus*) that robs the Church; wicked, extremely bad.

Sacristy (*Sacristia*) a Vestry in a Church. See *Sacristary*.

Sacrist, or **Sacristan** (*Sacrista*) a Sexten or Vestry-keeper in a Church, or Religious House.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jews, who dis-believed the being of Angels or Spirits, the Resurrection of the body, and Holy Ghost; they received onely the *Pentateuch*, and in many other things agreed with

the *Samaritans*, &c. The derivation of their name is variously delivered by Authours; some take it from *Sadoc*, who is said to have lived about the time of *Alexander* the Great, and to be the Authour of this Sect; others from *Tsedech*, or *Zaddichim*, both which signify Justice; others deduce the name from *Sedah*, a Chaldean word, signifying to part or divide. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 46.

Sadducism, the doctrine or opinion of the *Sadduces*.

Safe Conduitt (*Salvus conductus*) is a Security or Protection given by the Prince under the Broad Seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a strangers quiet coming in, and passing out of the Realm. Touching which, you may see the Statutes. An. 15 H. 6. c. 3. and An. 18 ejusd. cap. 18. and An. 28 H. 8. cap. 1. The form of this, see in the *Regist. Orig. fol. 25*.

Sagacious (*sagax, acis*) witty, that perceives and foresees quickly; wise, skilful, quick of scent, taste or sight.

Sagacity (*sagacitas*) sharpness of wit, quickness, or liveness of spirit or understanding.

Saginate (*sagino*) to frank, to make fat, to cram.

Sagittal (*sagittalis*) the future or seam that runs straight on the top of the head, distinguishing the right from the left side of the head; Also
O O belonging

belonging to an arrow.

Sagittarius, or the Archer, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in form of a Centaur or Archer.

Sagittiferous (*sagittifer*) that bears or wears Arrows.

Sagittipotent (*sagittipotens*) that can do much by shooting with Arrows, a cunning Archer.

Saguntine (*saguntinus*) belonging to the City *Saguntus*, situate beyond *Iberus* in Spain.

Saint Foin (Fr.) Medic Fodder, Snail Clover, Spanish Trefoil, horned Clover. It is that kind of Grass, so much of late cried up, for improving barren land.

Saint Anthones fire, (*Erysipelas*) a disease rising of morcholerick blood, which beginning first with a blister, grows after to a sore or scab like a Tetter.

Saint Placre, is a disease consisting of a Palsey and a Cramp.

Saker (Fr. *Sacre*) a Hawk so-called. Also a piece of Ordinance of that name.

Salaria, the goddess of Water.

Salarious (*salax, ach*) that is very much enclined and bent to lechery, hot in lust.

Salarity (*salacitas*) lechery, or rather an inclination, tickling, or provocation to it.

Saladr, Sea Saker.

Salamander (*salaman-*
dra) a four-footed beast, in

shape like a Lizard, full of spots; it will for a time resist a flame, until its moisture be consumed, but not live in, or quench the fire, as some Authors have affirmed. See Dr. B. *Vul. Er. fol. 138.*

Salarian (*salaris*) of or belonging to salt,

Salarian Verse, a kind of Song, which *Mars* his Priests, among the old Romans, were wont to sing. *Tacitus.*

Salary (*salarium*) is a recompence or consideration made to any man for his pains, or industry bestowed on others business; wages given to servants, a stipend. So called from *sal*, i. e. salt, both being alike necessary.

Salaried (from *salarium*) that hath a Salary or Stipend.

Salisbury (*salebris*) ruggedness or unevenness.

Salibrous (*salebrosus*) uneven, rough; also harsh, unpleasant; hard to understand.

Salier (Fr. *Salade*) a Helmet or Headpiece, *A. 4 & 5. Ph. & Mar.*

Sallant (*saliens*) a term in Heraldry, when the Lion is leaping and sporting himself.

Saltne of the Levant, is a salt extracted from the froth of the Sea, coagulated through the extreme heat of the Countrey.

Saltinous (from *salina*) of or pertaining to salt, or a salt-pit.

Salique

Salique Law (*Lex Salica*) is a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot be inherited by a woman, cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, as their saying is: which Law, one undertaking to prove out of Holy Writ, urged that place of *Matthew*; where 'tis said, *Mark the Lillies* (which are the Arms of France) and see how they neither labour nor spin. This Law they pretend was made by *Pharamond* their first King, and that the words, *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned, gave it the name of *Salique Law*. *Hailan* saith, It was never heard of in France till the days of *Philip* the fair, 1321. Others say it was framed by *Charles* the Great, after his Conquests in Germany, where the incontinency of the women, living about the River *Salz* (in the Countrey now called *Misnia*) gave both occasion and name to this Law; the words are these, *De terra vero Salica nulla portio hereditatis mulieri veniat, sed ad virilem sexum tota terra hereditas perveniat.* *Selden.* See *Davila lib. 1. f. 6.*

Salivartious (*salivarius*) clammy and thick like spittle.

Salivation (*salivatio*) a continual having of much spittle in the mouth, or a drawing of humors to the mouth, and a delivery of them from thence in manner of spittle.

Salp (from the Span.

salir) to go or issue out; most commonly applied to those that are besieged in a Town or Castle, when they *salir* or issue out upon the besiegers.

Salmatian } **Spolia**
Salmatian } (*Salmacida Spolia*) Spoils or Conquests got without blood or labour; from *Salmack* a Fountain of *Caria*, which is said to enfeeble all such as either drank of it, or bathed in it; Hence that of *Tully*, *Salmacida spolia sine sanguine & sudore*, and there used for effeminate and venereal Conquests. This *Salmacida spolia* was the Motto of the Scene or Frontispiece of a Mask at *Whitehall*, in Anno 1636, or 1637.

Salmagundi (Ital.) a dish of meat made of cold Turkey and other ingredients.

Salomon (Hebr.) peaceable.

Salsamentarious (*salsamentarius*) belonging to salt, or any salt thing.

Salsipotent (*salsipotens*) that hath power of the Sea.

Salsure (*salsura*) a salting or seasoning, brine, liquor to powder in.

Saltation (*saltatio*) a dancing, leaping, jumping, or vaulting.

Saltatorius (*saltatorius*) belonging to dancing, vaulting, &c.

Saltimbando (Ital.) a

Mountebank, a Quackſalver, a pedling Phyſician.

Salutary (*ſalutarius*) a Forreſter, Woodward, or Ranger.

Salutare (*ſaltura*) a leaping or dancing.

Salvage Money, is a recompence allowed by the Civil Law, in lieu of all damages ſuſtained by that Ship that reſcues or ſaves another which was ſet upon by Pirates or Enemies.

Salubritp (*ſalubritas*) health, wholeſomeness, healthfulneſs.

Salve (Lat.) God ſave you.

Salbedition, a greeting or bidding God ſave.

Salver (from *ſalvo*, to ſave) is a new faſhioned piece of wrought plate, broad and flat, with a foot underneath, and is uſed in giving Beer, or other liquid thing, to ſave or preſerve the Carpit or Clothes from drops.

Salus (Fr. *ſalut*) was a Coin of gold ſtamped by King Henry the Fifth, in France, and worth ſome five ſhillings ſterling; which onely Coin, with another of blanks of Eight pence a piece, were current in thoſe places of France where King Henry was obeyed.

Stow.

Salutary (*ſalutaris*) wholeſome, healthful, profitable, comfortable.

Salutatorp (*ſalutatorium*) a place where men ſtand to ſalute a Prince.

Salutiferous (*ſalutifer*) that brings health, ſalvation, or ſafety.

Salutigerous (*ſalutiger*) that brings commendation from another, or that is ſent with *How-dyees*.

Samaritians, people of *Samarita*, a Countrey and City of *Syria*. Alſo a Sect among the Jews, not allowed to commerce with them, nor to be Proſelytes. They rejected all the Scripture, ſave onely the five Books of *Moses*; denied the Reſurrection, but held there were Angels, &c. See *Epiph. Hærſ. 9. c. 14.* and *Moses and Aaron, p. 48.*

Sambentro (Span.) or *Sanbenito*, properly *Santo Benito*, St. Benes; is uſually taken for a coat of courſe ſackcloth, in which Penitents in Spain are reconciled to the Church. And in that reſpect it may be called *Sanbenito*, *quasi Sacco benedicto*, a bleſſed ſackcloth.

Sambuke (*sambuca*) an Inſtrument of Muſick, which we commonly take for a *Dulcimer*; alſo an Engine of War.

Samtan (*ſamius*) of or pertaining to the Iſle *Samos*, or to an earthen pot, or a whetſtone; becauſe there were good ones in that Iſle.

Sampar (a corruption from *Exempla*) a pattern or copy to imitate, an extract or draught; moſt uſed for a pattern of ſeveral ſorts of needle-work.

Sampſon

Sampſon (Heb.) there the ſecond time.

Samuel (Hebr.) placed of God.

Sanable (*ſanabilis*) that may be healed, curable.

Sanative (*ſanativus*) healing, curing. *Bac.*

Sante Bell (*campana ſancta*) the *ſanctus* Bell, a little Bell, formerly in every Church, which was rung when the Prieſt ſaid, *Sanctus, ſanctus, ſanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth.*

Sanctification (*ſanctificatio*) a hallowing, ſanctifying, or making holy; a ſeparation of things or perſons from common or prophane uſe.

Sanctiloquent (*ſanctiloquus*) that ſpeaks holily.

Sanctimony (*ſanctimonia*) holineſs, devoutneſs, religiousneſs.

Sanction (*ſanctio*) a Law, a Decree eſtabliſhed; alſo a penal Statute.

Sanctuary (*Sanctuarium*) a holy or ſanctified place, as Temple, Church, or Chappel. In the old Law it was the moſt holy place of the Tabernacle, wherein God gave viſible tokens of his preſence, *Pſal. 20. 2.* And more particularly it was a place privileged by the Prince, for the ſafe-guard of offenders lives, being founded on the Law of Mercy, and on the great reverence and devotion, which the Prince bears to the place, whereunto he grants ſuch a Priviledge. Of

this you may read *ſamſ. Pl. Cor. lib. 2. ca. 38.* This ſeems to have taken beginning from the Cities of Refuge which *Moses* appointed them to ſlie unto for ſafe-guard of their lives, that had caſually ſlain a man, *Exod. 21.* In baſtardly imitation whereof, firſt, the *Athenians*, then *Romulus* erected ſuch a place of immunity, which they, and he after them, called *Aſylum*. The Emperours of Rome made the places of their own Statues or Images, and Churches alſo places of Refuge, as appears, *God. l. 1. tit. 15.* But among all other Nations, the ancient Kings of England ſeem to have attributed moſt to theſe *Sanctuaries*, permitting them to ſhelter ſuch, as had committed both Felonies and Treafons, ſo that within forty days they acknowledged their fault, and ſubmitted themſelves to baniſhment; during which time, if any man expelled them, if he were Lay, he was excommunicated; if a Clerk, he was made irregular; but after forty days no man might relieve them. See *Fleſa lib. 1. cap. 29.* And how by degrees they have been taken away, you may read partly in him, and partly in ſeveral Statutes.

Sanctum Sanctorum (*i. e.* the Holy of Holies) was the holieſt place of the Jews Temple, where the Ark was kept, and whereunto none en-

P p 3

ered

eted but the High Priest; and he but once a year.

Sandal (Heb. *sandal*, Lat. *sindalium*) a Slipper or Pantofle; also a kind of old fashioned Shoo; open and fastened with Latches on the Instep, such as religious persons wear. Also

Sandal or Saunders (*santalum*) a precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kinds, to wit red, yellow, and white Saunders. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the red, which is often used, in Physick against hot diseases.

Sandarach (*sandaracha*) the best red Arsenick or Orpine; a bright Painters red, whereof there are two kinds; one (the right and better) found in Mines of Gold and Silver; the other made of burned Ceruse.

Saunder (from the Fr.) *shinn de uers*, i. e. the face of Glass is a very white Salt, inclining nearest to a nitrous taste, and easily dissolveth in the air, or any moist place. Art of Glass, in nono.

Sanguant (Fr.) bloody, bleeding, embred, or full of blood.

Sanguier (Fr.) a wilde Beare, five years old.

Sanguinary (*sanguinarius*) cruel, thirsty, bloody, desirous of, or delighted in, shedding blood.

Sanguine (*sanguineus*) bloody.

full of blood, cruel, red, *Sanguin colour*, is a blood red colour, or my Ladies Blush. *Sanguin* in Heraldry signifies a Murrey colour; but is commonly taken for a complexion, most inclineable to blond.

Sanguin flesh (*caro sanguinea*) is that which is engendred of blood; of which sort is the flesh compounded in the Muscles, the Heart, and the rest of *Sanguin* Substance; the Anatomists call it the proper flesh, and *Exsanguis* the improper.

Sanguinolent (*sanguinolentus*) bloody, full of blood, merciless.

Sanhedrim or Sanhedrin, (Hebr.) Synedrion or Synedrion (Gr.) signifies generally the place where Counsellors meet to consult of, and determine matters; also the Assembly it self; But, by an appropriation of the word, it is commonly taken for the Highest Court of Judicature, or supreme Council of the Jews, which consisted of the High Priest, and Seventy Seniors or Elders; from which number it was called by them in Hebrew words, signifying, *Domus judicii septuaginta unius*, i. e. a Court of Seventy and one Judges; and it was (as it were) their Parliament, to consult about, to judge and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth; as to determine the Con-

troversies that might happen concerning their High Priest, true and false Prophets, differences betwixt Nation and Nation, Tribe and Tribe, &c. This High Court was first (by the commandment of God) instituted in the Wilderness by Moses, whilst under his conduct, the children of Israel were on their journey out of Egypt, towards the Land of Promise; and afterwards it continued still in vigor till our Saviours Passion.

Besides this great *Sanhedrim*, called *Sanhedrim Gedola*, the Jews had to lesser or inferior to it; the one consisting of three Judges; to the Examination and Decision of which Court, the most petty actions were subject; As privat Quarrels, Thefts, and the like; this they called by words of their Language, signifying, *Domus judicii trium virorum*, The Court of three Judges. The other consisted of twenty and three and so was termed, *Domus judicii viginti trium*, to whose Court belonged the Decision of weightier Suits and capital Causes.

These Courts were erected in several places according to the exigence and commoditie of their Country, whereas their other supreme Court, after their possession of the Land of promise, and the settlement of their Common wealth, was onely held in Jerusalem; Jews might appeal

from those inferior Courts, to this; but from this there lay no appeal. Four kinds of death were in their power, Stoning, Burning, Sword, Strangling; and they failed all that day when they condemned any to death. See Moses and Aaron, p. 189.

The Talmudists use the word *Sinhedrin* for the aforesaid great Council.

Synedrins (*synedry*) are the Counsellors, Judges or Members of that Court.

Sanity (*sanitas*) health, soundness, good estate of wit and memory.

Sanitaks or Sanitakes, are Governors of Cities among the Turks, the next dignity to a *Bashaw*.

Santo, Santon or Santon (Span) a holy man a great Saint.

Saphire (*Sapphirus*) a precious stone, so called, brought out of India; the best are of a deep Skie colour; This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

Sapit (*sapidus*) well seasoned, savory, that hath a smack.

Sapidus (*sapiditas*) pleasantness of taste or savor; also pleasantness of talk.

Sapienter (*sapienter*) mighty in wisdom, or that by his wisdom and prudence, is able to bring great things to pass.

Sapor (Lat.) See *Sapidity*.

Sapphique Verse (so called from Sappho, a famous Poetess

cells, held to be the first inventor of them) consists of eleven syllables, and hath a *Trochee*, a *Spondee*, a *Dactyle*, and two *Trochees* immutably ; as,

Nuncius celso veniens Olympo.

After three verses is inserted an *Adonique*, of a *Dactyle* and a *Spondee*.

Rara juvenus.

Saraband (Ital. *Zarabanda*) a kind of Lesson in Musick; and a Dance so called.

Sarah (Hebr.) Lady, Mistress, or Dame.

Sarcasm (*sarcasmus*) a biting taunt, or jest, a manner of scoffing nippingly.

Sarcinarius (*sarcinarius*) of or belonging to Packs, Fardels, &c. serving to carry burdens or loads.

Sarcinate (*sarcino*) to load with Fardels or Packs; also to patch or sew.

Sarceling (*sarceling*), or time of *sarceling*, is the time when the Country-man weeds his Corn; and comes from the Lat. *sarculare*, or from the Fr. *sarcler*, both which signify to rake or weed.

Sarcophage (*sarcophagus*) a Grave, a Sepulchre, a Tomb; also a stone called *Eat flesh*, because it consumes, in fourty days, the dead Carcases enclosed within it, the Teeth excepted.

Sarcotique (from *sarcoma*) breeding or belonging to new or superfluous flesh.

Sarcular (*sarculo*) to rake, to weed up with a hook or other Instrument.

Sardonian Gem (*sardonius lapis*) a precious stone of a black colour, being a kind of *Onyx*, and called a *Corneol*, the best whereof are found in *Sardinia*, and therefore so called.

Sardonian Laughter (*risus Sardonius*) a long and causeless laughter, whereof the end is sorrowful; so used from the Herb *Sardoa*, which being of a poisonous nature, causes men to die with such a convulsion or contraction of their sinews, that they seem to grin or laugh. This Herb is like *Smalage*, and is found in *Sardinia*.

Sarmentitious (*sarmentitius*) belonging to twigs or branches.

Sarritar (*sarpler lana*) is a quantity of Wool. This in *Scotland* is called *Serplathe*, and contains fourscore stone; for the Lords of the Council in *Anno 1527*. decreed four *Serplaths* of packed Wooll, to contain sixteenscore stone. The Merchants now use to pay freight for their goods to *Flanders* by the Sack; to *France*, *Spain* and *England* by the Tun; and to *Dantzick*, and the Eastern Seas by the *Serplath*. *Skene*.

With us in *England*, a load of

of Wooll consists of Eighty Tod. each Tod two stone, and each stone fourteen pound. a sack of Wooll is in common account equal with a load; and a *Sarplar* (otherwise called a *Pocket*) is half a Sack: Also a Pack of Wooll is a Horse-load, which consists of seventeen stone and two pounds. See *Fleta*, lib. 2. c. 12.

Sartor (Lat. *sartio*) a Tailor, a Butcher, a mender of old garments.

Sassafræ, a tree of great vertue, which grows in *Florida* of the *West Indies*, the Rind whereof has a sweet smell like *Cinnamon*; it comforts the Liver and Stomach, and opens obstructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the Root, next the Boughs, then the Body, but the principal goodness of all rests in the Rinde. *Bull*.

Sassinate. See *Assassinate*.

Satan (Hebr. Gr. *Satanas*) an Adversary, the Devil, enemy to God, and all goodness. This name comes from the Hebrew *Sitnah*, which signifies hatred or spitefulness.

Satanical (from *Satan*) devillish, pertaining to the Devil.

Satellite (*satelles, itis*) one retained to guard a mans person; a Yeoman of the Guard, a Sergeant, Catchpole, one that attacheth,

Satiate (*satio*) to fill, to satisfy, to cloy.

Satiety (*satietas*) plenty, fulness, glutting, so much as one desireth.

Sation (*satio* from *sero*) a sowing of seed, a planting.

Satisdation (*satisfactio*) a putting in of Surety or Ball sufficient for performance of Covenants, or for payment of Monies.

Satorious (*satorius*) belonging to a Sator, or to him that sows, sets, or plants.

Satrap (*satrapa*) a great Ruler, a Peer of the Realm, a Lieutenant, Governour or President of a Countrey.

Saturate (*satur*) to fill or satisfy with any thing superfluously, to cloy or glut.

Saturity (*saturitas*) fulness, plenty, excess.

Saturnals (*Saturnalia*) Feasts dedicated to *Saturn* in *December*, when Servants had freedom. *Macrobius* his *Saturnals*, are Books treating of the Colloquies and Passages at some of those Feasts.

Saturn (*Saturnus*) hath the first place among the Planets, but is slowest in motion, not finishing its course under thirty eight years space. The ancient Mathematicians attributed Sterility and Mortality to this Planet; to *Jupiter*, happy times, and the beginning of life; to *Mars*, the cause of all debates, garboils, and war; to *Sol*, riches and treasure; to *Venus*, Loves and Marriages;

Marriages ; To Mercury, Eloquence and Knowledge ; To Luna, the Empire and command over humid Matters.

Saturn with Alchymists, is used for Lead ; with Herald's for Sable.

Saturnian } from Saturn-
or }
Saturnine } dull, heavie,
melancholy ; also unlucky or
unfortunate.

Satyræ (satyra) a kind of Poetry, whereof there seems to have been two kinds ; the one more antient, which consisted only in variety of Verses ; the other more modern, consisting an open reprehension of mens Vices, without respect of persons.

Satyrical (satyricus) of or pertaining to Satyres ; biting, nipping, reproving.

Satyrist, one that writes Satyres or Invectives.

Satyre (satyrus) a Wood-wose ; a strange Monster, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat, full of motion, and given much to ventry and jeering, which the Poets were wont to call gods of the Woods ; these (as Pliny testifies, lib. 7. cap. 2.) were found in times past in the Eastern Mountains of India. And Saint Hierome, in the life of Saint Antony, reports he saw one of them in his time : Vide homunculum (inquit) iduncis naribus,

et fronte cornibus aspera, cui extrema corporis in caprarum pelles desinebant, &c. The truth whereof, I will not rashly impugn, nor over-boldly affirm, — And Satyres shall dance there, Isa. 13. 21.

Sauciate (saucio) to hurt, to wound, to cut.

Saut (Hebr.) lent of the Lord, or (as some will) Fox.

Saucige (from the Fr. Saucisse) a kind of pudding, well known. The Bologna Saucige is made of Beef and lean Bacon in equal quantity, sliced and chopped small with half as much Lard, and some Pepper, Ginger, and Salt ; then put into a clean Ox-gut, half a foot long, and laid in salt for two days together, and after hung up in the smoke, &c.

Sauttolt or Sauttolt (Fr.) the Figure of St. Andrew's Cross, in Heraldry.

Sautters, See Sandar.
Sautons (the ancient name of our Ancestors in England) were so called from their use and wearing a certain Sword or Weapon, made after the fashion of a Sythe, which in the Netherlands is called a Sauton. These kind of Swords were anciently written Sautons or Sautons ; and the Welshmen wrote them Sautons, as they yet write us. The learned Engelhusus, of this Weapon Seaxe, and name Saxon, hath this Latine Rime:

Quippe

Quippe brevis gladius apud illos Saxa vocatur : Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.

Saxifical (saxificus) that turns into a stone, or is made stony.

Saxifragant (saxifragus) that breaks stones, or is broken against stones.

Saxious (saxiosus) mangy, scabby, scurvy.

Saxious (saxiosus) rough, ragged, uneven, impolite. As a scabious style, an unpleasant kind of writing.

Saxiola. See scevola.

Scalado (from the Span. Escalada, and that from the Lat. Scala, i. e. a Ladder) a scaling or getting up the Ladder ; a term of War, and most commonly applied to the gaining a Castle or Town, by scaling it with Ladders.

Scalar 2 (scalarius) lean-

derwise, not bolt upright.

Scale, an eminent place in the City Zant, where, after fourteen days, one stands and publicly cites offenders.

Scale Gemmonæ. See Gemmony.

Scalp (pericranion) the skin compassing and covering all the skull.

Scalpture (scalptura) a gravings in metall, a cutting or scratching.

Scalper, or 2 (scalprum) a Chirurgeons Instrument, to scrape or take away corrupt

flesh from the bones ; a Lance to let blood with.

Scandalize (scandalizo) to offend by giving ill example, to give one occasion to sin or be offended ; also to slander or defame.

Scandalum Magnatum, (Lat.) is the special name of a wrong done to any high personage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the great Officers of the Realm, by false news, or Messages, whereby debates and discords between them and the Commons, or any scandal to their persons may arise. 2 R. 2. c. 5.

Scanderbeg, i. e. Great Alexander ; the nick-name of that valiant Commander George Castriot, the late terror of the Turks, who is said in his whole life time to have slain three thousand of them with his own hands.

Scandular (scandularis) pertaining to wooden Tiles, or Shingles.

Scapular (scapularis) belonging to the shoulder. It is also used Substantively for a narrow piece of cloth, worn by Monks and Friars over the rest of their habit, and falling over the back and belly from the neck (which goes through it by a slit or hole made for that purpose) down to the foot. Scarabæ

Scarabee (*scarabeus*) the black flie, bred commonly in dung, called a *Beele*.

Scaramoche, a famous Italian *Zani*, or Mimick, who acted here in England 1673.

Scaritie (*scarificatio*) to lance or open a soar; to make little incisions and holes or openings, either that the blood and humour may the easier come out, or to prepare a place for the better extraction of *Cupping-glasses*.

Scarification (*scarificatio*) a cutting or lancing; a scraping the skin with a fleam, that one may bleed the better.

Scatinian Law (*Lex Scatinis*) was a Law made by *Statinus*; wherein the use of preposterous venery was chastised.

Scarpe (*Fr. Escarpe*) a Scarf, worn by Commanders in the field; and so named in Heraldry. *Leigh*.

Scaruriginous (*scaturiginosus*) that bursts out, or runs over, out of which water riseth.

Scabage, otherwise called *Shewage*, is a kind of Toll or Custom, exacted by Mayors, and Bayliffs of Cities and Burrough-Towns, of Merchants for Wares shewed to be sold within their precinct, which is forbidden by the Statute of 19 H. 7. 8. It comes of the Saxon word *Shewan*, to behold or view, or to shew; and hence the word *Shew-stow*, a Theater or Shew-place, a be-

holding-place. *Verstegan*.

Scaveniger (from the Belg. *Scaban*, i. e. to scrape or shave away) an Officer well known in London, that makes clean the streets, by scraping up and carrying away the dirt and dung: The Germans call him a *Werk-Simon*, from one *Simon*, who was appointed Scavenger of Marburg.

Sceleratique (*sceleratus*) wicked, ungracious, mischievous, full of naughtiness.

Sceleron (*Gr.*) is that which the vulgar call an Anatomy; the whole Fabrick or dry frame of humane Bones; the dry carcass of a man or woman, with bones and ligaments onely: For *Sceleron* in Greek signifies bony, or dry as a bone.

Scellum, or *Scellum*, (from the Belg. *Scellum*) a Rogue, Villain, or wicked person; and sometimes taken in the same sense with *Renegado*.

Scene (*scena*) the front or forepart of a Theater or Stage, or the partition between the Players Vestry, and the Stage; a Comedy or Tragedy, or the division of a Play into certain parts, viz. first, into *Acts*, those again into *Scenes*, which sometimes fall out more, sometimes fewer in every *Act*. The definition of a *Scene* being *mutatio personarum*. In old time it signified a place covered with boughs; or the room where the Players made them ready.

Scenical

Scenical (*scenicus*) of or belonging to a Scene, Stage, or Comedy; or to Players on Stages.

Scenker, or *Shinker*, (from the Sax. *Scant*, a cup) he that fills the cup or pot.

Scenography (*scenographia*) is the model or draught of any work presented with its shadows, according as the work it self shews, with its dimensions, according to the Rules of Prospective. See *Sciagraph*.

Scenical (*scepticus*) that contemplates, or always seeks and never finds. The Philosophers, called *Scepticks*, were such as used to search into, and consider much of things, but leave them in suspense, without any determination; affirming they knew nothing. Of this Sect, *Pyrrho* was Authour.

Scenicism, the Doctrine or Opinion of the *Scepticks*.

Sceniferous (*Scepirifer*) that bears a Sceptre.

Scenish (*scavitas*) unlikelihood, lefthandedness.

Scenola (*Scavola*) the Sur-name of *Q. Mutius*, a noble Roman, who voluntarily burnt off his own right hand, &c. Hence the word is used for a left-handed man, or one that hath but one hand. *Br.*

Scenamartha (*Hebr.*) an Excommunication to death; the same with *Maranatha*. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 183.

Scenastium (*schediastra*) a sudden invention, or a work extempore.

Schedical (*schedicus*) hastily, sudden, extemporary, not laboured.

Schedute (*schedula*) a leaf or scrol of Paper or Parchment, containing the particulars of goods or other things; an Inventory.

Scheme (*schema*) the outward fashion or habit of any thing, the adorning a speech with Rhetorical figures.

Scheme (*schana*) is five miles, and in some places of the East, seven and a half. *Sands*.

Schism (*schisma*) properly a cutting in two, a disagreeing of minds, a division in the Church of Christ, consisting with an unity in the matters of faith.

Schism (says an Authour) is an uncharitable division or recession of any member from the unity of the whole Church. As Heresie is a departing from the Communion of the Church in respect of Doctrine; so Schism is a dividing or cutting off ones self for external things.

Schismatic (*Schismaticus*) one that is divided from the external Communion of the Church.

Schismatical (*Schismaticus*) of, or pertaining to Schism, or such division in the Church.

Scholastica (*Gr.*) a woman's name, and signifies leasure from business.

Scholastic (*scholasticus*) belonging to a Scholar or School, Scholarly.

Scholar

Scholar, or **Schollon** (*scholium*) a close, a short, or compendious Exposition; a critical note.

And **Schollist**, one that writes such Expositions or critical notes.

Sciagraph (*Sciagrapha*) a description of the whole frame and contrivance of every room; as the Carpenter shews with a Lath how the work will fall out; a Plat-form. See *Scenography*.

Sciamaechy (*sciamaechia*) a counterfeit fighting, a privy exercise; a shadow or image of contention or fighting.

Sciater (Lat.) an instrument used in designing the situation of Cities.

Sciatherical (from *sciathericon*) of or pertaining to a Sun-dial.

Sciatica (Lat.) the Gout in the hip, caused by gross and stegmatick humours, gathered in the hollownes of its joynts.

Sciatick Vein (*Vena sciatica*) is seated above the outward ankle.

Science (*scientia*) cunning, skill, learning, knowledge. The seven Liberal Sciences are these, Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Astronomy, Geometry, Arithmetick, and Musick.

Scientificall (*scientificus*) of exceeding skill, or wonderful knowledge.

Sciutrar. See *Sey*.

Scintillation (*scintillatio*) a sparkling up of fire, or new wine leaping in the glass.

Sciolist (*sciolus*) a smatterer in any knowledge, one that fancies himself to be a wit, and to know more then indeed he doth.

Sciolotte, pertaining to such a *Sciolist*, or smatterer in learning.

Sciomanie (*sciomania*) the part of Necromancy, practised by shadows.

Scion (*a scindendo, quia scinditur ex arbore*) a Grass, a young plant, a shoot or sprig.

Sciotherical. See *Sciatherical*.

Schiph (*scapha*) a ship-bpat, commonly all of one piece.

Schipper, or **Schipper**, is a Dutch word, signifying the Master of a ship. *An. 1 Jac. ses. 1. cap. 34.* But we usually take *shippers* for common Sea-men or Mariners.

Serpenean (*serpens*) of or pertaining to Bulrushes.

Scirrhotis (from *scirrhus*) pertaining to a hard swelling without pain, grown in the flesh within the skin, caused through choller, thick, cold, or clammy flegm. *Dr. Br.*

Scissile, or **Scissilis** (*scissilis*) easie to cut, or that may be cut or divided.

Scissure (*scissura*) a cleft, a cut or rent, the division or parting of a River.

Scitament (*scitamentum*) a kind of meat, having a very pleasant taste; also pleasantness, or a fine and witty thing to adorn a discourse.

Scitum (*scitum*) an Ordinance, Decree,

Decree, or Statute. See *Stic*.

Siturn; quasi *Screwtun*, is used in Hampshire for what is elsewhere called a *shrewd-turn*.

Sollon. See *Scholy*.

Stom (*scomma*) a scoff, a mock; a sentence spoken in mirth, that sounds otherwise then it is meant by him that speaks it.

Stance (from the Teut. *Stanhs*) a Block-house or Fortification in War; also taken for the Head, because a *Sconce* or Block-house is made for the most part round in fashion of a Head, whence comes the term in Oxford, to *Sconce one* (*mulare pecunia*) i. e. to set up so much in the Buttery-book upon his head, to pay, as a punishment for his offence committed. *Min.*

Stropellism (from the Gr. *στροβηλα*) rockiness, or the being full of Rocks.

Scoptisks (from the Gr. *σκόπτος, cavillor*) jests, jeers, flouts, cavils; sentences, or words spoken in mirth, that sound otherwise then they were meant.

Scopulous (*scopulosus*) full of rocks, very rocky.

Scorbute (*scorbutus*) the disease called the *Scurvy*.

Scorbutical, pertaining, or subject to that disease.

Scorpton (*Scorpio*) a venomous Worm with seven feet, bearing his sting in his tail, with which he strikes mischievously; they may be killed

with fasting spittle of a sound man. Also one of the Twelve Signs, which see in *Zodiack*. Also a kind of Warlike Engine, wherewith to shoot small Arrows or Darts, called also an *Onager*, which you shall find described by *Marcellinus*, l. 23. ca. 3. Also a kind of *scourge*, mentioned 1 *Kings* 12. 12.

Scotaro (Lat.) a whoremonger, a Hunter of harlots.

Sfor and Not (*An. 33 H. 8. cap. 19.*) signifies a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects after their ability. *Scot* comes from the Fr. *Escot*, i. e. *symbolum*; a shot. *Rassal* saith, 'tis a certain custom or common Tallage made to the use of the Sheriff or his Bailiff. *Scot* (says *Camden*) *illud dicitur quod ex diversis rebus in unum acervum aggregatur*. And in this sense it is still used; for when good-fellows meet in the Tavern or Alehouse, they at parting call for a *Shot*, *Scot*, or Reckoning: and he is said to go *Scot free*, that pays not his part or share towards it.

Scotists (*scotista*) those that follow the opinion of *Johannes Scotus*, otherwise called *John Duns*, the subtile Doctor, who was born (as some contest) in Scotland; as others, in the North of England: He was a *Minorite*, very eminent in Scholastick Divinity, and died young at *Colen* in the year 1308. His followers are opposers of the *Thomists*.

Scotomp (*scotoma*) a disease

ease in the head, with a dimness in the eyes, which makes all things seem to go round. This word comes from the Greek, and is the same with *Vertigo* in Latine.

Scotomati (*scotomatus*) that is troubled with such a whimsy in the head.

Scottering (*unde, nescio*) In *Herefordshire*, Boys at the latter end of Harvest use to burn a wad of Pease in the straw, which they call a *Scottering*, and eat the Pease, being so parched.

Scotish-waith, the Picts Wall in the North, so called by the *Scots*.

Scobel (from the Italian *Scovola*) a *Malikin* to make clean an Oven; hence perhaps our word *Shovel*.

Scoundrel (*Ital. Scondavolo*) a sorry base fellow.

Scour (*Belg. Schoutur, Fr. Escoute*) a discoverer or fore-runner of an Army, or one sent out to espy, and bring tidings of the enemies purpose. In *Holland* they have an Officer in their Towns, called a *Scour*, who is chosen by the States, and, with the *Balues*, hath the judging of all criminal matters in last resort, without Appeal, and hath also the determining civil causes, appealable to the *Hague*.

Scrar, a kind of *Hermaphrodite*, so called. *Skinner*.

Screeble (*screebilis*) that may be spitted out.

Scriber (*Scriba*) menti-

oned in Scripture; their Office was two-fold. 1. To read and expound the Law in the Temple and Synagogues. 2. To execute the Office of a Judge, in ending and composing Actions. *Heyl.*

Scribender, a Scribe.

Scripstonian (*scripstonius*) belonging to, or serving for writing.

Scrofulous (from *scrofula*) pertaining to, or full of Wens or such tumours about the neck.

Scruff, is a kind of fuel, which poor people (when firing is dear) gather up at ebbing water, in the bottom of the *Thames* about *London*, and consists of coal, little sticks, Cockle-shells, and the like.

Scruple (*scrupulum*) is of Troy weight seven grains and an half, the third part of a dram, and a dram the third part of an ounce. Also doubtfulness, or over much fear to offend in point of conscience.

Scrupular (*scrupularis*) of or belonging to a scruple, small.

Scrupulosity (*scrupulositas*) curiousness of conscience, anxiety, doubtfulness.

Scrutable (*scrutabilis*) that may be searched or traced out.

Scrutiny (*scrutinium*) a search or diligent enquiry; a perusal of Suffrages.

A **Scroon** of fowl, a great flock or number; so we say, a *Nye of Pheasants*, a *Sege of Herons*, or *Bittours*, a *Cov*

of Partridges; a Bevy or Thrane of Quails; a Tygends of Pies; a Muster of Peacocks. *Ful. Barnes.*

Sculptor (*Lat.*) a graver or carver.

Sculpture (*sculptura*) a graving or carving.

Scurrie (*scurris*) pertaining to scoffing or saucy jesting.

Scurrility (*scurrilitas*) immoderate jesting, saucy scoffing.

Scutage. See *Escuage*.

Scute (*scutum*) antiently valued 3 s. 4 d.

Scutchin. See *Thole*.

Scutcheon (from *Scutum*) a Coat of Arms, or a Shield. See *Escutcheon*. It is sometimes also taken for the bud of a Tree, cut off with part of the bark for inoculation.

Scutiferous (*scutifer*) that bears a buckler or shield.

Scutiform (*in forma scuti*) fashioned like a scutcheon or shield.

Scylla, a gulf or dangerous place in the *Sicilian* Sea. See *Charybdis*.

Scimitar, or *Scimitar*, (*Ital. scimitarra*) a crooked flat-back'd short sword, used by the Turks and Persians.

Scyrate (*scytala*) a field Mouse, &c. Also a little round staff, which the *Lacedemonians* used to write secret letters on. And in this sense my Lord Bacon uses it, in his *Advancement of Learning*, fol. 268.

Seater, an old Idol of the

Saxons, which was honoured on the day called *Saturday*, which thence took denomination. This Idol was also called *Crolo*, and by some mistaken for *Saturn*.

Scythian? (*Scythicus*) **Scythick** } belonging to *Scythia*, a large Countrey in the North part of the world.

Sea-long, the fervent froth of the Sea.

Seax, a kind of sword made like a *Sithe*, and worn by the old Saxons, of which there were two sorts, a longer and a shorter, which last were called *Handseaxes*; of this kind of *Handseaxes*, *Erkinwine*, King of the East-Saxons did for his Arms bear three, *Argent* in a *Field Gules*. *Verst.* See *Saxon*.

Sebacean (*sebaceus*) made of tallow or sewer.

Sebastian (*Gr.*) Honourable, or Majestical.

Sebastocrator (*Gr.*) was a great Officer of the Empire, who (about *Constantine* the Great's time) was third in dignity from the Emperour; the second was called *Despot*.

Secament (*secamentum*) that which is cut or shread from a log or block, as chips, and such like.

Secant, is a right line drawn from the Centre, through one extreme of a given Arch, till it meet with the *Tangent* raised from the *Diameter* at the other extreme of the said Arch.

Secation (*secatio*) a cutting, sawing, parting, or dividing.

Secern (*severo*) to divide, to lay or separate one from another, to sever, to chuse from among others.

Secession (*secessus*) a departing from other, a forsaking or going aside; a separating ones self from another. In antient Rome it was a general insurrection and revolt of the Commons, wherein they left the City, until such time as they had the authority of their Tribunes strengthened; yea, and certain Laws enacted and established by a solemn Oath, with a curse denounced against all those that went about to abrogate or abolish the same, which thereupon were called *Sacrate Leges*. *Livy.*

Seclude (*secludo*) to shut apart from other, to shut off, to put away.

Seclusory (*seclusorium*) a place where any thing is shut up a part from other; a Coop.

Secondary. See *Secundary*.

Secundine (*secundæ, quasi secunda natiuitas*) the three skins, wherein an Infant lies while it is in the womb, or when it comes into the world; the second or after-birth in women; in beasts the Heam.

Sectary (*sectarius*) one that follows private opinions in Religion, a Ring leader of a sect, a seditious factious person.

Section. (*sectio*) a cutting, dividing, or parting.

Books are commonly divided into *Chapters*, *Chapters* into *Sections*, and *Sections* into *Paragraphs* or *Breaks*, as Printers call them; which is the breaking off at a full point, and beginning a new line.

Sective (*sectivus*) that is often, or that may be cut or divided.

Sector (*Lat.*) in *Geometry*, is a Figure comprehended of two right lines, containing an angle at the centre, and of the circumference assumed by them. There is also a *Geometrical Instrument*, having two legs, containing all variety of angles, and the distance of the feet, representing the subtences of the circumference; which is therefore called a *Sector*.

Secular (*secularis*) belonging to the space of one hundred years, that is done or renewed every hundredth year, or once in an age.

Secular Plays (*ludi seculares*) were solemn Games or Plays among the antient Romans, performed once in a hundred and ten years, and sometimes every hundredth year, in honour of *Apollo* or *Diana*.

Secular Preests, are those whose ordinary conversation is among men of the world, and profess the undertaking the charge of Souls, as contradistinct

from those that profess a Monastical or Conventual life, under the Rule of some holy Predecessor, and thence are called *Regulars*.

Secundary (*secundarius*) or the second sort, the second, the next to the first. As the *Secundary* of the Fine Office, is an Officer next to the chief Officer; *Secundary* of the Counter, who is next the Sheriff in London, in each of the two Counters, and so of others.

Secundate (*secundo*) to make lucky or prosperous, to make better or amend a thing.

Secundine. See *Secundine*.

Securiferous (*securifer*) that beareth an Ax or Hatcher.

Sedateness, quietness, mitigation; the same with *Sedation*.

Sedation (*sedatio*) an appeasing, mitigating, asswaging, qualifying, or quieting.

Sedentary (*sedentarius*) that sits much, that is done sitting. In France they have eight *sedentary Parliaments*, or High Courts of Justice, which are so called, because they are always sitting. See *Parliament*.

Sediment (*sedimentum*) a sinking down to the bottom, or that sinks to the bottom; grounds, the dregs or dross of perfume. *See.*

Seditious (*seditiosus*) contentious, mutinous, factious, loving discord. *Relham* uses *Seditary*, for a seditious person.

Seduction (*seductio*) a seducing, a leading away, aside, or apart a misleading, a deceiving.

Sedulity, (*sedulitas*) care and great diligence.

A *Seem*, or *Seam* of *Waste*, 120 pound.

Segador (*Span.*) a Reaper, a Mower, a Harvest-man.

Segment (*segmentum*) a morsel, shred, piece or gobbet cut off from any thing, a partition. *Br.*

Segmentation (*segmentatio*) a cutting into small pieces, an embroidering.

Segnity (*segnitas*) negligence, slowness, slothfulness; also barrenness.

Segregate (*segrego*) to take out of the flock, to lay apart, to sever or separate.

Sejan hoste (so called from *Cneus Sejanus*, who first back'd him) was of extraordinary bigness and wonderful composure, but had this fatal property, to bring his Master to some miserable or untimely end. Whence grew the proverb, *Equum habet Sejanum*, a man has that which will be his own ruine.

Sejant, or *Seisant* (from the Fr. *Seant*) a term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted sitting upright.

Seignior (Fr. *Seigneur*) a Lord, a Master; a Landlord, or a Lord of Jurisdiction, a proprietary or owner.

Seignior ? (Fr. *Seigneur*) **Seigniorage** *Seignury*, *Seignuriage*) Seignory, Sovereignty.

ty, mastery, dominion.

Seigniorage, *An.* 9 H. 5. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 1. seems to be a Regality or Prerogative of the King, whereby he challenges allowance of gold and silver, brought in the mass to his Exchange for Coin.

Seisin (from the Fr. *Saisine*) signifies in Law, possession; and to *seize*, is to take possession; *Prmier seisin*, is the first possession, &c.

Sejagate, (*sejugo*) to sever or to separate from other, to put apart.

Sejunctio (*sejunctio*) a separating or putting asunder.

Selenites (Gr.) a stone wherein is a white vein which increases and decreases as the Moon doth; Also Lunary men or people, that are held by some to inhabit the Moon.

Sellen (Fr. *seillon*) a ridge of land lying between two furrows: sometimes it contains an acre, sometimes half an acre, sometimes more or less, Therefore *Crompton* in his *Jurif.* fol. 221. saith, a *Selion* of land cannot be in demand, because it is incertain.

Sellander, is a kind of dry scab, growing in the very bent of the ham of a horses hinder leg. *Markham*.

Sellary (*sellaria*) a place wherein were forms and stools for men to sit on. It is used by *Tacitus* in his *Annals* for that place, where *Tiberius* exercised his horrid and unnatural lusts.

Selbage (quasi *salvage*) the margin or outside of linnen cloth.

Semitable (Fr.) like, alike, even such, resembling.

Semblance (Fr.) shew, seeming appearance: Also resemblance, likeness, like form or feature.

Semibrief (q. *semibrief*) a slow time in Musick. We account two *Minims* to the *Semibrief*, two *Crotchets* to the *Minim*, two *Quavers* to the *Crochet*, two *Semiquavers* to the *Quaver*.

Semenration (*sementatio*) a bringing forth seed.

Sementine (*sementinus*) belonging to sowing, continuing to seed-time.

Semi, or *Semis* (from the Gr. *ἡμι*) a word much used in composition, for half.

Semicastration (*semicastratio*) half gelding, the taking away one Testicle. *Br.*

Semicircular (*semicircularis*) that hath the form of a half circle.

Semicolon, half a Colon, or a point in writing or printing, made thus [;] the Colon thus [:] most commonly in or near the middle of a sentence; the *Period* thus [.] the *Comma* thus [,] the *Admiration point* thus [!] as when we say, *O tempora! O mores!* The *Interrogation point* thus [?] when we ask any question. A *Circumflex* is over the second [a] when we say *amāsti*, for *amavisti*: An

Apostroph

Apostroph is, when some vowel is cut off; *'twas*, for *it was*, and the like.

Semirump, is a half Bath, up to the navel of the patient.

Semidote (*semidolium*) a vessel containing half a Tun, a Pipe.

Semiferous (*semifer*) half wild.

Semihore (*semihora*) half an hour.

Semimarine (*semimarinus*) belonging partly to the Sea, partly to the Land.

Seminatry (from *semina*) a belongingness to seed; an apiness to have or bear seed.

Seminary (*seminarium*) a seed-plot, a place where plants are set to be removed; a Nursery, a Tree whereof Plants and Grasses are taken; Also the first beginning, or chief cause of any good or evil; and by Metaphor, a Colledge, or Nursery of young Students.

Seminare (*semino*) to sow, breed, or ingender.

Seminifical (*seminificus*) that causeth, or brings forth seed for generation. Males are said to be *seminifical* and pubescent at fourteen years of age, as *Aristotle* says, *hæ septem annis exactis*, &c. *Br.*

Semipetal (*semipetalus*) half a foot in quantity or height

Semipelagian, a Sect differing from the *Pelagians* onely in this, that they held Grace was necessary to the perseverance in good works, though not to the beginning

of them, See *Pelagians*.

Semitare (*semito*) to make paths, to divide into paths or ways.

Semivowels (*semivocales*) certain Consonants so called, because they have half the sound of Vowels, as *f, l, m, n, r*. Therefore of old *s*, and still *m*, in the end of words before Vowels, are cut off like Vowels. See *Nat. Hist.* fol. 46.

Semimutated (*semimutatus*) half burned, half roasted or broiled.

Semipternal (*sempiternus*) perpetual, endless, lasting, always, continual, immortal, eternal.

Semuncial (*semuncialis*) belonging to half an ounce.

Sennate (*senarius*) that contains or belongs to the number six. A verse of six feet. The sixth days work. See *Mores Cabala*, fol. 84.

Senatorial (*senatorius*) belonging to a Senator, or Counsellor of State.

Seneschal (Fr. *Seneschal*) a Steward. As the High *Seneschal*, or Steward of England. *Pl. Cor.* fol. 152. It is also used for the Steward of a Court. *Kitch.* fol. 83.

Senescent (*senescens*) waxing old, growing in age, wearing away, drawing to the wane.

Senestre (*senesco*) to wax old, to grow in age, to begin to decay or wear away.

Sengle (Fr.) a girth. See *Sengal*.

Sentoz (Lat.) the elder.

Sensation (*sensatio*) prudence, intelligibleness, sensibleness; also the exercise or art of the Senses.

Sensiferous (*sensifer*) that brings sense or feeling.

Sensory, the Organs or powers of the five Senses, or of apprehending, thinking, or judging. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Sensualism (*sensualitas*) Libertinism, Epicurism, the pleasing of sense, contentment given to the appetite, satisfaction to the flesh.

Sententious (*sententiosus*) fulness of sentences, which are concise and pithy pieces of wit, containing much matter in few words.

Sententious (*sententiosus*) full of sentences, pithy, full of matter.

Sentry (*Fr.*) a Sentry, a Common Soldier appointed to stand and watch in a certain place.

Separator (*Fr. separatoire*) the Chisel or Instrument, wherewith Chyrurgeons cut out the pieces of bones, left between the holes, which they bore with a *Trepan*.

Separatist (*separans*) one that separates, severs or withdraws himself from the communion of the Church.

Sement (*sepiumentum*) an hedge, pale, mound, or inclosure.

Sensitator (*Lat.*) he that makes sweet Oynments.

Seposition (*sepositio*) a putting apart, or laying aside,

a separating or distinguishing.

Sept (*septum*) a Park or any place enclosed, a fold for sheep.

Septs, are multitudes of the same name; and pretended Family or Lineage in Ireland, so called.

Septangular (*septangulus*) that hath seven corners, a septangle.

Septemfluous (*septemfluus*) divided or flowing into seven branches or streams, that flows seven contrary ways, that hath seven currents.

Septemidal (*septemidalis*) belonging to seven feet, that is seven foot long.

Septen virate (*septemviratus*) the authority of seven Officers in like power.

Septenarius ? (*septenarius*) of or belonging to seven, containing seven in number.

Septenary is also used Substantively, for a seventh, a proportion or number of seven.

Septennial (*septennalis*) of seven years space.

Septentrional (*septentrionalis*) belonging to the North, Northern.

Septical (*septicus*) putrefactive, or corrosive; that makes rotten or ripe, as matter in a sore.

Septisartious (*septisartius*) of seven manner of fashions, sorts or ways.

Septifluous. See *Septemfluus*.

Septimane (*septimana*) a week

a week or seven-night: also whatsoever falls out on the seventh day, moneth, year, &c.

Septimarians, certain Officers in Monasteries, which were chosen every week, whence they took name.

Septuagenary (*septuagenus*) pertaining to seventy, or threescore and ten.

Septuagesima, is a Sunday certain, being always the next but one before *Shrove Sunday*, from which, till the Octaves of *Easter*, the solemnizing of Marriage is by the Canon Laws forbidden; that being a time of mourning for the fall of *Adam*, and misery of man thereon ensuing: And *Easter* with its Octaves is a time of Christs glorification, and so of ours also in him, for his, and by him, our conquest over death and sin; and therefore all carnal affection ought during that space to be wholly mortified in us. See *Quinquagesima*.

Septuagesimal (*septuagesimus*) pertaining to the number seventy, or *Septuagesima Sunday*.

Septuaginta (*Septuaginta*) properly signify the Seventy Translators of the holy Bible out of the Hebrew into Greek, who were in truth Seventy two (*viz.*) six chosen out of every one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, by *Eleazar* the High Priest, at the request of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus* King of *Ægypt*, for the

richest ornament of his memorable Library. These by compendious speech are called the Seventy Interpreters, as the *Centumviri*, among the Romans, who were indeed One hundred and five, three out of a Tribe, and thirty five Tribes. *Budaus*.

Septuarn (from *septem*) may be applied to any thing composed of the number seven. Dr. *Br.* uses it for a week, consisting of seven days.

Septuncial (*septuncialis*) of seven ounces, or seven parts of the whole.

Septulchral (*sepulchralis*) of, or belonging to a grave or sepulchre.

Septulcher, buried, put or made into a sepulchre. *B. c.*

Septulize (*sepelio*) to bury, inter, or lay in the earth.

Septulure (*sepultura*) a laying in the ground, a burying, an interring or intombing.

Sequacious (*sequax*) that follows easily, pliant, clammy.

Sequels (*sequela*) the following, consequence, issue, or success of a thing: also a train or retinue.

Sequentes (*sequentia*) answering Verses, or Verses that answer one another sequentially; things that follow one another in order.

Sequester ? (*sequestro*)

Sequestrate to separate a thing in controversy, from the possession of both those that contend for it. And this is double, *Voluntary Sequestration*,

tion, or Judiciary. Voluntary is that which is used by the consent of both parties: *Judiciary* is that which the Judge of his Authority doth, whether the parties will or not. In what sense it hath been of late years used, very many know by sad experience.

Sequester (Lat.) is he that puts a thing in contraversion into another mans hand; or rather the third person, who takes a thing in controversy between two. But it was lately taken for an Officer, that received the Rents of Recusants and Delinquents Estates, for the use of the usurping Commonwealth.

Serraglio (the Turkish word is *Serai*, borrowed from the Persian *Scram*, which signifies a house) is that place in Constantinople, where the Grand Signior keeps his Concubines; the description whereof you may see at large in *Rob. Withers Book*, published 1650.

Serain (Fr.) a foggy mist or dampish vapour, falling in Italy about Sun-set, at which time it is unwholesome to be abroad there, especially bare-headed; mildew; also the fresh and cool air of the evening.

Seraph, a Turkish Coin of fine gold, worth about a French Crown.

Seraphim (Heb. i.e. *fulgentes aut comburentes*; so called, for their burning with divine love and charity) the highest

Order of the Celestial Hierarchy of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

Seraphim (from *Seraphin*) celestial, inflamed with divine love, like a *Seraphim*; also fiery or burning.

Seraphis, a Serpent, worshipped by the Egyptians as a god.

Serenade (Fr.) evening musick at the door, or under the window of a lovely or beloved creature.

Serenity (*serenitas*) fair and clear weather, quietness, calmness.

Sergeant at Law (or of the Coyf) is the highest degree taken in that profession, as a Doctor in the Civil Law, &c. With what solemnity these Sergeants are created, read *Fortescue*, c. 50.

Sergeant (from the Fr. *Sergeant*, or *Sergent*, i.e. one retained to guard ones person) signifies a service due to the King from his Tenant, holding by such service; for this service cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but to the King only. And this is either *grand* or *petit*, as you shall find in *Lit. Tenures*. See *Capit.*

Sergreint, a term in Heraldry, applied only to the Griffin.

Sericated (*sericatus*) clothed with, or attired in silk.

Series (Lat.) an order, succession, or process in any matter hanging well together; a row, an issue, or decent of kindred

kindred; a race or course.

Sermocinate (*sermocinor*) to talk or commune with.

Serosity (*serositas*) the waterishness or thinner parts of the mass of blood (answering to whey in milk) which floats upon it, after it has been let out of a vein; also the wheyish or waterish moisture drawn by the Kidney from all parts of the body, and, after some concoction, termed Urine.

Serous, pertaining to such waterishness, or moisture, &c.

Serotine ? (*serotinus*)

Serotinous } that is in the

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Also a kind of warlike Engine called a *Serpentine* or Basilisko.

Serper, a kind of basket.

Serred (Fr. *ferre*) compact contracted, bound fast, &c.

Servable (*servabilis*) that may be kept or preserved.

Servet. See *Sherbet*.

Servile (*servilis*) pertaining to a servant or bondage, slavish.

Servitude (*servitudo*) bondage, slavery, thraldome, servility.

Serviteur (Fr.) a Sorvitor, Servant, Servingman, Attendant, or Waiter. We use the word *Servitor* in our Universities, where the poor or meaner sort of Scholars (that have not wherewith sufficiently to maintain themselves) execute the Office of a *Servitor* or Attendant to those of greater wealth and quality.

evening, late, lateward.

Serpentine (*Serpentinus*) of, or belonging to Serpents; under which general name, all vermine that creep on the belly, as Snakes, Adders, &c. are contained. Also winding, wriggling, or crooking.

Serpentine verses, are those which do, as it were, run into themselves, as we see Serpents pictured with tail in mouth; so these verses begin and end with the same word. As that of *Juvenal*,

Sesquialteral (*sesquialter*) that which contains one and an half, or the whole and half again, as six to four.

Sesquipedal (*sesquipedalis*) of a foot and half in measure.

Sesquipedalian, one that is a foot and a half high. *Sesquipedalian words* (*verba sesquipedalia*) used by *Horace* for great, stout, and lofty words; words that are very long, consisting of many syllables.

Sesquitercian (*sesquitercius*) which contains as much as another, and a third part more, as twelve to nine.

Sesson (*Sessio, à sedeo*) a sitting; *Sessions* are usually taken for the quarterly sitting of Justices in Court, otherwise called *General Sessions*. *An. 5 Eliz. c. 4.* or *Open Sessions*, *ib.* There are also other kinds of

of Sessions, of which, see *Crompt.*
F. of P. fol. 109, 110.

Sesterce ? (*sestertius*) a
Sestertie S Coin among
 the Romans, whereof *Denari-*
us contained four, and is so
 called, *quasi semitertius*, for it
 contained two and a half of
 the brazen Coin called *As*; of
 our money it is valued a-
 bout three halfpence farthing,
 or (as the Translator of *Taci-*
us computes it) three half
 pence farthing, and half far-
 thing. This Character H. S.
 two capital H. and the letter S,
 thus coupled together, stood for
Sestertius; others say, the true
 character was LL. S.

Sestim (Fr.) a Stanza of
 six verses.

Sethim, or **Setim**, a tree
 like a White-thorn, the tim-
 ber whereof never rots. Of
 which was made the holy
Ark of the Old Testament.
 See *Ark*.

Serigerous (*setiger*) that
 bears or hath bristles on his
 back.

Sebertians (so called from
Severus their first Founder) a
 sort of Hereticks that condem-
 ned Marriage, abstained from
 eating flesh and drinking wine,
&c.

Seditral (*sevidicus*) that
 speaks cruel and rigorous
 words, that threatneth.

Sebil. See *Sivil*.

Sehoration (*sevocatio*) a
 calling apart or aside, a with-
 drawing from.

Setuel, a paper, clout; or

any thing hanged up to keep a
 Deer from entering into a place.
 A term of Hunting.

Sewer, or **Sewar**, has two
 significations, one applied to
 him that ushers or comes in
 before the meat of a King or
 other great personage, and
 placeth it on the Table, *&c.*
 The other, to such passages or
 gutters, as carry water into the
 Sea or River, in Law-Latin
 called *severa*, *A. 6 H. 6. c. 9.*
 And there are Commissions
 of *Sewers* usually granted un-
 der the Great Seal, authorising
 certain persons, to see Dreins
 and Ditches well kept and
 maintained in the Marsh and
 Fen Countries, for better
 conveyance of the water into
 the Sea, and preserving the
 grafs for food of Cattel. This
 word is probably derived from
 the Fr. *issue*, an issue or
 going forth, as if we should
 call them *Issuers*, because they
 give issue or passage to the wa-
 ter, *&c.* And the Latine
 word, *suera*, sometimes used
 in these Commissions, is a
 competent reason for this con-
 jecture. See *Witq. nat. brev.*
in Oyer and Terminer. I have
 heard of an old French book,
 containing the Officers of the
 King of England's Court, as it
 was anciently governed, where-
 in he, whom we now call
Sewer, was called *Assieur*,
 which comes from the Fr. *As-*
seoir, to settle or place, where-
 in his Office in setting down
 the meat is well express'd.

And

And **Sewer**, as it signifies such
 an Officer, is by *Fleta* Latined
Assessor, a Setter down, *lib. 2.*
c. 15.

Seragesima Sunday, is
 always the Sunday next before
Shrove-Sunday, and is so cal-
 led for being the sixth before
Passion-Sunday.

Serennial (*sexennus*) that
 is six years old, or of six years
 standing.

Seriant (*sextans*) a coin
 less then that called *Quadrant*
 by the third part; a certain
 weight being two ounces, by
 some called *Obolus*, by others
 the sixth part of any measure,
 sum or quantity, that is divided
 into twelve parts; also two
 inches. The sixth part of *Fuge-*
rum. *Varro*.

Seriantary (*sextantarius*)
 belonging to that measure or
 weight.

Sextary (*sextarius*) a mea-
 sure or weight; the Roman
Sextary contains of wine or
 wheat, two pound Roman, that
 is, 24 ounces, a pound and an
 half *Averdupois* weight, less
 then the *Paris* pint by eight
 ounces. You may try it, fol-
 lowing *Glareans* rule, by ma-
 king a measure four inches
 long, by square three inches
 deep, and as many broad,
 which is the true *Sextary*;
 according to this account it is
 just our pint and a half; for in
 our Wine pint are but sixteen
 ounces. Physicians assign but
 eighteen ounces, or at the most
 twenty to *Sextarius*, and then

it is but two or four ounces
 more then our pint. *Sextari-*
us, after *Geo. Agricola*, con-
 tains two *Hemina*, one pound
 measure and eight ounces, that
 is, twenty ounces or inch
 measures. *Sextarius* of Oyl
 is sixteen ounces, five drams
 and one scruple; of Wine 18
 ounces and an half, two *Sili-*
quies, two grains, and two third
 parts of a grain. *Tho.*

Serte, a part of the Canon
 Law, added to the Decretals.

Serten, seems to be corrupt
 from *Sacristan*, which see.

Sextery. See *Sacristan*.

Sextile, or **Sextilian**
 moneth (*Sextilis*) the moneth
 of *August*, so called, because it
 is the sixth from *March*, which
 was the first month of the year
 with the Romans.

Shackbolt, or **Shackle**, a
 prisoners Bolt, a Fetter, or
 Give.

Sertule (*sextula*) the
 sixth part of an ounce, that is, a
 dram and a scruple; also a mea-
 sure of Land.

Serrunte (*sextuplus*) six-
 fold, or that contains, or is
 made of the number six. A
 time in Musick, containing six
Crotchets to a Bar, appropri-
 ated chiefly to *Sarabands*.

Shallon (from the Fr.
schalope, or Lat. *schapha*, a boat;
 or perhaps from *shallow up*, be-
 cause, being a small vessel, it
 goes up into shallow places) a
 small boat so called; also a
 kind of shell-fish.

Shamols, or **Chamols**, a
 kind

kind of wild Goat, whose skin, being rightly dressed, makes our true *Shamois* Leather.

Shafr, (a term among the *Darby-shire* Miners) is that which is digged round or square like a Well.

Shafmer, or **Shafment**, (Sax. *Scæfimt*) a measure from the top of the thumb set upright, to the utmost part of the palm, which is by a tall mans measure half a foot.

Shamſpeer, the usual Sword among the *Perſians*, not unlike the Turkish *Scymitar*; for (Mr. *Herbert* ſaith) it is crooked like a Crescent, and sharp as a Razor. *Fol.* 147.

Shares. See *Flotſon*.

Shaff, is the whole piece (be it long or short) of fine linen, of which the *Turbant* is made, but the name of the linnen is *Telbeat*; whence we faſſly call that which a Turk wears about his head a *Turbant*, whereas the true name is *Sharuck*, and the Turks themselves ſo call it; it comes from *Sarnack*, which ſignifies to joyn about, or to ſwathe.

Shaw, in the *Persian* Tongue, is a King; and *Porshaw* an Emperour. *Her. Tr.*

Sheathing a ſhip, is to caſe that part of the Hull which lies under water with Tar and hair, and then nail over thin boards, to defend it againſt worms.

Shekte. See *Sicle*.

Sherbet (Ital. *forbetto*; in

the *Persian* Tongue it ſignifies pleaſant liquor) is a kind of drink in great requeſt, both in *Turky* and *Persia*, and is compounded of juyce of Lemons, Sugar, Amber, and other ingredients; another ſort of it is made of Violets, Honey, juyce of Raiſins, and the like. Others ſay, *Sherbet* is an *Arabick* word, and ſignifies drink in general.

Sherry Sack, ſo called from *Xeres*, a Sea-Town of *Corduba* in *Spain*, where that kind of Sack is made.

Shewage. See *Scavage*.

Shibboleth, or **Shibboleth**, (Heb. i. e. *ſpica*) by the pronunciation of this word, the *Gileadites* (who fought for, and under *Jephthah*, the Judge of *Israel*) diſcovered the *Ephramites* to be their enemies, and not *Gileadites*, as they pretended to be for their ſafety; for when they were taken by the true *Gileadites* at the paſſages over *Jordan*, (through which they endeavoured to eſcape) they could not pronounce *Shibboleth*, or *Schibboleth*, but *Sibboleth*; which coſt two and fourty thouſand of them their lives at that time, *Judges*, cap. 12. Hence the word is uſually taken for a word of trial, to diſcern Citizens from Aliens, friends from foes. See *Pichigni*.

Shield (from the Sax. *ſcyldan*, to protect or guard) in the North they ſtill ſay, *Marry*

Marry God ſhield, i. e. defend.

Shield (Sax. *ſcyld*) a Target or Buckler for defence.

Shille, or **Shiloh** (Hebr. i. e. *miſſus*) is mentioned in the Prophecy of *Jacob*, where it is ſaid, *The ſceptre ſhall not depart from Judah, till Shiloh come*; that is, till our Saviour come, *Gen.* 49. 10. The word ſignifies a Proſperer or Safe-maker.

Shillers of Shiloah. See in *Waters*.

Shingle (from the Teut. *Schindel*, and that from *ſcindo*) a Slate or Lath of wood to cover houſes.

Shingles (*à cingendo*) a diſeaſe about the breaſt, belly, or back, the place affected looking red, and increaſing circle-wiſe more and more; it is chiefly cured with Cats blood: if it go round the body, it kills.

Shoan, ſo in *Cornwal* they call their Tin-ſtones.

Shoud, a Juſtice of Peace among the Turks.

Shrew, a kind of Field-Mouſe, which if he go over a beaſts back, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beaſt ſwells to the heart and dies. *Geſn.* From hence came our Engliſh phraſe, *I beſhrew thee*, when we wiſh ill; and we call a curſt woman, a *Shrew*.

Shuff, or **Shuffling** (Sax.) perhaps from *ſcrinium* (*quasi* *revelare peccata ab intimo ſcrinio*) was antiently taken for Auricular Confession.

Shrove-tide, from the Sax. *Shrive*, or *Shrift*, and the Belg. *Updr*, i. e. *tempus*, a time of thriving, or confeſſing ſins; for about that time the Roman Catholicks uſe to confeſs their ſins, and receive the bleſſed Sacrament, to the end they may the more religiously obſerve the holy time of Lent, then immediately enſuing.

Shrine (*ſcrinium*) that which contained the body of a Saint, or the place where ſuch a body was buried or intombed.

Shymar, a long robe worn by Biſhops in old time; now taken for a ſhort veſt.

Shalquent (*ſtaloquus*) that ſpits much in his ſpeech.

Shillare (*ſibilo*) to whiſtle or hiſs. *Bac.*

Shills. See *Syills*.

Shicaneous (*ſiccaneus*) dry of nature, that hath no Rivers or Springs to water it.

Shicifical (*ſiccificus*) that has power to make dry.

Shictp (*ſiccitas*) drineſs, drouth, lack of ſap or moiſture, barrenneſs.

Shillian Veſpera's. See *Veſpera's*.

Shite, or **Shekte** (*ſictus*) from the Hebrew *ſhaket*, i. e. *librare*) as well a kind of coin, both of ſilver and gold, as a weight among the Jews; on one ſide of the ſilver *ſhekel* was carved a pot with *Manna*, and this Inſcription in Hebrew *The Shekel of Iſrael*; on the other,

other, *Aarons Rod*, with this, *Holy Jerusalem*; this (which was called the *Holy Shekel*) was worth of our money about two shillings five pence; the common *Shekel* half so much, in weight half an ounce, *Exod.* 30. 13. *Gen.* 23. 15, 16. And from thence comes our word *Scale*, to weigh with. See *Moses and Aaron*, p. 265.

Shovelapex, a term of Hunters, and is, when Dogs are laid in the way to be let slip at a Deer, as he passes by.

Sidemen, alias *Questmen*, those that are yearly chosen, according to the custom of a Parish, to assist the Church-wardens in the enquiry, and presenting such offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court-Christian.

Sideral (*sideralis*) belonging to Stars or Planets.

Siderated (*sideratus*) blasted, stricken with a Planet, taken; benumbed, *Br.*

Sidereat ? (*siderem*) of, *Siderean* ? or like stars, shining, bright; heavenly.

Sivertre (*sivertres*) an iron-like stone, which (as some imagine) has power to set men at variance; also the Load-stone.

Sigallon, an Image in Egypt, that by pressing his fingers on his lips, scented to command silence.

Sigete (*Sax.*) a Jewel to hang about the neck, a neck-bracelet. In barbarous Latine, *Sigla*.

Sigillar (*sigillaris*) belonging to a seal or mark.

Sigillatibe (*sigillatus*) sealable, that is apt, or hath strength to seal or mark; made of wax. *Pac.*

Sigismund (*Germ.*) victorious peace, or victory with peace: that *Sig* signifies victory, *Alfric*, *Dasspodius* and *Luther*, all agree; yet *Hade. Junius* turns it victorious, or prevailing speech.

Sigles (*sigla*) notes, breviatures, initial Letters set for words; as *S. P. D.* for *Salutem plurimum dicite, &c.*

Signacle (*signaculum*) a sign, seal, mark, or character.

Signatroy (*signatorius*) that is used, or serves to seal withall; as, *Annulus signatorius*, a Seal-ring, a Signet.

Signature (*signatura*) a subscribing, a sign manual, ones hand or mark set to a writing, the signing of a Notary. Among *Printers* the mark or letter they set at the bottom of every sheet printed, as *A, B, C, &c.* to tell their Quires by, and distinguish one sheet from another, is called the *Signature*.

Signaturist, one that seal-eth, marketh, brandeth.

Signiferous (*signifer*) that bears a Sign, Standard, or Image.

Silentary (*silentarius*) an Usher or Crier, who sees good rule and silence kept.

Sittery, or *Ellery*, Drapery or foliage wrought on the heads

heads of Pillars and Posts, and made as cloth and leaves turning divers ways: It comes from *Silen*, an Osier, or small With; because *Silery* oft-times resembles it. See *Drapery*.

Sillireous (*silicicus*) of, or pertaining to flint, flinty.

Silligineous (*siligineus*) belonging to, or made of fine flour.

Sillogism. See *Syllogism*.

Sillographer (*sillographus*) a writer of scoffs, taunts and revilings; such was *Timon*.

Silliquous (from *siliqua*) pertaining to the husk or pod of beans, pease, or any such thing.

Sillbestroue. See in *Syl*—

Silturist (from *siltures*) a Native of, or one that lives in *South-Wales*.

Simular } parts } (*partes*
Simulary } *simila-*
res) parts (of the body) of one substance, and which (though divided) retain the name of the whole. And *Dissimilary* parts differ from the whole, as Nerves, Bones, and the like. See *Dissimilary*.

Simitar. See *Scymitar*.

Simmetry. See *Simmetry*.

Simnel-bread (*similagi-nous panis*) bread made of fine meal of corn, and mentioned in the Statute, *de Pane & Cervisia*.

Simon (*Hebr.*) obedient, listening, *Philo*.

Simony (*Simonia*) the buying or selling of Church-

Living, or other Spiritual things for money. It first took denomination from *Simon Magus*, a Sorcerer of *Samaria*, who offered money to the Apostles that he might have power to give the holy Ghost to any he should lay his hands on; for which attempt he was sharply reproved by St. *Peter*.

Simoniaken (from *Simon Magus*) those that buy or sell Church-Livings, or other Spiritual things. It is also a general name for all Hereticks, because (as St. *Irenaeus* saith) *Simon* was the father of them all.

Simontaral (from *Simonia*) pertaining to Simony.

Simous (*simus*) flat nosed.

Simplist (*simplista*) an Herbalist; one that understands, or professes to understand the nature of Simples, Plants, and Drugs.

Simulacre (*simulacrum*) an image of a man or woman, the proportion of any thing, the shadow, figure, semblance, or pattern of a thing.

Simulation (*simulatio*) a feigning, a counterfeiting, a making of resemblance, a dissimbling, a colour or pretence.

Simultaneous (from *simultas*) that is privily displeased, or hates with dissembling countenance. *Le Str.*

Simat, a Mountain in *Arabia*, where the Law of God was given to *Moses*; called also *Horeb*.

Snapisms (*snapismus*) a Medicine, Ointment, or Salve made

made of Mustard, serving to raise blisters or wheals on the skin.

Sindir. See *Syndic*.

Sindon (Gr.) very fine Linnen, as Cambrick, Lawn, &c.

Sing-rantor. See *Succentor*.

Singerles (Fr.) apish tricks.

Single, the tail of a Deer among Huntsmen.

Sinister (Lat.) pertaining to, or that is on the left hand; unlucky, unfortunate, contrary.

The *Sinister point* in an Escutcheon, is the left corner of the *Chief*; and the *Sinister base point* is under it in the lower part of the *Escutcheon*.

Sinisterity (*sinisteritas*) unhandfomeness, frowardness, lack of grace in doing a thing.

Sinon, a perfidious Grecian that betrayed *Troy*, &c. from whence all perfidious persons may be called *Sinons*.

Sinoper (*sinops*) a red stone, commonly call'd *Ruddle*.

Sinoptal (*sinopicus*) of or belonging to that stone.

Sion. See *Scion*.

Siphack (Arabick) the inner rim of the belly, which is joyned to the cawl, where the intrals are covered. A term in Anatomy.

Siquis, is a little Bill set up in some open place upon a post or wall; and is so called, because it usually begins with *Siquis* — If any one (viz.) hath found, that which is men-

tioned herein to be lost, let him bring it to such a place, and he shall be rewarded for his pains.

Sir, a title of dignity given to Barons and Knights; and not onely attributed to Kings, but to all Gentlemen in discourse: Some derive it from the Hebr. *sar*, princeps; others from the Gr. *υδης*, i. e. *Dominus*; others from the Brit. *Syr*, or *Spre*, *Domine*; others from the Ital. *Sere*, or Fr. *Sire*. And *Stephanus* deduces it from *Cyrus*, the *Persian* word for a Lord or great Prince.

Sirens (*Sirenes*, from the Gr. *υρην*, i. e. *attrahere*) See *Mermaides*. Alluring and tempting women, are called *Sirens*.

Sirental, pertaining to *Sirens*, attractive.

Sirentze, to play the *Siren*, to attract or allure, as *Sirens* do with singing.

Sirtus, the Dog-star, or Star called *Canicula*, at whose rising the Dog-days always begin, and took denomination.

Sirocco (Ital.) a South-East wind, thought to be hurtful and infectious in *Italy*.

Sisyphus, a great Robber of *Asia*, slain by *Theseus*. Poets say, He rolls a stone to the top of a hill in *Hell*. which still tumbles back again; and so makes his labour endless, &c. Hence to roll the stone of *Sisyphus*, is taken for any endless or insuperable labour.

Sitark

Sitark (*siarchus*) he that hath the Office to provide Corn, and Victuals sufficient.

Sitre (*situs*) the setting or standing of any place, the seat or situation; a Territory, or quarter of a Countrey.

Sitient (*sitiens*) thirsting, coveting, desiring much.

Situir. See *Sethim*.

Sibill, or *Sebill*, from the Span. *Sevilla*, the chief City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, from whence we have our *Sevil* Oranges, and therefore so called.

Sixain (Fr.) a sixth, sixth part; the proportion of six: Hence a Poem or *Stanza* of six verses.

Sixe, is a farthings worth of bread or drink, which Scholars in *Cambridge* have at the Buttery, noted with the letter S. as in *Oxford* with the letter Q. for half a farthing, and Qa. for a farthing. And whereas they say in *Oxford*, to *Battel* in the Buttery Book, i. e. to set down on their names, what they take in Bread, drink, Butter, Cheese, &c. In *Cambridge* they call it *Sizing*.

Sizer, is a *Servitor* or Attendant in our Universities.

Sizup. See *Syrigic*.

Skeleton. See *Skeleton*.

Shellum. See *Scellum*.

Shepp, a kind of long knife or short sword, used by the Irish Kerns. *Antiqu. Hibern.* p. 57.

Shiff, or *Scelp* (*seafa*) a

ship-boat, properly all of one piece.

Shink, is in *Scotland*, a kind of Pottage of strong nourishment, made of Knuckles and Sinews of Beef long boiled.

Shinker. See *Scenker*.

Slap (from the Teuton. *Slagon*, i. e. to strike) an Instrument of a Weavers Loom, having teeth like a Comb.

Steele *Holland*, common people take to be all *Holland*, which is sleight or ill wrought; when as that onely is properly *Stesia*, or *Silesia* linnen cloth, which is made in, and comes from the Countrey *Silesia* in *Germany*.

Stockler (Belg. *Storker*) one that stocks or enticeth away mens servants. See *Plagiary*.

Stor, a term in Hunting, and signifies the view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

Stough, a damp, such as usually happens in Coal-pits; also a deep, sinking, muddy place.

Smaragdine (*smaragdinus*) belonging to the precious stone called a *Smaragd*, or *Emerald*; green, as an *Emerald*.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour, used in painting, or rather blew Enamel.

Smertmannus. About the beginning of the long Parliament, in the year 1641. five Ministers wrote a Book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian Government, to which they

Qq

they all subscribed their names, being *Stephen Marshal*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Tho. Young*, *Marsh. Newcomen*, and *Will. Spurstow*; the first Letters whereof make this word, *Smeſymnus*; and from thence they and their followers were called *Smeſymnians*.

Smegmatick (*smegmaticus*) that hath the power or strength to scour or cleanse, as Soap.

Smereth, or **Smertherp**, a Medicine or physical Ointment to take away hair.

Smutters, are stealers of Customs; well known upon the *Thames*.

Smirting (*Sax.*) a mixture of gold and silver, a kind of soldering.

Snaphaunt, a Fire-lock, or Gun that strikes fire without the use of a Match.

Sobriquet (*Fr.*) a surname; also a nick-name or by-word. See *Fuller*, lib. 3, fol. 30.

Socage (from the *Fr. Soc*, i.e. a Coulter, or Plough-share) is a tenure of Lands by or for certain Inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. See *Institutes of Common Law*, 31.

Soculane, a late Sect, begun by *Lalio Socinus* the Uncle, and made up by *Faustus Socinus* of *Sienna*, his Nephew, who first dispersed his Errours in *Polonia*, *Transylvania*, and *Sarmatia*, about the year 1555. They deny the Eternal Divinity of the Second Person of the

Blessed Trinity, with other gross Errors. See *Chewney's Anti-Socinianism*.

Socome, an old Law word, signifying the custom of grinding at the Lords Mill; and there is *Bond-socome*, where the Tenants are bound to it; and *Love-socome*, where they do it freely out of love to their Landlord.

Socord (*socordia*) luskishness, slothfulness, negligence, idleness, fortishness.

Socratick (*Socraticum*) of or belonging to that excellent Philosopher *Socrates*; or to the Sect, whereof he was chief: Hence, wise, prudent, learned.

Sodalite (*sodalitas*) a Fellowship, a Fraternity, a Society, an Assembly, a Brotherhood, a Company incorporate of any Mystery or Craft.

Sodalitious (*sodalitius*) belonging to sodality or fellowship.

Sodomie (*Sodomia*) Buggery; so called from the City *Sodom* in *Judea*, which for that detestable sin was destroyed with fire from heaven, *Gen.* 19.

Sodomite, an Ingler or Buggerer.

Sodomitical, pertaining to Sodomy or Buggery.

Sol, the Sun, one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Solare (*solatium*) comfort, consolation; help, or succour.

Solar (*Solaris*) of or belonging to the Sun.

Solary

Solary (*solarium*) a Sundial; also a *Solar*, or upper room; also a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live out of common business; or the rent that one pays yearly for an house that is built upon the soil or land of the Commonwealth.

Soldado (*Span. soldat. Fr.*) a Soldier, one that follows the Wars. *Soldado borado*, a cashiered Soldier; a Soldier blotted out of the Muster-Roll; perhaps derived from the *Brit. Sotodori*, i.e. miles, and that from *Sotod*, which signifies *prælium*, or *bellum*.

Soldan. See *Sultan*.

Soldures (*soldurii*) were (as *Cæsar* saith) in the Gaulish language, such kind of men, as destined and vowed themselves to the amity of any, to take part in all their good and bad fortunes.

Soleated (*soleatus*) shod, as horses are, or what wears pattens.

Solecism (*solecismus*) a false manner of speaking, contrary to the Rules of Grammar, incongruity; any thing done out of order, or contrary to rule, may be termed a *Solecism*. It arose from those, who being Athenians born, and dwelling in *Solia*, a City in *Cilicia*, spake not pure *Attic*, but mixt with the *Sollans* more barbarous Language.

Solecismat, pertaining to a *Solecism*, incongruous.

Solegrate; or **Solegrobr**,

an old name of the moneth *February*.

Solennal (*solennis*) yearly, used or done every year at a certain time, publick, solemn, accustomed.

Solent, the ancient name of that part of the Sea, which divides the *Ile of Wight* from our main Land in *Hampshire*. *Bedes Hist.* p. 386.

Soleharton (from the *Span. solivar*, i.e. *sublevar*) a lifting, or holding up; also an aiding, succouring or assisting.

Solidation (*solidatio*) a making whole or firm, a soldering.

Solides, five regular bodies, or figures Geometrical, (*viz.*) the Circle, Cube, Pyramid, Cylinder, and Dodecaedron.

Solifidian (from *sola fides*) one that holds faith onely (without works) necessary to salvation; or one that depends upon faith alone.

Soliloquy (*soliloquium*) talk alone, as of one with one, or one with himself.

Soliped (from *solidus* and *pes*) that hath a whole or sound foot, not cloven nor broken, such is that of a Horse, if from *solus* and *pes*, then it signifies one-footed, or that hath but one foot. *Dr. Br.*

Solifsequens (from *solem sequens*) following, or that follows the Sun. *Br.*

Solistime (*solistimum*) a kind of dancing among the *Am-*

gures, or a Divination taken by falling of the bread on the ground, which was given to Chickens.

Solitaire (*solitaneus*) solitary, single, alone, without company.

Solivagant (*solivagus*) that goes here and there alone, and flies company; wandering all alone, solitary.

Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece; the other six were, *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Thales*, *Bias*, *Pittacus*, and *Periander*. Vid. *Hist. of Philos. in Preface*.

Solstice (*solstitium*, *quasi Solis statio*) the Sun-stand or stay, when it can neither go higher nor lower, which is in Summer, about mid-June, when the days are at the longest, and in Winter, about mid-December, when they are at shortest; at which time the Sun comes to the Tropick of

Capricorn, and in June to that of *Cancer*. It is most commonly taken for *Midsummer*; and *Mid-winter* is termed *Bruma*.

Solstitial (*solstitialis*) belonging to the *Solstice*, or stay of the Sun. Also that continues but a little time.

Soluble (*solubilis*) which may be unloosed, or unbound.

Solve (*solvo*) to loose, to release, to deliver, to undo, to dissolve, resolve, &c.

Solure ? (*solutus*) loose.

Solutive *S* ed, or loosening; set at liberty, quiet, free.

Somnolent (*somnolentus*) negligent, sleepy, drowsy, sluggish; also that makes drowsy or sleepy.

Somniferous (*somnifer*) that brings or causeth sleep.

Somnus (*Lat.*) sleep, sometimes night; also rest, quietness; also the god of sleep. *Ovid*.

Somne quies rerum, dulcissime Somne Deorum.

Songal, or **Songle**; so the poor people in *Herefordshire* call a handful of corn gleaned or leaved; and probably may come from the Fr. *Sengle*, a girth; because when their hand is full, they bind or gird it about with some of the ends of the straw, and then begin a new one.

Sonorous (*sonorus*) loud; making a great noise, shrill, roaring.

Sonrage, is a tax of fourty

shilling, laid upon every Knight Fee. *Stow*, p. 284.

Sontick (*sonticus*) noisom, hurtful. The *Sontick* disease, (*Morbus sonticus*) a continual and extreme sickness, that hangs long upon a man, and is ended within no certain time; and whereby we are disabled to perform our necessary business. The Falling Evil is such a disease. *Sigonius* infers, That every disease which hinders us in the performance of

of our business, is termed *Sonticus*.

Sonterkin, a monster like, an unshapen Rat, which some women in Dutchland are said to have brought forth, as the product of some preternatural conception. *Gl. Poems*.

Sophia (*Gr.*) Wisdom: a name peculiarly applied by the Primitive Christians to our most blessed Saviour, who is the *Wisdom of his Father*, by whom all things were made; and therefore some godly persons do more than dislike the communicating it to any other. *Cam*.

Sophy (*Ar.*) the great Lord or King of *Persia*, so called.

Sophism (*sophisma*) a crafty or deceitful sentence; an oration or sentence, seeming to be true, but false indeed, a cavil.

Sophist, or ? (*sophista*) he

Sophister *S* that professeth Philosophy for lucre or vain-glory; a deceiver, under an eloquent or crafty speaking; a cunning or cavilling disputer, who will make a false matter seem true.

Sophistate (*sophistico*) to adulterate or falsify, to make counterfeit or deceitful.

Sophistry (*sophistria*) the art of quaint beguiling or circumvention, by words or false arguments; called also *Lullian*.

Sopited (*sopitus*) laid to sleep, being at rest.

Sopition (*sopitio*) sleeping, or being at rest.

Soporare (*soporo*) to bring or induce sleep.

Soporiferous (*soporifer*) that brings or causeth sleep; drowsy.

Sorbition (*sorbisio*) a supping, as of broth or pottage.

Sorbenites, are those learned Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity of the Colledge of *Sorben* in *Paris*; which took denomination from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was one of the Almoners and Preachers of *St. Lewis* the ninth, King of *France*, and the Donor and Institutor of this Colledge, about the year 1264.

Sorcery (*Fr.*) *Sorcery*, or *Sorcellage* (*sortilegium*) charming, incanting, witchcraft, divination by lots.

Sordidate (*sordido*) to make foul; to array sluttishly and filthily.

Sordid (*sordidus*) filthy, dishonest, unclean, all berayed, sluttish, corrupt, &c.

Sordine, or **Sordet** (from the Fr. *sourdine*) the little Pipe or Tenon, put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound low; also a kind of hoarse or low sounding Trumpet.

Sore, a male Fallow Deer, of four years old.

Sorel, or **Sorel**, a male Fallow Deer of three years old.

Sorites (*Gr.*) is a kind of argument consisting of divers Propositions, in which the

Predicate of the former is still made the subject of the latter, till in conclusion the last *Predicate* be attributed to the first subject; as, *Thomas is a Man, a Man, is an Animal, an Animal is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore Thomas is a Substance.*

Soritical, pertaining to such an argument.

Sororiant Utrig (*Virgo sororians*) a young Maid, whose breasts begin to be round, or set out for shew.

Sororicide (*fororicide*) a murderer of his own sister.

Sorilege (*fortilegium*) a Divination by Lots, Sorcery.

Sorition (*fortitio*) a choosing or appointing by lots, a

casting of lots, a lotting.

Soritor (Lat.) a caster of lots.

Sospital (*sospitalis*) that is cause of health, medicinal, wholesome, safe, free from danger.

Sor. See *Asorus*.

Soultack, an eminent Officer about the person of the Turkish Emperour.

Soul-mass-Takes, are certain Oaten Cakes, which some of the wealthier sort of persons in *Lancashire*, *Hertfordshire*, &c. use still to give the poor on *All-Souls* day, (*Novemb. 2.*) who take themselves obliged to say this old Verse, in retribution,

God have your *Soul*;
Wones and *All*.

Saul-stot (Sax. *Sawl-sceat*, i.e. *pecunia sepulchralis*) money paid to the Parish Priest at the opening the grave, for the good and behoof of the deceased's soul, Sax. *Ditt*.

Sourre (Fr.) an original, or beginning, a spring, or well-head, a Seminary, Race, or Offspring.

Sourd (*surdus*) deaf, hard of hearing; also listless, unattentive, heedless, dumb.

Sounder, a company of wild Bores together; as we say, A Herd of Deer.

Spaidalres, an Order of White-Friers; which wear on their habits a representation

of two red Swords.

Spade (*spado*) that is gelded, be it man or beast.

Spadlards, Labourers in the Tin-Mines of *Cornwal*; so called from the *Spade* they use.

Spadiceous (*spadecus*) of a light red, or bright bay colour.

Spagmatical (*spagyricus*) of or belonging to *Alchemy*, or an *Alchymist*.

Spagmatic (*spagyrum*) an *Alchymist*; an extractor of quintessences.

Spahies, or *Spahlees*, (the right word is *Espawlee*, which in the *Persian* tongue signifies a Horseman) are the Great Turks Horsemen or Cavalry,

valry, armed for the most part at once, with Bow, Mace, Lance, Harquebuse, and Scimitar. *Sands*.

Spaid, a red male Deer of three years old.

Spars (*fluores*) are stones found in Lead-mines, like Gems, but less hard.

Sparillon (*spaslio*) a sprinkling, especially of water, coloured with Saffron out of some Pipe.

Sparsedly (from *sparsim*) here and there, one with another, scatteringly. *Bac*.

Spartan (*Spartanus*) belonging to the *Lacedemonians*, or to their chief City *Sparta*.

Spasmatrical (*spasmatismus*) pertaining to the disease called the *Spasm*, or *Cramp*, which is a convulsion, or plucking up of the sinews, arising either of too much slowness, or over much emptiness.

Spar, *Sparter*, or *Sparule*, (*spatula*) a little slice or splatter, wherewith Chyrurgeons and Apothecaries used to spread their plaisters and salves; also a little two-handed or bastard sword.

Spatiate (*spatior*) to walk abroad, to travel, to wander, to go jecting up and down.

Spearmen. See *Pensioners*.

Species (Lat.) a figure, image, form, or shape, likeness, semblance, outward face or shew, &c. the different kind of any thing. With Grammarians, *Species* is the accident of a word, as *Primitive* or *Deri-*

uvine. With Logicians it is the second of the five *Predicables*. See *Gedus*.

Specificical (*specificus*) special, particular, belonging to *Species*.

Specimen (Lat.) an example, proof, trial, or pattern.

Specious (*speciosus*) goodly or fair to see to, beautiful, or graceful in appearance, honourable in shew.

Spectable (*spectabilis*) worthy to be seen, or that may be seen, visible; of great renown, notable, goodly.

Spectatibe (*spectativus*) that belongs to speculation; speculative, contemplative.

Spectre (*specrum*) is an apparition or imagination of a substance without a body, which presents it self sensibly to men against the order and course of nature; a Ghost, a spirit, a fantastic, a vision.

Specular (*specularis*) any thing whereby a man may see the better, belonging to seeing or spying; to Spectacles, or glass windows.

Spaculation (*speculatio*) a spying, a watching in an open place, a discovering, a considering, or observing.

Speculate (*speculator*) to watch in an high Tower, or other like place, to see far, to espy, search out, to consider diligently; to behold and gaze upon.

Speculatory (*speculatorius*) belonging to espyal or scouting.

Spel (Sax.) a word; also a Charm. See *Gospel*.

Spelt (*speltis*) a kind of Wheat growing in Italy, France and Flanders, called also *Zena*.

Spelter, a kind of Metall, not known to the antients, which the Germans call *Zink*.

Spurable (*spurable*) that may be hoped for, or trusted unto.

Sperma ceti. See *Parma ceti*.

Sperm (*sperma*) the natural seed of man, or any other natural seed whereof things are engendred; spawn of Fishes.

Spermatical, belonging to such seed, or to the veins which contain the seed.

Spermatize, to shed, eject or inject natural seed or sperm.

Spreustick (*spreusticus*) made in haste or quickly, made and baked on the sudden.

Sphacelism (*spacelismus*) an ulcerating in the brain.

Sphere (*sphera*) a figure in all parts equally round, a Circle, a Globe, a Bowl, or any thing that is round. The Sphere of the world consists of ten Circles, the Equinoctial, the Zodiack, the two Colures, the Horizon, the Meridian, the two Tropicks, and the two Polar Circles.

Spherable (*spherabilis*) that may be made round like a sphere.

Spherical (*sphericus*) round like a sphere, orbicular, globe-like.

Spheretrip (from *sphera*) the being round like a Sphere, roundness. *Br.*

Spheromachy (*spheromachia*) playing at Tennis, or bowling.

Sphint (Lat.) an Indian and Ethiopian Beast, rough bodied like an Ape (of the kind whereof it is) yet hairless between his neck and breast, round, but out-fac'd, and breasted like a woman, his unarticulate voice like that of a hasty speaker, more gentle and tameable than an ordinary Ape, yet fierce by nature, and revengeful when he is hurt; having eaten meat enough, he reserves his chops full to feed on when he feels himself hungry again.

Spicate (*spicatus*) eared, or in an ear, as corn is.

Spiciferous (*spicifer*) that beareth ears of corn.

Spicilleg (*spicilegium*) gathering ears of corn, gleaning, or leising corn. *Lo. Bac.*

Spicnar, or **Spicknar**, a store-house of *Spice*.

Spiculator (Lat.) an Archer, or Spearman of a Guard; some take it for a Tormentor or Hangman.

Spignets, were in times past those that sealed the Kings Writs. *Cam.*

Spine (*spina*) a thorn, the sting of a Bee, a prickle; also the back-bone.

Spinal (*spinalis*) pertaining to the chine, or back-bone.

Spiniferous (*spinifer*) that beareth

beareth prickles or thorns, thorny.

Spinosity (*spinosity*) thorniness, fulness of prickles, difficulty.

Spinster, is the addition given in Evidences and Writings to a *seme sole*, as it were, calling her *Spinner*: And this is the onely addition for all unmarried women, from the Viscounts daughter downward.

Spintrian (from *spintria*) pertaining to those that seek out, or invent new and monstrous actions of lust.

Spiracle (*spiraculum*) a breathing hole, a hole out of which breath, air, smook, or wind issues; a damp-hole.

Spiral (from *spira*) circular, turning round, winding about.

Spiratton (*spiratio*) a breath or breathing. In Divinity it is a breathing or impulse of the Will, by which it expresseth its affection. The holy Ghost proceeds from the Father, and the Son, as from one onely source, and not as made or created, nor as begotten, but produced through the will by an ineffable way, and this Divines term *Spiratton*. *Tour. Cat.*

Spirark (*spirarchus*) a Captain in a fore-ward.

Spiritualities of a Bishop (*Spiritualia Episcopi*) were those profits which he received as a Bishop, and not as a Baton of the Parliament.

Stanf. pl. Cor. fol. 132. Such were the duties of his Visitation, his benefit growing from ordering and instituting Priests, Prostration money, that *Sulfidium charitativum*, which upon reasonable cause he might require of his Clergy. *Fub. Greg. de Benefic. cap. 6. num. 9.* And the benefit of his Jurisdiction.

Spiritualization, is the changing the whole body into spirit; a Chymical term.

Spissa (*spissum*) thick, slow, and long, gross, massive, firm, hard and sound, standing thick and close together, full of.

Spissus \S *spissus* \S
Spissudo \S *spissudo* \S
thickness, grossness. *Bac.*

Spirit, a Red Male Deer of a year old, whose horns begin to grow up sharp, *spit-wise*, called also a Brocket.

Spirit, or **Spirit-house** (from the Ital. *Spedale*, Teut. *Spiral*, or it may be contracted from *Hospital*, for it hath the same signification) an Hospital-house.

Spleget. See *Pleget*.

Splendent \S *splendens* \S
Splendid \S *splendidus* \S
bright, clear, shining, famous, notable, excellent.

Splene (*splen*) the Milt of man or beast, which is like a long narrow Tongue, lying under the short ribs on the left side, and hath this office of Nature,

Nature, to purge the Liver of superfluous, melancholick blood: sometimes it signifies anger or choler.

Splendor (Lat.) clearness, brightness, light, beauty, elegance, glory.

Splenetic (*spleneticus*) sick in the spleen, or troubled with the spleen, that hath a great spleen; also cholerick or angry.

Spoliation (*spoliatio*) a robbing, spolling, or taking away. If any difference be between two Parsons, or Incumbents, claiming under some Patron, and the right of Patronage not in question, this is to be decided in the Spiritual Court, and is called *Spoliation*. *Nat. Br.* 35, 37.

Spondation (Gr.) a Hymn consisting most of *Spondees*; sung to procure and settle the favour of the gods, whilst the incense was burning.

Sponde (*spondeus*) a foot, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles (*spondyli*) the knuckles or turning joints of the back-bone or chine; also small bones of beasts or fishes. *Dr. Br.*

Sponge (*spongia*) is well known, and is between the nature of an Animal, and a Plant; it grows under the Sea-Rocks of the Isle Samos, and not else-where in the world.

Spongy (*spongiosus*) hollow like a sponge, full of

small holes, or eyes like a sponge, light or puff.

Sponsal (*sponsalis*) belonging to betrothing or marriage.

Sponsatious, the same.

Sponsion (*sponsio*) a promise, a bargain, a wager, an agreement, a covenant, every promise made by demanding and asking another, &c.

Sponsal (*sponsalis*,

Spontane (*spontaneus*)

Spontaneous that doth, or is done willingly, naturally, without help or constraint, voluntary.

Spontaneity, the freeness, or natural unconstrainedness of any action, done without either constraint or choice; as an Herb grows, or an Animal eats when he is hungry.

Sport (*sports*) a Hand-basket, Maund or Pannier.

Sponse (*sponsa*) a woman spoused or affianced, a Bride or new married woman; also from *sponsus*, a new married man.

Sponsage (*sponsalia*) the contract or betrothing before full marriage.

S. D. M. U. signifies *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Spraints, dung of an Otter.

Spretoz (verbal, *à sperno*) a contemner, a despiser, a scorner, a setter-light by.

Sprights, a sort of short Arrows (formerly used for sea-fight) without any other heads, save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of Mus-

quets,

quets, and would pierce through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not.

Spring-tides. As there are every day two Tides, so every month two courses of great Tides and small; for seven days about the change of the Moon, are the great or *Spring-tides*, and the next ensuing seven days are the small or *Neap-tides*; then at full Moon are the *Spring-tides* again, and all the last quarter *Neap-tides*; which course of the Sea is thus monthly renewed for ever; save that some extraordinary *Spring-tides* sometimes happen in the *Spring* and *Autumn*, and sometimes after plenty of rain, or rage of weather, &c. And in *Neap-tides* the water is never so high, nor so low, as in *Spring-tides*.

Springal (from the Belg. *Springael*) a young man, or stripling.

Spume (*spuma*) foam, froth, scum.

Spumid (*spumidus*) frothy, or foamy.

Spumiferous (*spumifer*) that bears foam, froth, or scum.

Sponges. See *Spongers*.

Spunk, is a kind of excrement growing on the sides of trees. This my Lord Bacon, in his *Natural History*, says, has no name; 'Tis like it has taken up this since his time. Also half-rotten wood, especially of *Asb* so called.

Spiritual (*spiritualis*)

that speaks dishonestly or uncleanly, bawdy in talk.

Spurious (*spurius*) born of a common woman, that knows not his father, base born, counterfeit.

Spitatus (from *spuo*) that spits often, or much.

Squadron (from the Ital. *Squadra*, or Fr. *Escadron*) a certain number of Soldiers, ranged into a square Body or Battalion. This word is most commonly appropriated to Horse-men (*Battalion* to Foot-men) and sometimes both to Horse and Foot. See *Brigade*.

Squalid (*squalidus*) filthy, sturtish, foul, ill-favoured, causing one to abhor the sight of it.

Squalor (Lat.) filthiness, sturtishness, uncleanness, deformity of any thing for want of trimming, &c.

Squamigerous (*squamiger*) that hath or beareth scales, scaly.

Square-number. See *Quadrate*.

Squinant (*squintum*) the sweet rush, which is very medicinal; Camels meat.

Squintancy (*squintia*) a swelling disease in the throat, which causeth a difficulty in breathing; the *Squintey*.

Staffer (from the Ital. *stafsa*, a stirrup) Lacquey, that attends the stirrup.

S. S. stand usually for *Sacro Sanctus*, or for *Sacra Scriptura*, or for *Sancti*; as *SS Patre*,

Patres, Sancti Patres.

Stability (stabilitas) firmness, stableness, soundness, constancy.

Strabulate (stabulo) to stand, or be as Cattle in a stable or stall, to be housed as beasts are, to keep or stall up ones self.

Strack of Wood, in *Essex*, is fourteen foot in length, three foot in height, and three in breadth.

Stade (stadum) a race for men or horses to run in; also a proportion or measure of ground called a *Furlong*; whereof there are three sorts, viz. The *Italian*, containing one hundred twenty and five paces; the *Olympick*, of one hundred and twenty paces; and the *Pyrhick*, of two hundred paces; all after five feet to the pace. Of these *Stades*, eight make an *Italian* mile, containing one thousand paces. See *Furlong*.

Squabble, is a term among Printers, when the *Compositor* has set a *Form*, before it is *Imposed*, some lines happen to fall out of their order, they say it is *squobled*.

Straggard, a Red Male Deer, four years old.

Stagire, *Aristotle* so called, from *Stagira* a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

Strallage (Fr. Estallage) signifies money paid for pitching stalls in Fair or Market. See *Scavage*. This in *Scotland* is

called *stallage*, *Skene, verbo Stallangiatores*. And among the *Romans* it was termed; *siliquaticum*, from *siliqua*, their first and least of all weights.

Strallion (from the *Fr. Estallon*, or *Ital. Stallone*) a Horse kept for covering Mares.

Stamineous (flamineus) pertaining to hemp or flax, or that hath shreds in it.

Stranbard, or *Estandard*, (from the *Fr. Estandart*) an Ensign for Horsemen in war, and is commonly taken for that of the King, or chief General. It is also used for the principal or standing measure of the King, to the scantling whereof, all the Measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed, &c. *Magna Charta*, and confirmed 14 *Edw. 3. cap. 12*. Of these *Standards* and Measures, read *Britton, cap. 30*.

Strannaries (Stannaria) the Mines and Works, touching the getting and purifying Tin in *Cornwal*, and other places; of which works, there are two sorts, viz. *Lode-work* and *Stream-work*. See *Cam. Brit. pag. 119*: and see *Stream-works*.

Stranza (Ital.) a Staff of Verses. As *Spencer's Books* are divided into *Canto's*, and those again into *Stranza's*.

Staple (Fr. Estape) a Mart or general Market, a publick Store-house in a Sea-Town, or Town of Traffick, whether the Merchants of *England*, by common

common order or commandment, did carry Wools, Woolfels, Cloaths, Lead, Tin, &c. (which are the *Staple* Commodities of this Land) for the utterance of them by the great.

Staple-Inn, near *Holbourn Bars*, now, one of the Inns of *Chancery*, was formerly an Inn or Hostel of the Merchants of the *Staple*, and from thence took name.

Starboard (Sax. Steor-berd) the right hand or side of the ship.

Star-chamber, a late Court at *Westminster*, put down by Act 17 *Car. 1. c. 10*.

Startulet (a dim. of Star) a little Star.

Strasser h (Gr.) an Arch-rebel, the Head of a Sedition.

Strater (Lat.) an ancient Coin of several sorts.

The *Corinthian Strater* was worth 21 *d.* want a farthing. The *Macedonian Strater* was worth about two shillings nine pence half penny. The *Golden Attick Strater* weighed two drams, and therefore worth seventeen shillings six pence. But in Scripture it valued two *Didrams*; for the Tribute-money to be paid for each person was *Didrachmum*, *Matth. 17. 24.* and a *Strater* was paid for two, namely, for *Christ* and *St. Peter*, the value of it therefore was 2 *s. 6 d.*

Stratiks (Gr.) the Science of weights and measures; a

species of Mechanics. *Br.*

Station (statio) a standing place, a Bay or Rode for Ships to rest in; also a place of resort, abode or stay.

Station-staff, is a Strait Pole, divided into feet, and inches, used by Surveyors in measuring Land.

Stationary (stationarius) appointed to keep ward in any place, that is in a Garrison, settled, standing.

Stationer (so called of his station, or standing shop to sell in) is often confounded with *Book-seller*, and sometimes with *Book-binder*; whereas they are three several Trades; the *Stationer* sells Paper and Paper-books, Ink, Wax, &c. The *Book-seller* deals onely in printed Books, ready bound; and the *Book-binder* binds them, but sells not. Yet all three are of the Company of *Stationers*.

Statbe (stativus) pitched, or set as a Fortress or pitched Camp; also standing.

Statuarp (statuarius) a Stone-cutter, a Carver of Statues and Images.

Stratuminare (statumino) to prop up, to under-set, to make sure.

Statute (statutum) signifies a Decree or Act of Parliament, &c. 2. It is a kind of Bond, as *Statute-Merchant*, and *Statute-Staple*, *An. 5. H. 4. cap. 12*. The reason of which name is, because those Bonds are made according to the form of

of certain *Statutes*, which direct both before what persons, and in what manner they ought to be made. *West. par. 1. Symb. lib. 2. sect. 151.* — 27 Ed. 3. cap. 9. and 23 Hen. 8. 6.

Statutes is also used in our vulgar talk, for the petit Sessions, which are yearly kept for the disposing of Servants in service, by the Statute of 1 and 5 Eliz. cap. 4.

Streccapo (Span. *Escacada*) a place called in for a Combat, or Lift.

Streel-pard. See *Stil-yard*.

Strenography (Gr.) a description of the way or manner of covering Edifices.

Strellat (*stellat*) starry, pertaining to a Star. *Bac.*

Strellation (*stellatio*) a making star-like, or adorning with stars; also a blasting.

Strellid (*stellatus*) full of, or garnished with stars.

Strellerro, or *Streller*, (Ital.) a little Ponyard, or the small and sharp-pointed Dagger.

Strelliferous (*stellifer*) that bears or has stars in it, starry.

Strellion (*stellio*) the spotted or starry Lizard, so called; also an envious fellow, or one that cannot endure another should be the better by him; from the *Stellion*, which, having (as he doth half yearly) cast his skin (a sovereign remedy for the Falling-sickness) presently devours it, to deprive mankind of it.

Strellionare (*stellionatus*) a deceit in dissembling a thing, to take profit by another unjustly, a counterfeiting of merchandize, a coustening or selling the same thing to several persons. *Lo. Bac.*

Strom (*stemma*) a Garland of flowers; a Race of Kindred, the blood of a Gentle House.

Stenography (*stenographia*) the Art of Short-writing; or a description of reducing any thing in a narrower compass.

Stentor, a Grecian that had a voice louder than fifty men together. Hence we use *Stentorian voice*, for a great, loud, roaring voice.

Stephen (Gr.) a Crown.

Step-mother, so called, because she *steps* in in stead of a mother, by marrying the sons or daughters father; a Mother in Law.

Strettoean, or ? (*strettoean*) belonging to dung or muck.

Strettozation (*strettozatio*) a dunging, or defiling with dung.

Sterile (*sterilis*) barren, fruitless, that cannot engender, without generation, yielding nothing.

Sterility (*sterilitas*) barrenness, unfruitfulness.

Sterlin. See *Carrat*.

Sterling, is an old term or Epitheton for money current in this Nation; which thus took denomination; In the

the time of *Richard the first*, money coined in the East part of Germany, began to be of special request in England for its purity, and was call'd *Easterling money*, as the Inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*; shortly after some of that Countrey, skillful in Mint-matters and Allays, were sent for hither to bring our coyn to perfection, which since that time was called from them, *Sterling*, for *Easterling*; not from *Sterling*, or *Strueling* in Scotland; nor from a Star, or the bird *Starling*, which some dream'd to be stamped on it; For in old Deeds, they are always called *Nunni Esterlingi*, which implied as much as good and lawful money of England; or *Proba Moneta*, among the Civilians; and *Monnois de Roy*, in France. *Cam. Rem. fol. 164.*

A Pound *Sterling* is Twenty shillings English money; an English penny was of old called a *Sterling*, and in the composition of Measures made in *Edward the firsts* time, we find; that *Denarius Angli*, qui nominatur *Sterlingus*, rotundus, sine consura ponderabit 32 grana in medio spice. *Antiq. Hibern. p. 133.*

Sternomancy (*sternomantia*) divination by a mans breast.

Sternutation (*sternutatio*) a sneezing.

Sternutatorp (*sternuta-*

torum medicamentum) a medicine or powder that will cause sneezing, sneezing powder.

Sternutinous (from *sternutium*) pertaining to a Dunghill, or Mixen.

Stewes, are those places, where women of professed incontinency proffer their bodies to all comers; from the *Fr. Estuve*, i. e. a Bath or Hot-house; because wantons are wont to prepare, or rather to purge themselves for those venereous acts, by often bathing and Hot-houses. And that this is not new, *Homer* shews in the eighth Book of his *Odyssey*, where he reckons hot Baths among the effeminate sort of pleasures. Of these *Stewes*, see the Statute, *An. 11 H. 6. cap. 1.*

Strigonomantie (Gr.) divination by words written on the bark of trees.

Strigian. See *Stylian*.

Strigmatik ? (*stigmatik*)

Strigmatikal ? (*stigmatikal*) that is marked with a hot iron, notably defamed for naughtiness.

Strigmatize (*stigmatize*) to mark with an hot iron, as we use to do Rogues, and notorious offenders at Goal-deliveries.

Stillerre. See *Stellatio*.

Stillatorp (*stillatorum*) stilling, distilling, dropping; also Substantively, a Still or Limbeck.

Stillicide (*stillidium*) the dropping of the eaves of an house.

Stillia.

Stillaritious (*stillaritus*) that drops or distills.

Stillitious, the same.

Still-yard, or **Street-yard**. (*Guilda Teutonorum*, An. 32 H. 8. c. 8. & An. 32 ejus. c. 14.) is a place near the Thames in London, where the Fraternity of the Easterling Merchants, or the Merchants of Hanse and Almain (An. 1 Edw. 6. c. 13.) were wont to have their abode. It is so called of a broad Yard or Court, wherein **Steel** was much sold, upon which that House is founded. See **Hanse**. The place was lately famous for Rhenish Wine, Neats Tongues, &c. L. Herb. in Hen. 8. calls it the **Stilly-art**, but gives no reason for it.

Stimulate (*stimulo*) to prick, move, incense, stir forward, provoke.

Striation (*striatio*) a bolstering or holding up on every side, a guarding about or environing.

Stipendial (*stipendialis*) belonging to wages or hire.

Stipendary (*stipendarius*) that pays tribute, or takes wages.

Stipendious (*stipendiosus*) that hath often been retained in wars, and served for wages.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compound liquor, drunk in some places of London in the Summer time.

Stipitral (*stipiticus*) that stops or binds; restrictive.

Stipitrip (*stipitricus*).

astringency, the quality or power of binding.

Stipulare (*stipulari*) to require and demand a thing to be given him, or done for him with ordinary words of the Law, to require by, or make a covenant, to promise effectually what he is required to do.

Stipulation (*stipulatio*) a demanding the performance of covenants, a bargain or solemn promise.

Stirricide (*stirricidium*) the dropping of a house with icicles.

Stirrious (from *stiria*) pertaining to a drop of ice, or an icicle.

Stirps (Lat.) the root, stem, or stalk of a tree, plant or herb; a stock or kindred; a race, issue, or nobleness of birth, Lo. Bac.

Storage. See **Stowing**.

Storada (Span. *estocada*) a stab, foil, or thrust with a weapon.

Stoicks (*Stoici*) a Sect of Philosophers at Athens, whereof **Zeno** was the chief; they held, a wise man ought to be free from all passions, never to be moved either with joy or grief, and esteeming all things to be ordered by an inevitable necessity of Fate. They were called **Stoicks**, of the Gr. *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch; because **Zeno** taught his followers in a common Porch of the City.

Stoical, pertaining to such Philosophers; severe.

Stoicism,

Stoicism, the Doctrine or Discipline of the **Stoicks**.

Stoichesomasticks (Gr.) the makers of certain Figures or Images, or the skilful therein. Mr. Stanley's Hist. of Chaldaick Philosophy.

Stole (*stola*) any garment wherewith the body is covered, a Robe of honour. Among the ancient Romans it was had in great reverence, and held as a Vest or Badge of Chastity. Hence that of **Martial**, lib. 1. *Quis stollatus vestis & stolum permittit meretricibus pudorem!* With the modern Romanists, it is that part of the Priestly Ornaments, which being put over the neck, is afterwards set crosswise over the breast, with the ends hanging down on each side, and used in memory of the cord, by which our blessed Saviour was tied to the Pillar when he was whipt and scourged; and signifies the light and sweet yoke of Christ, whereunto we are patiently and obediently to submit. The ancient Spartan Soldiers did also wear a crimson **Stole** or Tippet about their necks, and a shield of brass.

Stolid (*stolidus*) fooling, fond, lend of condition, unadvised, dull, doltish.

Stolidity (*stoliditas*) folly, unadvisedness, fondness.

Stomachick (*stomachicus*) that is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep the meat it has taken.

Stomachosirp (*stomachositas*) anger, indignation, disdain.

Stomatick (*stomaticus*) that hath a sore or swelling in the mouth.

Stone of Wool, ought to weigh fourteen pounds; yet in some places by custom it is more or less; as in **Hercfordshire** 'tis twelve, in **Gloucestershire** fifteen, &c. and two **Stone** make a **Tod** of Wooll. See **Crompt. F. of P. f. 83. b.** See **Sarplar**. A **Stone** of Bief is but eight pound in London, twelve in **Hercfordshire**.

Stonefaulton (*Lithofalcus*) from the Gr. *litho*, i. e. *lapis* so called from the stones and rocks where the **eyres**, or builds her nest.

Stork of Corn. See **Thraue**.

Stooming of Wine, There is (says Mr. Howel in his Letters) a hard green Wine that grows about **Rochel**, and the Islands thereabouts, which the cunning Hollander sometime useth to fetch, and he hath a trick to put a bag of herbs, or some other infusions into it, as he doth **Brimstone** in **Rhenish** to give it a whiter tincture, and more sweetness; then they reimbarke it for **England**, where it passeth for good **Bachrag**. And this is called **Stooming of Wine**. But quare, for I have heard another way of **Stooming**.

Stork (Belg.) a Bird famous for natural love towards his Parents, whom he feeds

R r

being

being old and impotent, as they fed him being young. The Egyptians so esteemed this Bird, that there was a great penalty laid upon him that should kill him.

Stowing (from the Sax. *Stow*, i. e. *locus*) is the laying or placing any goods or visuals in order in the Hold of a Ship; and at Land it is the laying Coals or other goods in a Ware-house, Cellar, or other place; And **Stowage** is the place it self, or the money that is paid for such place to lay goods in.

Strabism (*Strabismus*) the squintness in the eyes.

Strage (*Strages*) a slaughter, a discomfiture, a multitude of men slain; also a beating, felling, or cutting down to the ground, properly of trees; a great ruine and fall.

Straight. See **Streight**.

Strake of a Wheel, is the iron wherewith the Wheel is bound, or the wood or hoop wherein the Spokes are set; because it makes a **strake** in the ground as it goes. *Min.*

Strand (Sax.) the bank of the Sea, or of a River. Hence the **strand** in London, because it lies by the *Thames side*; and hence **stranded**, a Sea-term, when a ship is by tempest or ill steerage run on ground, and so perishes.

Strangurp, or ? (*strangu-*
stranguellian *Sria*) a dis-
case; wherein one makes water
by drops, very hardly, and with
great pain.

Strappado (Ital.) a punishment inflicted on Soldiers for some offence; which is hanging them by the arms drawn backward, and being so bound, they are drawn up on high, and let down again with a violent swing, which (if used with rigour) unjoyns their back and arms.

Stratagem (*Stratagemia*) a policy, or witty shift in War.

Stratagemical, done by **stratagem**, full of stratagems.

Stratortick (*Stratoticus*) warlike, pertaining to war.

Stratocracy (Gr.) military Government; where a Commonwealth is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

Stratuminate (*Stratumino*) to pave.

Streight, or **Straight**, is a narrow passage at Sea, between two lands; as the Streight of *Magellan*, *Gibraltar*, &c.

Streme-works, is a kind of work in the *Stanneries*. Of these Mines and Tin-works (*Says Cim.*) there are two kinds, the one called **Lode-works**, the other **Stremeworks**; This lies in lower grounds, when by trenching they follow the veins of Tin; that other is in higher places, when they dig deep pits on the hills, which they call **shafes**, &c. mentioned *Ant. 27 H. 8. cap. 23.*

Strenuity (*Strenuitas*) activity, valiantness, nimbleness, manhood, stoutness.

Strenuous (*Strenuus*) valiant, strong, stout, hardy, active.

Streperous

Streperous (*Streperus*) hoarse or jarring.

Streptate (*Strepto*) to make a noise often, to make a great noise, to rattle.

Stridthe (*Stridivus*) gathered or cropped with the hand.

Stricture (*Strictura*) a spark that flies from a piece of iron red hot, when it is beaten; also a gathering of fruit; and sometimes a brief collection or sleight stroke, a Touch or Comment.

Strident (*Stridens*) crashing, or making a noise, creaking.

Stridor (Lat.) a noise, a crashing, a shrill noise, the creaking of a door.

Stridulous (*Stridulus*) that makes a crashing or creaking noise, Dr. Br.

Strigilare (*Strigilo*) to curry a horse.

Strigment (*Strigmentum*) filth rubbed from ones body; it may be used for a trulling point; also a paring of Cucumbers, or like fruit.

Strike, **Striker**, or **Strichel**, that wherewith the Measure of Corn or Grain **strikes** the filled Measure, to make it even.

Strom, a long iron Instrument like a Fine-shovel, to carry the Metall out of a broken into a whole Pot; used by Glass-makers.

Stromasick (from *Stroma*) belonging to strowings, or any thing spread on the ground.

or under a thing. The **Stromasicks** of *Clemens Alexandrinus* were a Miscellanie, or Books of several scattered subjects.

Strophes (*Stropha*) wisely deceits, subtilties in arguing, conversions or turnings.

Strumarick (*Strumarius*) that has the Impostume **Struma**, which is a Wen or swelling in the neck and arm-holes, wherein are as it were hard kernels closed in the skin: some take it to be the Kings-evil.

Strud of Mares, is a Stock of Breeding Mares; from the Saxon, *Strudmpra*, i. e. *equa ad fetum*. See *Herd of Deer*.

Strutloquy (*Strutloquium*) foolish speech, talk or babbling.

Swim, is Wine that has never fermented.

Stupefaction (*Stupefactio*) an astonishment, an abashing, a making dull or senseless.

Stupendious (*Stupendiosus*) wonderful, of great admiration.

Stupor (*Stupor*) distaste, abashed, astonished, amazed, senseless.

Stupos (Lat.) sudden privation, lack of sense or feeling, benumbing, insensibleness, stupidity.

Stupration (*Stupratio*) a committing Adultery or Rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

Stuprous (*Stuprusus*) corrupt, naughty, given to Adultery or Whoredom, whorish.

Strygian (*strygius*) belonging to the River *Stryx*, or Hell; hellish, infernal, devillish.

Strylo nobo and *vereri*. See *Fullan Accompt*.

Stryptical. See *striptical*.

Stryx, a Well in *Arcadia*, the water whereof is strong poison; Poets call it the River of Hell; the gods were wont to swear by it, and what god soever swore by *Stryx* falsely, was banished Heaven, and prohibited *Nectar* for 1000 years.

Suata, the goddess of Eloquence, or delectable speech, among the Romans.

Suasible (*suasibilis*) that may be perswaded.

Suasory (*suasorius*) belonging to exhorting or perswading.

Suavation (*suavatio*) an amorous kissing, a sweet bussing.

Suaviloquent (*suaviloquens*) that speaks sweetly, that hath a sweet sound or manner of speech.

Suavity (*suavitas*) sweetness, pleasantness.

Sub and **Subter**, two Prepositions signifying under or after, and often used in composition; of which, a few onely for example, referring the Reader for the rest to the simple words.

Subaction (*subactio*) a driving or bringing under, a constraint or subduing.

Subalbido (*subalbus*) somewhat white.

Subalpine (*subalpinus*)

under the Alps.

Subaltern (*subalternus*) placed under another, or that which succeeds another by course.

Subaqueous (*subaqueus*) that is or lies under the water.

Subcineritious (*subcineritius*) under the ashes.

Subclavian (from *sub* and *clavus*) pertaining to that which is under lock and key.

Subcutaneous (*subcutaneus*) between the skin and the flesh.

Subdial (*subdialis*) abroad in the air, without the house, all open, wholly discovered.

Subdilo (*Lar*,) abroad in the air, without cover.

Subdititious (*subdititius*) that is not properly ones whose it is feigned to be, that is put or laid in the place or room of another.

Subdolous (*subdolus*) that deceiveth craftily, full of deceipts or wiles, deceitful.

Subduer (*subduco*) to take, pluck, or draw away, to remove, to pluck or draw back.

Subduction (*subductio*) a reckoning or account, a deduction or allowance; a withdrawing or bringing under.

Subhaustation (*subhaustatio*) an outcry, or portsale, or the selling things by out-cries, &c. so called, because the old Romans used (especially in time of War) to hold their outcries of confiscated goods *sub hastam*, under a Spear or Favelin.

Sub:

Subhumerate (from *sub* and *humerus*) to undergo a burden.

Subject (*subjectus*) one that is under another, a bringing or putting under; a matter treated of. Also in Logick, that which supports qualities belonging to it; as the body is the *subject*, in which is health or sickness, and the mind the *subject* that receives vertues or vices.

Subitaneous, or **Subitary** (*subitaneus*) hasty, sudden, without premeditation.

Subjugate (*subjugo*) to bring under yoke, or make subject, to subdue.

Sub-jugum, i.e. under the yoke. The *Armenians* and other Nations in ancient time, were wont to force such enemies, as they had vanquished, to go in despite under certain Spears pitched across, like a Gallows, and this they termed *Sub-jugum*, and was held a great disgrace. *Tacitus Annal. lib. 15.*

Subjunctive (*subjunctivus*) that under-sets, or joyns underneath.

Sublation (*sublatio*) a lifting up, a taking away.

Subleware (*sublevo*) to lift or hold up; also to help, aid, ease, lighten, or lessen.

Subligate (*subligo*) to under-bind, to under-tie, to tie or hang at.

Sublimation (*sublimatio*) a lifting or raising up; also a term in Chymistry, when dry

exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the *Alembick*.

Sublimatum (*Lar*,) a strong corrosive powder, called *white Mercury*, used by Chyrurgeons to eat and consume corrupted flesh. It is made of *Chalcantum*, *Quick-silver*, *Vinegre*, and *Sal armoniac*.

Sublimatoz, an instrument or vessel of *sublimation*.

Sublimity (*sublimitas*) height, highness.

Sublition (*sublitionis*) an anointing or daubing underneath; in Painting it is the ground-colour, whereon the perfect colour is laid, and is called *Grasing*.

Submarine (*submarinus*) under the Sea. *Bac.*

Submerision (*submersio*) a plunging or sinking in the water, a drowning.

Subordinate (*subordinatus*) appointed or placed in order under another.

Suborn (*suborno*) to make, prepare, instruct, soist, or bring in a false witness; also to deprave, corrupt, allure unto lewdness, bribe.

Suppedaneous (*suppedaneus*) belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing under foot.

Subprena, is a Writ that lies to call a man into the Chancery, to have equity in such case onely, as the Common Law hath not provided for: There is also a *Subprena ad testificandum*, which lies for

calling in witnesses to testify in a Cause as well in Chancery, as in other Courts: And the name proceeds from words in the Writ, which charge the party called to appear at the day and place assigned, *sub poena centum librarum*, &c. But in case the party to appear be a Lord of Parliament, or the Widow of such Lord, then is he or she called by the Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellors Letter, giving them notice of the Suit intended against them, and desiring them to appear. *Crompt. Juris. fol. 33.*

Subigulous (*subiguus*) moist, wet, and waterish underneath.

Sublannare (*sublanno*) to scorn or mock with bending the brows, or snuffing up the nose.

Sublacte (*sublactus*) cut under on/off, pared from the principal, borrowed or separated from other affairs, done at times.

Subservient (*subserviens*) serving, agreeing, helping forward.

Subsidence (*subsidentia*) a resting or settling in the bottom, a lying under, a staying or hiding ones self.

Subsidary (*subsidiarius*) that is lent or given to the aid of another, succouring, assistant.

Subsidy (*subsidium*) aid or assistance; a Tax or Tribute assessed by Parliament, and

granted by the Commons to be levied of every subject, according to the value of his Land or Goods, most commonly after the rate of 4 s. in the pound for land, and 2 s. 8 d. for goods, &c.

Substitution (*substitutio*) a choosing by lots, after others have chosen, to fill up the number of those that before were refused. *Suer.*

Substitute (*substituto*) to ordain or appoint in place of another, to depute.

Substitute (*substitutus*) that is appointed or ordained in place of another. Also a term in Logick, as *Propositio substitutiva*, a conditional Proposition.

Subtraction (*substractio*) a drawing out, of, or from, as a less number out of a greater.

Substruction (*substructio*) an underpinning or ground-selling of a house; a building or ground-work, the making a foundation; an under-filling; a term in Architecture.

Subsult (*subsultus*) to leap or hop under or about.

Subsultation (*subsultatio*) a leaping or hopping under or about.

Subsultor, that jumps or hops under. *Asp.*

Subtegular (*subtegularis*) that is under the eaves or roofs of houses.

Subtense (*linea subtensae*) is a right line drawn from the one extreme of a given

given Arch to the other, called also a *Chord*, and is as the string is to a Bow, bent. A term in Geometry.

Subterduction (*subterductio*) a private stealing or leading away.

Subterfluous (*subterfluum*) which runs or flows under.

Subterfuge (*subterfugium*) a private escape, a shift, a crafty evasion; a corner or hole to slip into, or sink out at.

Subterranean ? (*subterraneus*) that is under the ground.

Subterranean (*subterraneitas*) the being under ground.

Subventaneous (*subventaneus*) pertaining to the wind, windy; under the wind.

Suburbian (from *suburbia*) belonging to the Suburbs or out-Streets or Parishes of a Town or City.

Suburbicarian. See *Urbi-carian*.

Subvulturian (*subvulturina*) resembling, or like a Vulture; that lives by rapine, as those Birds do.

Succ (*succus*) juice or moisture that a healthy body receives of meat; also generally all kind of juice, sirrop, or broth; vigour or strength.

Succedaneous (*succedaneus*) that succeeds or comes in place of another.

A *succedaneous Medicament*, is that which is substituted in stead of another, that is

so rare it cannot be had, or so dear it cannot be purchased.

Succentor (Lat.) he that singeth the Bass. *Succentorum officium est in absentia cantorum vices eorum gerere.* See *Incentor*. Our phrase, *An old Singcantor*, is either a corruption from this word; or if it be written with a C. then 'tis from the Fr. *Cinquante*, which signifies fifty, and so may be taken for one that is fifty years of age, or above. *Rump. Act 1649. c. 24.* mentions *Succentor*, as one of those Officers belonging to Deans and Chapters.

Succenturate (*succenturatus*) to fill up the number of the Band, for them that are dead or absent; to recruit.

Succiduous (*succiduus*) low, ready to fall, faltering.

Succinct (*succinctus*) encircled, fenced about; girt, compassed; also brief, short.

Succineous (*succineus*) of, or belonging to Amber.

Succisive (*succisvus*) cut off, or pared from the principal, pared or separated from other affairs, done at times.

Succubus (Lat.) a Devil that sometimes in the shape of a woman, lies with men. See *Incubus*.

Succulent (*succulentus*) sappy, moist, full of juice, well liking, or in good plight.

Succulent, juyciness, moisture. *Bar.*

Succumbent (*succumbentes*) those that lie or fall down

R r 4 under.

under, or that are not able to sustain; anciently it signified those penitents or excommunicate persons that fell down on their knees, and prayed in a certain place behind the Quire or Pulpit.

Succussation (*succussatio*) a hard shaking or jolting, a violent jogging, the trotting of a horse. *Dr. Br.*

Succussion. *Idem.*

Suction (*suctio*, or *succus*) a sucking. *Bac.*

Sudation (*sudatio*) a sweating; a taking pains.

Sudator (*sudatorius*) that belongs to sweating.

Sudatorium (*sudatorium*) a Stew, a Hot-house, a place to sweat in. *Sands.*

Sudorosis (from *sudor*, oris) sweaty, or full of sweat.

Sudorific (*sudorificus*) that causeth sweat. *Bac.*

Suffarinate (*suffarcino*) to truss or stuff up, to load or burden.

Suffaraneous (*suffaraneus*) that carries meal or flower to any place to sell; also that is under a Servant.

Suffection (from *sufficio*) a substitution, or putting in place of another.

Suffusion (*suffusio*) a perfume, a fumigation, any thing that being laid or cast upon hot coals, makes a sweet smell.

Suffuminate (*suffumino*) to scatch, scotch, or trig a wheel, lest it go forward or backward too fast.

Sufflation (*sufflatio*) a blowing or puffing up.

Suffocare (*suffoco*, a *fauces*) to stop the breath to strangle, to stifle, to choak, to kill.

Suffocation (*suffocatio*) a strangling, choaking, or stifling. See *Lapidation*.

Suffossion (*suffossio*) a digging under, or undermining.

Suffragan (*suffraganeus*) a Bishops Vicegerent, one that exerciseth the Function of a Bishop, but hath not the Title. The Statute 26 Hen. 8. cap. 14. inables every Diocesan at his pleasure to elect two sufficient men, &c.

Suffragation (*suffragatio*) a declaration of consent or favour, a giving ones voice in election

Suffrage (*suffragium*) a good word, or favourable voice in ones behalf, as at the time of chusing Mayors, Burgesses, or the like; a speaking in ones favour.

Suffrages in ancient Rome, were the voices of the people given by Centuries, *Curia*, or Tribes, which went affirmatively under this form, *Hi rogas*, i.e. be it according to your Bill; and negatively thus, *Antiquo*, i.e. I deny or reject it.

Suffraginous (*suffraginosus*) that is diseased in the houghs or pasterns, that hath the Scratches or Spaven.

Suffracte (*suffracto*) to rub off, or under.

Suffumigate

Suffumigate (*suffumigo*) to make a fume or smook underneath. The smoke which is physically received from under a stool into the body, for the diseases of the guts, fundament, or matrix, is called *Suffumigation*. *Cor.*

Suffusion (*suffusio*) a spreading abroad, a pouring upon.

Suggestion (*suggestio*) a putting into ones mind, a prompting.

Sugillation (*sugillatio*) the being black and blew with beating, the blood-shot of an eye; also reproach, slander.

Subtr. See *Gazul*.

Sulcide (from *sui*) the slaying or murdering of himself; self-murder.

Suist (from *sui*) one that loves himself, a selfish-man.

Sulcate (*sulco*) to cast up in furrows, to till or plow.

Sulphureous (*sulphureus*) belonging to, mixed with, or of the colour of Sulphur or Brimstone.

Sultan, in the Persian language, properly signifies an Earl. But *Sultan* or *Soldan* among the Turks, Persians, and Arabians, is commonly taken for a King, Prince, or Sovereign.

Sultanin a Turkish coin

Sultana of gold, worth about seven shillings six pence, or seven shillings ten pence *Sterling*: It is so called, because coined at *Constantinople*,

where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumack, **Sumake**, or **Sumaque**, a kind of rank-smelling plant or shrub, with black berries, wherewith Curriers dress their Leather.

Sumage, seems to be Toll for carriage on horseback *Cramp. Juris. fol. 191.* for the book called *Pupilla oculi*, hath these words, *Pro uno equo portante Summagium per dimidium anni, obitum*. It is otherwise called a *Seam*, and a *Seam* in the Western parts is a horse-load; which word *Seam* and *Sumage* may well come of the Fr. *Somme*, i.e. *Sarcina*; and *Sommier*, *equus sarcinarius*, a Sumpter-horse.

Summary (*summarium*) a brief gathering together, an abridgment containing the whole effect of a matter in few words, an Epitome.

Summit, or **Summitry**, (*summitas*) height or highness, the top; the either end of a thing beneath or above.

Summist, or **Summistt**, one that writes summs or briefs upon any subject; an Abridger. *Peripat. Instit.*

Sumpter-horse (from *sumptus*) a horse that carries the necessities and expences for a journey.

Sumptiffe (*sumptificio*) to make great expences or cost.

Sumptuary Laws, are Laws made to restrain excess in apparel or cloathing.

Summitre (Heb.) *dormiens*, one sleeping. A worthy good

good woman of *Suna*, that often entertained *Eliseus* the Prophet, by whose Prayers she had a Son, when by course of nature she was past hopes of any, and afterwards had the same Son raised from death to life by the same *Eliseus*, 4 *Kings*.

Sund, or **Sond** (Sax.) a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands, a Streight.

Sundan, was dedicated to the Idol of the *Sun*, by the old Pagan Saxons, and therefore called the *Sun's day*, or day of the *Sun*; now *dies Dominicus*, or our Lords day.

Superable (*superabilis*) that may be passed or overcome.

Superannate ? (from **Superannuare** } the Ital. *superannato*) to out-wear with, to exceed in years, to grow old or out of date, to live longer, to out-live. *Bar*.

Superate (*supero*) to overcome, to exceed or excel.

Superbificial (*superbificus*) that doth a thing proudly, that makes proud.

Superbiloquence (*superbiloquentia*) arrogant speaking, proud and haughty words.

Supercilious (*superciliosus*) pertaining to the eyebrows, frow in countenance; also proud, squeamish.

Supercherp (Fr.) superfluity; also an injury, wrong, affront, assault on a sudden, or upon great advantage.

Supereminence (*supereminentia*) a prerogative, autho-

riety, or excellency above others.

Supererogation (*supererogatio*) laying out more than one hath received, or the doing more than a man is of necessity bound to do, a giving overplus. In Divinity, *works of Supererogation* are usually taken to be such, as are done upon a pious account; and to which a man is not bound in particular by any positive precept of Gods Law.

Supererogatory, that gives overplus, or does more than obligation, or that is apt to do so.

Superfetation (*superfœtatio*) the conceiving another after the first young is conceived, a second conceiving, or the breeding of young upon young.

Superficiary (*superficiarius*) he that hath built an house upon another mans ground, and therefore pays Quit-rent; belonging to the outside of a thing.

Superficies (Lat.) the uttermost part of any thing: the out-side, the surface. In Geometry, it is the second kind of quantity, to which are attributed two dimensions, length and breadth, but not thickness.

Superficialize (from *superficies*) to do any thing on the outside, or not thoroughly.

Superfluance ? (*superfluus* } *superfluitas*)
Superfluit }
overplus, excess, more than needs.

Superjection (*superjectio*) a laying

a laying or casting upon.

Superindure (*superinduco*) to lay upon, to cover, to draw over. *Lo. Bac*.

Superintendents, were principal Church-Officers among the Presbyterians in Scotland, who held their Office during life, and their power was Episcopal; for they did elect and ordain Ministers, preside in Synods, direct Church-Censures, &c. *Spotswoods Hist. of Scoll.*

Supertor (Lat.) one that is higher, above, or over others. In printing it signifies a small Letter placed above a material word, which directs you by a like Letter to the situation in the Margin.

Superlative (*superlativus*) highest in degree, preferred.

Supermeate (*supermeo*) to go or slip over.

Supernat (*supernus*) that which comes from above, high.

Supernation (*supernatio*) a swimming upon, over, or aloft.

Supernatural (*supernaturalis*) which is above Nature, or the ordinary course of it.

Superstentp (from *super* and *salto*) a leaping or jumping upon. *Dr.*

Superstedeas (from *super* and *stedeo*, i. e. to omit, leave off, or cease) is a Writ which lies in divers cases, and signifies a command or request to stay or

forbear the doing of that, which in appearance of Law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon this Writ is granted: For example, a man regularly is to have Surety of Peace against him, of whom he will swear he is afraid; and the Justice required hereunto cannot deny him; yet if the party be formerly bound to the Peace, either in Chancery, or elsewhere, this Writ lieth to stay the Justice from doing that which otherwise he might not deny.

This word is also used in our common discourse to like purpose; as when one is commanded or requested to omit the doing that which he had former order, or ought to have done: We say, the former order or command is *superfeded*.

Supercession (*supercessio*) a surceasing, a leaving off, or giving over.

Superstition (*superstitio*, from *super* and *sto*) an excess of Ceremonious Worship; vain Religion or Devotion; the worship of Demons; an honouring that which should not be honoured, a vain reverence or fear towards that thing, wherein is no efficacy or force but onely by illusion; spiced conscience in vain things.

St. Thomas Aquinas mentions four kinds of Superstition, 2da, 2da. qu. 92. Art. 1. and Art. 2. in Corp.

Superbaculous, or **Superbacuous**

perbactions (*superuacuum*, vel *superuacuum*) needless, vain, superfluous, not necessary, unprofitable; also that which is set aside, above ordinary use, against some future occasion.

Superbene (*superuenio*) to come unlooked for, to come upon or after another thing; to leap upon, as the Male doth the Female.

Superbibe (*superuivo*) to recover from peril of death, or when a man seems to be dead; to out-live, or live longer than another.

Supine (*supinus*) upright, upward, the belly upward; also negligent and careless.

Supine (*supinitas*) a bending backward, a lying with the belly upward, negligence, idleness.

Suppedaneous (*suppedaneus*) belonging to a footstool; or any thing that is set under the feet.

Suppedate (*suppedio*) signifies properly to relieve the skirmishers with footmen, to supply or second with foot forces. Metaphorically, to give or minister sufficiently, to supply or furnish what is wanting; also to subdue or overcome.

Suppellectilious (*suppellectiliarius*) that pertains to household-stuff.

Suppliation (*supplicatio*) a stealing or pilfering.

Supplant (*supplanto*, a *planta pedis*) to put under the foot, to trip with the

foot; also to overthrow, to deceive.

Supplant (*supplanto*, a *sub* & *planto*) to plant underneath, to underplant and set up a thing, bending to the ground.

Supplement (*supplemen- tum*) that supplies or makes up what is wanting in quantity or number, a supply; a filling up the number and places of.

Suppliant (*Fr.*) he that intreats humbly, or makes supplication, an humble suiter; also used adjectively.

Supplicate (*supplico*) to beseech or intreat humbly, to make humble request.

Supplice (*supplicium*) punishment, correction, pain, torment; it is also used for Prayer or Supplication, and sometimes for Sacrifice.

Supplosion (*supplossio*) a stamp or noise with the feet.

Supposititious, See *Subdititious*.

Suppository (*Suppositorium*) any thing put up into the fundament, to make the body soluble; it is commonly made of honey boiled, till it grow thick, and so made into an apt form for that purpose; where- to sometime is added the yolk of an Egg, or Salt, when we would have it work the effect more speedily. It may be used adjectively, for put, or set under.

Supposed (*suppositus*) put or set under, put in place of another, suborned, under-set.

Suppuration

Suppuration (*suppuratio*) a maturing, a gathering of a Bile or Impostume into a mat- tary-head, a resolving into Matter. *Suppurare* (says *Min.*) is *sub pelle pus agere*: *Quia tunc efficiendum est, ut mater- ies apostematæ in pus conver- tatur.*

Suppuration (*suppuratio*) a pruning or cutting Trees; a counting or reckoning.

Supramundane, that is above the world.

Supralapsarians, a Sect, who made the purpose and decree of Predestination to precede the Fall, and conse- quently the Curse.

Supremacy, the being of highest power or authority.

Supremity (*supremitas*) the estate of men after death, the last or highest action of any thing.

Surannation (*Fr.*) a growing old, stale, or above a year's date, a Commission or Command, not executed within the year and day.

Surbating, or **Surbea- ting** (*Fr. subatture*) a beat- ing under; as when the soles of the feet, after a great journey, are much beaten and in- flamed.

Surcharge (*Fr.*) a new charge, a charge upon a charge, or burden upon burden. *Sur- charge of the Forrest*, is the Commoning with more Beasts therein, then one hath right to.

Surcote (*surculus*) a young

Set or Slip, a young Graff, a Scion, a Shoot, a young Branch or Twig.

Surcoat (*Fr. Surcot*) an upper garment worn over an- other; a Coat of Arms to wear over Armour.

Surcote (*Fr. surcote*) a surplusage; over-measure, van- tage, amends; also an over- growing.

Surculate (*surculo*) to cut off shoots or sprigs from trees, to prune trees.

Surculous (*surculosus*) full of shoots or sprigs.

Surd (*surdus*) deaf; also he that speaks not; insensible.

Surdity (*surditas*) deaf- ness; also muteness.

Surge (from *furgo*) a wave.

Surplice (*super pellicium*) was anciently called a *Sur- pilch*. See *Pilch*.

Surplusage (*Fr. surplus*) signifies in Law superfluous or addition more then needs, which sometimes is a cause that the Writ abates. *Brook tit. Nugaton and Superfluity*, fol. 100. *Plowden casu Dive*, and *Manningham*, f. 93. b. It is also sometimes applied to mat- ter of account, and signifies a greater disbursement then the charge of the Accomptant a- mounts to.

Surprise (*Fr. surprise*) a sudden taking, an assaulting, or coming upon a man before he is aware; a taking tardy, or finding in the manner.

Surqueber

Surquedry, presumption, pride.

Surrejoinder, is a second defence of the Plaintiffs action, opposite to the Defendants *Rejoinder*; and therefore *Hottoman* calls it *Triplikationem*, *quæ est secunda actoris defensio; contra rei duplicationem opposita*. Nor doth *Hottoman* onely call this *Triplikationem*, but the Emperour himself, *de Replikationibus*, lib. 4. *Instit. Titulo 14.*

Surrender (*sursum redditio*) is an Instrument testifying with apt words, that the particular Tenant of Lands or Tenements, for life or years, doth sufficiently consent and agreed, that he who hath the next or immediate Remainder or Reversion thereof, shall also have the particular Estate of the same in possession, and that he yields up the same unto him: For every Surrender ought forthwith to give a possession of the thing surrendered, *West. part. 1. lib. 2. sect. 303.* where you may read divers Presidents. But there may be a Surrender without writing; and therefore there is said to be a Surrender in Deed; and a Surrender in Law; Surrender in Deed, is that, which is really and visibly performed; Surrender in Law, is an intendment of Law, by way of consequent, and not actual. *Perkins Surrender, fol. 606. and seq.* As if a man have a Lease of a

Farm, and during the term he accepts a new Lease, this Act is in Law a Surrender of the former. *Coke vol. 6. fol. 11. b.*

Surreptitious (*surreptitius*) stolen, or done by stealth, falsely come by, that no man knows of.

Surrogate (*surrogo*) to put in place of another, to make a Deputy, to appoint or put in ones room, to substitute or subrogate.

A Surrogate, is one substituted to supply the room of another, most commonly of a Bishop.

Sursangle (Fr.) a long upper Girth, to come over the Pad, or Saddle.

Survivor (from the Fr. *survivre*) one that survives, over-lives, or out-lives another. In Law it is taken for the longer liver of two Joynt-tenants, or of any two joyned in the right of any thing.

Suzan (Heb.) Lilly or Rose, *Suzan*, in the Persian Tongue, signifies a Needle.

Suspension (*suspensio*) an enterprise, a taking a thing in hand, an undertaking.

Susceptor (Lat.) an undertaker. Mr. Fuller uses it for a Godfather at Baptism.

Suspension (*suspensio*) an often stirring up, a taking up, a taking one out of his sleep, a raising up; a quickening.

Suspend (*suspendo*) to hang up or upon; Also to delay, to defer; to stay or pause;

to keep one in suspense and doubt.

Suspension (*suspensio*) a hanging up; also doubt, in certainty of mind. It is used for a temporal stop of a mans right, and differs from *Extinguishment* in this, that a right of estate suspended, revives again, but extinguished, dies for ever. *Brook. iii. Extinguishment, and Suspension, f. 314.* Suspension is also used sometimes in our Common, as it is in the Canon Law, *pro minori Excommunicatione. An. 24 H. 8. ca. 12.*

Suspensories (from *suspensio*, or from the Fr. *suspensaires*) certain cords or strings (hanging from the Bedstead) for a sick man to take hold of, and bear himself up with, when he would remove or alter his lying.

Suspiral (Fr. *suspiral*) a passage for air or breath to come in and go out at; a vent or breathing hole; hence the Tunnel of a Chimney, the Window of a Cellar, the Mouth of a Cave or Den. In the Statute of 25 H. 8. cap. 10. it seems to be taken for a Spring of water, passing under the ground, towards a Conduit or Cistern.

Suspuration (*suspuration*) a sighing, an earnest desiring, a sighing after or for one.

Susurrare (*susurro*) to whisper, to mutter, to catty tales.

Butler? (from the Dutch *Butler* & *Sorteler*, i. e. a Kitchen Slave, a Huckster) one that follows an Army, and sells meat or other provisions in it.

Sutor (Lat.) a Shoemaker, a Sewer.

Sutorious (*sutorius*) belonging to a Shoemaker or Sewer.

Suture (*sutura*) a seam, a fasting or joyning together; the line under the yard of a man; also a joyning together of bones in the head, much like a thing drawn together with long stitches, &c.

Swabber, a small Officer at Sea, who makes clean the Ship.

Swan, in the North is a Pescod shell; thence used for an empty shallow headed fellow.

Swain (Sax. *Swang*) a Countrey Clown, a Bumpkin, a Freeholder, or, as the Saxons called him, a *Bockland man*.

Swainmore, or **Swainmore** (from the Sax. *Swang*, i. e. a Countrey Clown or Freeholder, and *Mor*, or *Ge-mor*, *Conventus*) is a Court of Freeholders within the Forest, kept by the Charter of the Forest thrice in the year. *An. 3 H. 8. cap. 18.*

Swallows Tail, in building, signifies a fastning two pieces of Timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder; and is so called from the resemblance it hath with a *Swallows Tail*, being forked.

Swarthp

Stwarthp (from the Belg. **Stwart**, or **Stwert**, i. e. black) blackish, of a dark tawney, Sun-burnt.

Stwart, or **Stwert-Rupter** (Belg.) a black Horse-man, with black Arms. *Hexham.*

Stwasbuchter, a boalling person of fighting, a Hector.

Stwepe, or **Stwine** (*zelo*) was an Instrument of war, like that which Brewers use with cross beams to draw water. *Est genus machina (ut ait Festus) quo hauritur aqua, in alteram partem pręgravante pondere.*

Swepe, in some parts of England, is taken for the crop of hay that is got in a meadow.

Swoll-pough. See *Dilling*.

Swinker (from the Sax. **Swinc**, i. e. labour) a labourer.

Swithin (Sax.) from the old English **Switheahn**, that is, very high, as *Celsus* or *Exiporius* with the Romans. this name hath been taken up in honour of St. **Swithin**, the holy Bishop of *Winchester*, about the year 860. and called the weeping St. **Swithin**, for that about his Feast, *Pręsepe* and *Aselli*, rainy Constellations arise cosmically, and commonly cause rain. *Cam.*

Sword-sleper (Sax.) a dresser or maker of Swords. So used in the North of England; and a *Cutler* with them deals onely in Knives.

Sybarites (*Sybarita*) People of the City *Sybaris*,

in sensual delights passing all other. Hence

Sybaritical (*sybariticus*) dainty, wanton, sumptuous, effeminate.

Sybil (*Sybilla*) a name of all women that had the Spirit of Prophecy; there were ten famous, 1. *Persica*, 2. *Lybia*, 3. *Delphica*, 4. *Cumae*, 5. *Erythraea*, 6. *Samia*, 7. *Cumana*, 8. *Hellepontica*, 9. *Phrygia*, 10. *Tiburtina*. They all prophesied of Christ's Incarnation. But the certain number of them is not agreed on among Authours, some making more, others fewer; whereof read *Vulgar Errors*, pag. 150.

Sybillianists, Christians so called by the Pagans in the Primitive times, because they believed and esteemed the Prophecies of the *Sybits*, touching Christ.

Sybilline (*Sybillinus*) belonging to a Sybil or Prophetess.

Sypromantp (Gr.) Division by Fig or Sycamore-leaves.

Sypromore (*Sycamorus*) a Tree like a Fig-tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry; it bears fruit three or four times in a year, much like a wild Fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit grows upon the very body of the Tree and the great main boughs, and will never be ripe, except it be scraped with an iron tool. It is found plentifully in *Caria*, *Egypt*,

Egypt, and the Isle of *Rhodes*, especially in such places where Wheat will not grow.

Sycophant (*sycophanta*) a tale-bearer, a false accuser, a deceiver, Parasite, smell-seal. The name arose upon this occasion; There was an Act in *Athens*, that none should transport Figs out of the Territory of *Attica*; such as gave information of those that, contrary to this Law, conveyed Figs into other parts, were termed *Sycophants*, from *Sycos*, which in Greek is a Fig.

Sycophantize (*sycophantizo*) to play the Sycophant, to slander, or accuse falsely, to deal deceitfully.

Syderation (*syderatio*) blasting of Trees with great heat and drought, Tree-plague; also a sudden taking or benumbing of a limb.

Syderostus (*syderosus*) Planet-strucken; also full of Stars.

Syllabical (*syllabicus*) pertaining to, or consisting of syllables.

Syllabize, to divide by syllables, or to make a Table or Index to a Book.

Syllabary (from *syllaba*) a Book treating of syllables, or teaching the use of knowledge of syllables; also as *Syllables*.

Syllabus (Lat.) a Table or Index in a Book, to shew places or matters by Letters or Figures; also an Argument subtilly reproving.

Syllogism (*syllogismus*) a most perfect kind of Argument, which gathers a necessary conclusion out of two premisses; as thus,

1. Every vice is odious.

2. Drunkenness is a vice.

3. Ergo, Drunkenness is odious.

The first part of a *Syllogism* is called the *Proposition* or *Major*; the second the *Assumption*, or *Minor*; and the third the *Conclusion*.

Syllogistical (*syllogisticus*) pertaining to a Syllogism.

Syllogize (*syllogizo*) to reason or argue by Syllogisms.

Sybanus, the god of the Woods.

Sybatital (*sybatitus*) belonging to woods or trees, woody.

Sybestrick ? (*sybestrik*)

Sybestrious ? of wood or Forrest, full of trees or wood, woody.

Sybtigerous (*sybtiger*) that beareth wood.

Symbote (*symbola*) a token, badge, or sign to know one by; a secret and mystical note; a short and intricate riddle or sentence; also an uniform concurrence of divers opinions; also the sum of our belief, the Creed. Many frauds you shall read in *Plautus* plotted and acted by countfeiting, and sly conveyance of these *Symbols* or tokens, wherein there was ever some image or other. So the *Symbol* of *Amphytrion* in that

Sf

Tragi-

Tragicomedy was *Sol cum quadrigis*, the Sun in his Chariot drawn with four horses. *Pyrgopolinices*, the bragging Souldier, had his own lovely self with great *decorum* drawn in his Signet for a *Symbol*.

To *Symbolize* (from *symbola*) to sympathize, to concur in opinion, jump in counsels, agree in humours or manners wish; also to joyn purses, or pay rateably towards any charge, to club. Also by certain outward signs to signifie some hidden thing; thus an eye symbolizeth vigilancy. Fire and Air are called *Symbolizing Elements*, so are Earth and Water; because they share and participate of each others quality.

Symbolical (*symbolicus*) of or pertaining to a Symbol, or token.

Symbolical Philosophy, is that kind of Learning, and Wisdom, which, knowing the causes and proprieties of things natural and supernatural, teacheth us how to make, or expound those mystical and artificial bodies, called *Symbols*, of what kind soever.

Symbolography (*Gr.*) a description of *Symbols*, a writing or expression of things by signs and tokens; also, the art or description of Instruments or Presidents.

Symmachy (*symmachia*) aid in war, league among men of divers Countreys, to joyn in war against one.

Symmetry (*symmetria*) due proportion of each thing to other, in respect of the whole. The convenience that runs between the parts and the whole.

Symmetrist, or ? (from *Symmetrian* *Symmetria*) one that considers the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole; one skilled in proportions.

Symmist (*Symmista*) one of the Privy Council, a Secretary; a fellow or colleague in a (sacred) profession.

Sympathetical (*sympatheticus*) agreeing well together, in nature, disposition, or passions.

Sympathy (*sympathia*) natural consent or combination, mutual passion, affection or disposition, fellow-feelings; symbolizing; as water, in coldness, participates or sympathizes with the Earth; in moistness, with the Air. Resemblance of quality, concordance of natures and things.

Sympathize (*sympathizo*) to have a fellow-feeling of, to jump with in passion, consent in affection, agree in disposition.

Symphony (*symphonia*) consent in tune or time, a tuneable singing without jarring, harmony.

Symphoniacal (*symphoniacus*) of or belonging to consent or harmony.

Sym.

Symphonist (*symphonista*) a Chorister, one that sings with true tune and time.

Symphonist (*sympofistes*) the Master or Overseer of a Feast, a Feast-maker.

Symphonist, Books treating of Feasts and Banquets; such are those of *Plutarch* so called.

Symptome (*symptoma*) an effect, accident, or passion, following a disease, or sensible grief joyned with it; as head-ach with an Ague; a pricking in the side with Pleurisie; generally whatever happens in a living creature against or besides nature, as sickness and the inward causes and accidents thereof.

Symptomatical (from *symptoma, ist*) of or pertaining to a *symptome*.

Synalapha (*Gr.*) a contraction of two vowels into one.

Synagogue (from the *Gr. συνάγωγα, to gather together*) commonly taken for a house (among the Jews) dedicated to the worship of God, wherein it was lawful to pray, preach, and dispute, but not to sacrifice. In Hebrew it was called *Beth Harkneseth*, the house of Assembly. The Temple of Jerusalem was as the Cathedral Church, the *Synagogues* as petty Parish Churches belonging thereto.

Synagogical (*synagogicus*) pertaining to a Synagogue.

Synaxis (*Gr.*) the holy Communion, the Eucharist.

Synecdozematical, a term in Logick, signifying what hath no predicamental or self-signification, but being added to another, qualifies that differently from what it was. As on the contrary, *Categorematical*, imports what has a predicamental or self-signification.

Syncentrick (*Gr.*) that has the same centre with another.

Syncope (*syncope*) a cutting away: It is a term in Musick, when the striking of time falls to be in the midst of a *Semibrief* or *Minim*, &c. or (as Musicians usually term it) Notes driven till the time falls even again: *Playford's Introduction to Musick*, p. 18.

Syncope ? (*syncope*) to contract; also to swoon.

Syncretism (*syncretisma*) a liquid Medicine, a thin and spreading Ointment.

Synchrontal (*eiusdem temporis*) contemporary.

Synchrontism (from the *Gr. συν, i. e. con* & *χρονος, i. e. tempus*) the being or hapning of two things at one and the same time; contemporaniam, co-existence. Sir W. Ra.

Syncretism (*Gr.*) the joyning or agreement of two enemies against a third person.

Syndic (*syndicus*) a censor, or controller of manners;

Sf 2 an

an Advocate, Agent, or Attorney for a Common-wealth, or for the Commonalty of a City or Countrey; one that hath the charge or Commission to deal in affairs of the Common-wealth with a foreign Prince. The Government of Geneva is by a Common-Council, consisting of Two hundred, the four chief whereof are called *Syndiques*. There are also *Syndiques* at Naples, Dantzick, and other places.

Syndicable (from *syndic*) subject unto examination, censure, or controlment.

Syndicar, the Office or Degree of a *Syndick*.

Syndisme (Gr.) running together, or running of many to the same place; a concurrence. Dr. Br.

Synecdochical, pertaining to the figure *Synecdoche*, which is, when a part is understood by the whole, or the whole by a part. B. Derry.

Synedeton. See *Sanhedrim*.

Synetize (from *syneresis*) to contract two into one; as when we contract two Vowels into a Diphthong.

Syngraph (*syngrapha*) a Writing or Deed, made or signed with the hand of him that makes a bargain; an Obligation or Bond betwixt two or more; a Specialty of ones own hand. Tho.

Synod (*synodus*) a meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical persons, for the cause of Reli-

gion. Of this there are four kinds: As first, a *General Oecumenical* or *Universal Synod* or *Council*, and that is, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet. Secondly, *National Synod*, where those of one onely Nation meet. Thirdly, *Provincial Synod*, where Ecclesiastical persons of one onely Province meet. Fourthly, *Diocesan Synod*, where those but of one Diocess meet. See *Convocation*.

Synodal 2 (*Synodicus*)

Synodical 3 pertaining to a Synod, or Assembly of Divines.

Synonima's (*synonima*) words of one and the same signification; which is to be understood both of Appellatives and proper names; as, *ensis, mucro, gladius*, all Latin for a Sword; and, *Publius, Cornelius, Scipio, Africanus*, all one mans name. So, *stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous*, all comprehended under the Latin word, *fortis*.

Synonimise, to vary the word, but to keep the same signification, to use *Synonima's* to make two words bear one sense.

Synonymous 2 pertaining to words of the same signification, or whose name and definition are common.

Synoper (*synops*) Red-Lead. See *Cinnaber*.

Synople

Synople (Gr.) green in Blazon.

Synopsis (*synopsis*) an Inventory, a short view, or brief recital of any thing.

Syntagm (*syntagma*) a Treatise, Ordinance, or Constitution; a placing things together.

Syntar (*syntaxis*) the construction and coherence of words and parts of Speech by concord and agreement; a volume gathered of divers works: also a Tribute, or sum of money to be distributed to many.

Syntectical (*syntecticus*) that swouns often, that is weak or brought low.

Synteresis (*synteresis*) the pure part of conscience; or a natural quality ingrafted in the soul, which inwardly informs a man, whether he do well or ill.

Synthema (*synthema*) a token given to Souldiers, when they are ready to fight, a watchword; also a riddle or intricate sentence.

Synthetical, pertaining to the figure *Synthesis*, which is, when a Noun collective singular, is joyned with a Verb plural.

Syntomp (*syntomia*) a cutting away, brevity, conciseness.

Sypren. See *Siren*.

Syrtes (*omnibus lingu*) a sandy place in the utmost parts of Africa, where the sands do move with the waves, that

that which was now deep Sea, is streightway full of Quicksands; and is usually taken for any Quicksand or Shelf in the water.

Sysygy (*sysygia*) a conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, the new Moon.

Systatike (Gr. *ουστατικε*) that hath the force or power of compacting, building, or putting together. Bac.

Systeme (*systema*) the compass of a long, or (by a metaphor) of any other things, the body of any Art or Science, comprehended in one Treatise.

Synstole (Gr.) the motion or lifting up of the heart or arteries; also the shortning of a long vowel.

T.

T Abaro. See *Tobacco*.

Tahard. See *Tiberd*.

Tabesp (*tabefacio*) to corrupt, consume, or melt.

Tabellary (*tabellarius*) a carrier of Letters; an Auditor, a Scrivener.

Tabellarius (*tabellarius, a, um*) belonging to Carriers or Auditors.

Tabellion (*tabellio*) a Notary publick, or Scrivener, allowed by authority to ingross and register private Contracts and Obligations; His Office in some Countreys did formerly

differ from that of *Notary*, but now they are grown or made one. See *Notary*.

Tabard, or *Tabard* (Fr. *Taberre*) a Jacket, Jerkin, Mandilion, or sleeveless Coat; a *Chymar*. *Verslegan* says, it was antiently a short Gown that

he took his *Tabard* and his *Staff* &c., &c.

It is now the name of an *Herald's Coat*, and is called their *Coat of Arms* in Service. It is also the Sign of an antient Inn in *Southwark*.

Tabernacle (*Tabernaculum*) a Pavillion or Tent for War, a little Shop, Shed, or Booth, made of boards or boughs. The *Tabernacle* of God you may read described, *Exod.* 26. It was made like a Tent, to remove to and fro as occasion required; it had in it one room called *Sanctum Sanctorum*, wherein the high Priest entred but once a year, and another room called the *Holy place*, &c. *Heb.* 9. 2, 3, 4.

There was of old among the *Israelites* a Feast commanded by God, called the *Feast of Tabernacles*, which began on the 15 day of the Seventh moneth, and continued seven days, during which time the *Israelites* lived abroad in *Tabernacles*, in remembrance that their Fathers a long time so lived, after God had delivered them out of the Land of *Egypt*. Now the *Feast of Tabernacles* drew near, *Levit.* 23, 34.

reach'd no further then the mid-leg; *Stow* in his *Survey*, p. 456. says, 'twas a Jacket, or sleeveless Coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar winged at the shoulders: of which, thus *Chaucer*,

Also a little Vessel in which the blessed Sacrament is put on the Altar.

Tabernaculous (*tabernaculosus*) belonging to Shops or Taverns.

Tabid (*tabidus*) corrupt, consuming, pining away.

Tabifical (*tabificus*) that brings into consumption, pining or rotting away; contagious, corrupt, poisonous.

Tabitha (*Heb.*) Roe-buck; a woman's name.

Laws of the 12 Tables (*leges 12 tabularum*) were certain *Grecian* Laws, brought for the most part from *Athens* by the *Decemviri* unto *Rome*, and there written in 12 Tables of Brass, and set up in the Market-place; by which Laws Justice was ever after administered to the *Roman* people. *Excellency of the Civil Law*, p. 134. See *Decemvirate*.

Table of Apelles, was a picture drawn by *Apelles*, that famous Painter, the Moral, whereof was, on the one side, to represent the excellency of abstinence and sobriety in the life of man; and on the other

other, the deformity of drunkenness and gluttony, &c. You may read the story at length in *part 1. Tr. of times*, fol. 609.

Tabouret (Fr.) a Pin case; also a little low stool for a child to sit on. In *France* the privilege of the *Tabouret*, is of a stool for some particular great Ladies to sit upon in the Queens presence.

Tabular (*tabularis*) whereof boards, planks, or tables may be made, long and large.

Tabularn (*tabularium*) a chest or place wherein Registers, or Evidences are kept in a City; the Chancery or Exchequer Office.

Tabularious (*tabularius*) pertaining to writings or accounts; also belonging to tables, or good for them.

Tabulate (*tabulo*) to board a floor or other place, to make a thing of boards.

Taces, Armour for the thighs; so called, because they are tached or tacked on with straps of leather to the *Corset*.

Tachygraphia (Gr.) the art or description of swift writing.

Taciturnity (*taciturnitas*) silence, secrecy of tongue, keeping of counsel.

Tactre (*tactus*) that holds his peace, and is still; quiet, saying nothing, without noise.

Tackle, the small ropes of a ship.

Tattlers (*tattlers*) they whose office is to set an Army in array; also books treating of that subject.

Taction (*tactio*) a touching.

Tagliacottian Nose (an inhabitant of *Bruxels* had his Nose cut off in a combat, and a new one of another mans flesh set on in its stead, by *Tagliacottius*, a famous Chyrurgeon of *Bononia*) a Nose of wax. *Dr. Charl.*

Tagus, a River in *Spain*, parting *Castile* from *Portugal*, where hath been found gravel like gold.

Tail (from the Fr. *Taille*, i. e. a cut or cutting) signifies a kind of inheritance in Fee, as when a man holds lands to him, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. This *Tail* is different, and as it were cut from Fee-simple, or free Inheritance, because it is not in the Tenants free power to dispose of those lands, being as it were *Taille*, cut from him, or divided by the first giver, and intailed or tied on his issue, &c. *Tail* is either general or special, whereof you may read at large in *Littleton*.

Tallie. *Kentish* men are said to have *tails*, which thus took its origin; *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury* being in disfavour with *Hen. 2.* rode from the Court towards *Canterbury* upon a poor Jade, and some common people, the more to vilify

tie him, cut off his horse tail, for which crime, the successors of those people are said to have had *tails*, as a judgment from heaven, for some generations, now long since ceased; And from hence the French do in derision still call us in general, *Caudate*.

Tallage, or *Tallage* (from the Fr. *taille*) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition. Hence also *Tailagiers*, in *Chaucer*, for Tax or Toll-gatherers.

Tatnet, a kind of red-coloured Spider, found in the Summer time: It is so little of body, that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain; this by Country people is accounted a deadly poison to Cows and Horses. But see *Vulgar Errors*. page 177.

Tatarles (*salarias*) shoes with wings, which *Mercury* wore, as Poets feign.

Tatasson (*talassio*) a song used to be sung at Marriages. See *Thalassio*.

Talent (*talentum*) a value of money, of divers sorts. Among the Greeks there were two Talents, the greater and the less; the greater valued about 233 *l. Sterling*, the less about 175 *l.* Among the Hebrews, the Talent of Silver contained of ours about 375 *l.* the Talent of Gold was 4500 *l.* It also signifies a faculty or ability; as we say, *A man of good Talents*, i.e. of good parts or abilities.

Tales de Circumstantibus. See *Circumstantibus*.

Talside. See *Talwood*.

Taler, or *Tally*, from the Fr. *taille*, i.e. cut, or slit; because a *taley* is a score made of a stick of wood slit in two pieces, to keep account between two parties; one part of it remaining in the custody of the one, and the other of the other; so that one cannot score up any thing without the other.

Tallon, or *Lex talionis*, a Law where each suffered what they had done to others, eye for eye, one bad turn for another, *Deut.* 19. 21. and *Aul. Gel. lib.* 11. c. 1.

Talismans (Arab.) images or figures made under certain Constellations; Magical Characters. See *Gaffarels Curiosities*, pag. 147. for their antiquity and use. See *Gambles*.

Talismantal, belonging to such images.

Talk (*Talchum*) is a cheap kind of Mineral, found in *Sussex* in great plenty, though not so fine as that which comes from *Venice*. It is white, and transparent like Crystal, full of streaks or veins; being calcin'd and prepared, it makes a curious white Wash, which some justify lawful, because clearing, not changing complexion. *Fullers Worthies*, *Tit. Suffex*.

Tallage, Toll; or Tribute.

Talmud,

Talmud, or *Talmud* (from the Hebr. *תלמוד*, *talmid*, i.e. *disciplina*) a superstitious and blasphemous Book, containing the body of the Jewish Law, composed by their *Rabbins*, and of great authority among them.

Talmudical, pertaining to the *Talmud*, superstitious.

Talmudist, a Student or Professor of the Superstitions contained in the *Talmud*.

Talpicide (*talpicida*) the taking or killing Moles or Woants.

Tallwood, *An.* 33 & 35 *H. 8. ca.* 3. & *An.* 7 *Ed.* 6. c. 1. 7. & 42 *Eliz. ca.* 14. *Talside*, *ibid.* It is a long cleft or shide of wood, riven out of the tree, which shortned, is made into Billets.

Tamarinds (*tamarindi*) a fruit brought hither out of *India*, like green *Damascens*, the tree whereof is like a Date-tree, they are cold of operation, and therefore good against burning Fevers, and all inward diseases proceeding of heat and choler.

Tamarisk (*tamarice*) a shrub, whereof there are two kinds, the greater, which bears fruit like the lesser Oak apples or galls, the less bearing gayish leaves without fruit. The decoction of which lesser *Tamarisk*, in wine and a little vinegar, being drunk, is of great vertue against the hardness or stopping of the Spleen or Milt.

Tamburine, an old kind of Instrument, which by some is supposed to be the *Clavien*. *Spencer*.

Tampon, or *Tamkin*, (Fr. *Tampon*) a bung or stopple. It is a small piece of wood, turn'd fit for the mouth of any piece of Ordinance, to keep out rain or Sea-water.

Tampop, a curious sort of drink in the *Moloccoes* and *Philippines*, made of a kind of *Gilliflowers*.

Tanarles (from the Ital. *Tenaglio*) Tongs or Pincers for tortures.

Tangent, is a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by one extreme of a given Ark, and terminated by the *Secant*, drawn from the Centre through the other extreme of the said Ark.

Tangibility (from *tango*) touchableness, that has power or may be touched.

Tangible (*tangibilis*) which may be touched, touchable.

Tanistry (*a tank*, *viris apud Saxones honoratus*) a certain Law, or custome in *Ireland*, which did not observe the hereditary right of succession among Princes and great persons, but he that had most power, was eldest of the house, and was most worthy of blood and name, did inherit. *Antiq. Hib.* 38.

Tank; a small Pool or Pond.

Tanquam,

Tanquam, is a Fellow's fellow in our Universities.

Tantalize. Poets feign **Tantalus** King of *Phrygia*, to have been the son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Ploia*, and that he discovered the secrets of the gods to men; therefore is said to be tormented in hell, thus; He stands up to the chin in a pleasant River, and a tree of fair fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with hunger and thirst, for when he either stoops down to drink or reaches out his hand to take an apple, they both so retire, that he cannot reach the one or taste the other; therefore he may be called **Tantalus**, *quasi* *ταλαντατος*, i. e. *infelicissimus*. Hence to be **tantalized**, is to be in the condition of **Tantalus**, to be near unto, or in sight of some happiness or wished thing, and yet not be permitted to enjoy it.

Tanramount (Ital. *tantomonta*, i. e. *tanti valet*) equivalent, or of the same price.

Tapsnage (Fr.) secrecy, a lurking or lying close.

Tapissant (Fr.) lurking, lying, squatting; a term of hunting, called shortly, *Tuph*.

Tara-tantara, or **Tarantara** (from the British **Taran**, i. e. thunder; or from **taro** and **tarato**, i. e. to strike, and so may signify as much as *percussions*, *percutere*) it is a word of encouragement to

Battel, (which Trumpets (as near as they can) do imitate..

Tarantarlze (*tarantari-zo*) so sound a Trumpet, to sing or sound *Tara-tan-tara*.

Tarantula (Lar.) a most venomous Spider, so called of **Tarantum**, a Neapolitan City, where they most abound; some take it to be a fly, whose sting is deadly, yet curable by divers sounds of Musick. See more of this in *Sands Travels*, fol. 249.

Tardigrade (*tardigradus*) that goeth slow, or hath a slow pace.

Tardiloquent (*tardiloquus*) that speaks slowly, or draws his speech out at length.

Tardity (*tarditas*) slowness, slackness, hindering, or delaying.

Tar-pawling, or **Tarpaulin**, a piece of canvass tar'd all over, to lay upon the deck of a ship, to keep the rain from soaking through; also a general name for a common Seaman, because usually cloathed in such canvass.

Tarsish, the Ocean or main Sea. Ps. 48. 9. *Break the ships of Tarsish*. *Tarsish* was the name of the son of *Javan*, the son of *Japhet*, the son of *Noah*, Gen. 10. 4. of whom *Tarsus*, a City of *Cilicia* in *Syria*, had the name, Acts 21. 34. From thence they went by shipping into far Countreys, *Africa*,

Africa, *Judea*, *Ophir*, &c. 1 Kings 22. 48. and 10. 22. Hereupon the Sea was called *Tarsish*, and the name is generally applied to every Ocean. *Wilson*.

Tarrasse (Fr. *tarasse*) a bank or heap of earth; but most usually an open gallery or place to walk in, commonly above ground.

Tarrar (Fr. *tarre*) the lees or dregs that stick to the sides of Wine-vessels, hard and dry like a crust; sound, and so close compacted, that you may beat it into powder; called also *Argal*.

Tartarine ? (*tartareus*) Tartarean, of hell, hellish, terrible.

Taser. See *Taces*.

Tassel, or **Tiercel** (Fr. *tiercelet*) the male of any kind of Hawk; so termed, because in bigness or strength of body he is commonly a third part less than the female.

Taudrey Lace, so called from *St. Andrey* (*Ethelreda*) who thought her self punished for wearing rich Necklaces of Jewels; and therefore women after that wore Necklaces of fine silk, called *Taudrey Laces*.

Taurine (*taureus*) ? of **Taurine** (*taurinus*) } or belonging to a Bull.

Tauricornous (*tauricornus*) horned like a Bull. *Br*.

Tauriferous (*taurifer*) which beareth or nourisheth Bulls or Neat;

Taurus, the greatest hill in all *Asia*, which in holy Writ is called *Mount Ararat*. Also one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*.

Tautology (*tautologia*) a repeating of one and the same thing in other words.

Tautological (*tautologicus*) that doth so repeat.

Taxers, two Officers yearly chosen in *Cambridge*, to see the true gage of all weights and measures; the name took beginning from *taxing*, or rather the rents of houses, which was antiently the duty of their Office.

Technical (*technicus*) artificial, cunning, done like a workman.

Technogy (Gr.) a treating or description of Crafts, Arts, or Workmanship.

Tectonick (*teconicus*) of or belonging to a builder.

Tectorian (*sectorius*) pertaining to covering, pargetting, washing, or white-liming.

Tedder (from the Dutch *Todderen*, i. e. to tye) to tye a horse or beast with a rope, that he may graze within such a compass, and no further; and sometimes the rope it self.

Tediferous (*tedifer*) that beareth a torch or taper.

Tegment (*tegumentum*) a covering, a garment or cloathing. *Br*.

Telstr. See *Telstr*.

Telary (from *tela*) pertaining to a web or weaving. *Dr*. *Brown* speaks of *Telary Spiders*.

ders, that is, such as weave cobwebs. *Vul. Err.*

Telescope (Gr.) an instrument enabling one to see afar off; a Prospective glass.

Tellum. See *Talisman*.

Telliferous (*telifer*) which beareth darts, arrows, or weapons.

Tellus, the goddess of the earth.

Temerarious (*temerarius*) more hardy then needs, and wisdom requires, fool-hardy, rash, indiscreet, unadvised.

Temerity (*temeritas*) rashness, fool-hardiness, unadvisedness.

Tempe, a pleasant and most delightful place in *Thesaly*, held to be the Muses garden; whence all pleasant woods and fields receive that name.

Temperament (*temperamentum*) a moderation, mean or measure, a due proportion of the four humours of the body.

Temperamental, pertaining to temperament.

Temperance (*temperantia*) moderation, restraining of sensuality and unruly affections, sobriety.

Temperance is a virtue, which rules the appetite, bridle our sensual delights, and makes a man content to moderate himself in them according to reason. *Tour. Cat.*

Temperature (*temperatura*) moderation in mingling things together; good dispo-

sition, temperateness.

Tempestivitas (*tempestivitas*) season or time convenient, opportunity, fitness of time, seasonableness.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple (*Templarii*) certain Religious Christian-Souldiers, dwelling about the Temple at Jerusalem, and therefore so called, whose Office and Vow was to defend that Temple and the holy Sepulchre, and to entertain Christian Strangers that came thither for devotion, to guard them in safety, when they went to visit the places of the holy Land: Their habit was a white cloak or upper garment, with a red Cross, and a sword girt about them, as you may see in Mr. Dugdales *Antiquities of Warwickshire*. This Order was instituted by Pope *Gelasius*, about the year of our Lord 1117, or 1120, and had flourished about two hundred years, when it was suppressed by *Clement the Fifth*.

These *Templars* first founded and built the Temples or *Templars Inn* in *Fleetstreet*, which without controversy is the most antient of all the Inns of Court; and though they were divided into three several Houses, that is, the *Inner*, and the *Middle*, and the *Outward Temple* (which last is now converted into *Essex-house*) yet were they at first all but one House: in which these Knights lived in great honour

honour and opulency about one hundred years; for they had many Castles, Lordships, and Seignories belonging to them and their Order in many parts of England; and the Master of this Order was a Baron of this Nation; their Church, yet standing, was dedicated to the service of God by *Heraclius* Patriarch of Jerusalem, *An. Dom. 1185*.

After the suppression of these *Templars*, their Lands were (by a general Council held at *Vienne*) conferred on the other more antient and Religious Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, called also *Joannites*, and after Knights of *Rhodes*, and lastly of *Malta*, where they live at this day. And this Canon of the Council was confirmed to the Knights of *St. John* residing here in England, by Act of Parliament made 17 Ed. 2. In the Reign of *Edw. 3.* (after several noble persons had in this interval been tenants and occupants of the *Temple Inns*) certain of the reverend antient Professors of the Laws obtained a very large or perpetual Lease of this Temple, or of two parts thereof, distinguished by the names of the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, from the said *Joannites* (then residing in their goodly house called the Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*, near *Smithfield*) to pay yearly ten pounds.

These Knights *Templars*

bore for their Arms, a *Shield Argent*, charged with a *Cross Gules*, and upon the *Nombril* of it, a holy Lamb. And *Mat. Park* saith, on their common Seal was engraven a horse with two men riding on him. But the Society of the *Inner Temple* have taken for their Ensign or Devise, a *Pegasus*, or flying horse, *Argent* in a field *Azure*. Over the door of the Temple Church was this Inscription in antient characters, remaining legible till April, 1656. but soon after defaced. *† Anno ab incarnatione Domini MCLXXXV. dedicata haec Ecclesia in honore beatae Mariae à Domino Eraclio Dei gratia Sancta resurrectionis Ecclesiae Patriarcha, III. Idus Februarii, qui eam annuatim potentibus de injuncta sibi penitentia, LX dies indulxit.* Which Inscription was again by order restored in May, 1671. and within few days defaced.

Temporaneous (*temporaneus*) done suddenly, at a certain time, pertaining to time; variable for the time.

Temporary (*temporarius*) in time, at the hour appointed, temporal, temporeous.

Temporalities of Bishops were such Revenues as had been given to their Sees by the Kings and other great Personages, as they were Lords of the Parliament. See *Spiritualities* of Bishops.

Temporize

Temporize (from *tempus*, *or*); to observe, agree with, or apply himself to the times; to seek to please the times, to live as the times go; also to linger or protract the time.

Temporizer, he that doth so, a time-server.

Temulentia (*temulentia*) drunkenness.

Temulent 2 (*temulent*)

Temulentine 3 (*temulentine*) drunken, cupshot.

Tenantes (*tenacia*) the stalks of Apples.

Tenacious (*tenax*; *ach*) that holds fast, long, and steadfast, good and sure, clammy, glewish; also hard to be moved, stiff-necked.

Tenacity (*tenacitas*) fast keeping, sure holding, niggardliness, misery; also constancy, steadfastness.

Tenu (*tendo*) to extend, to stretch out, to bend, to make towards.

Tendency (*tendens*) an extending; a stretching out; a going forward, a making towards.

Tenderlings, the soft tops of a Deers horns when they are in blood, any living things that are soft and tender.

Tendons, or **Tendines**, (*Lat. tendones*) certain instruments of moving in the top of muscles, made of sinews and ligatures, and knitting them to the bones, they are harder then sinews, and not so hard as ligatures. Also

Tendrels (from the *Fr.*

tendron, or *Lat. tenendo*) little sprigs of Vines, or tender branches of plants; also a kind of grille, as above.

Tenebæ (*Fr. a tenebra*) darkness; obscurity; also the Service of Martins used in the Roman Church on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday before Easter*, are called *Tenebra* (and thence *Tenebra Wednesday, Thursday, &c.*) as being begun with many lights, and ending in darkness, representing the night-time of our blessed Saviour's apprehension in the Garden *Gethsemani*; in which Office are lighted at the first on a triangular candlestick, fifteen candles, viz. as many as there are *Psalms* and *Canticles* in the Office, and at the end of every *Psalm* one of the fifteen lights is extinguished, till they are all put out; so to shew the forsaken desolate state of our blessed Saviour in his Passion, all the light or comfort of his friends leaving him, or being forced from him for a time; and the lost alone *sub potestate tenebrarum*, under the power of darkness.

Tenebrosity (*tenebrositas*) great darkness or obscurity.

Tenebrous (*tenebrosus*) very close, dark, or obscure.

Tenerity (*teneritas*) softness, tenderness.

Tenne, a term used by Herald, signifying an Orange or tawny colour.

Tenon (from *teneo*) that part of a Post or Rafter which

is put into a mortise hole, to make it stand upright, or hold it up.

Tenor (*Lat.*) a continual order, form, fashion, trade, state or race; also the content or substance of a matter.

The *Tenor* part in Musick is that which is next above the Bass. The order in consort vocal musick is thus, 1. *Bass*. 2. *Tenor*. 3. *Counter-tenor*. 4. *Mean*, or *Contra-alto*. 5. *Treble* or *Alto*.

Tensile (*sensus*) stretched out, bent, strutting out.

Tent, hath divers significations. As first (from *tentorium*) it signifies a Pavillion or Tent for War, commonly made of Sackcloth, or such like.

2. *Tent*, which Chyrurgeons put into a wound, comes from *tento*, (to try) because it tries how wide or deep the wound is.

3. Jewellers call that *Tent* which they put under Table Diamonds, when they set them in work, and is made of Mastick and Turpentine.

4. *Tent*, or *Tent-wine*, is a kind of Alicante, though not so good as pure Alicante, and is a general name for all Wines in Spain, except White; from the Span. *vinó tinto*, i. e. a deep red Wine.

5. *Tent* (from *tensum*) a mans privy member.

Tentative (from *tento*) the posing (for the passing) of Graduates; a probation or

examination of such as are to take degree, or that tries or examines.

Tenth (*decima*) is that yearly portion of Tribute, which all Ecclesiastical Livings yield to the King, *An. 26 H. 8. c. 3*. The Levites paid them to their High Priests, *Numb. 8*. It signifies also a Tax levied of the temporality. *Holins. H. 2. fol. 111*.

Tentorian (*tentorianus*) belonging to a Tent or Pavillion.

Tenuate (*tenuo*) to make small, thin, or slender; to make lean, or feeble.

Tenuifolious, thin or narrow leaved. *Br.*

Tenuibor, (*tenuis*) slender, thin, low, or **Tenuous** } lean, poor, sparing, small, of no estimation. *L. Bac.*

Tenuity (*tenuitas*) smallness, poverty, leanness, thinness, fineness.

Tenure (from *tenere*, to hold) is the manner whereby Lands and Tenements are holden of their Lords. What may make a *Tenure*, and what not, see *Perkins' Reservations*, 70. By Act of Parliament (12 Car. 2. c. 24.) all Tenures are now turned into free and common Succage.

Tepetit (*tepetit*) to make warm.

Tephramantle (*Gr.*) divination by ashes, blown or cast up in the air.

Tepid (*sepidus*) mean between

tween cold and hot, lukewarm ; also cold, and nothing earnest in a matter.

Tepidus (*tepiditas*) lukewarmness. *Tepor*, *idem*.

Teraphim (the Heb. word *Teraph* signifies in general the compleat image of a man) in particular, an Idol or Image made for mens private use in their own houses, *Gen.* 31. 30. *Judg.* 17. 5.

Terebinthine (*terebinthinus*) belonging to *Turpentine*; or the tree out of which it issues

Terebrare (*terebro*) to bore, or make a hole with a wimble or awgre, to pierce, to thirl.

Terebratio (*terebatio*) a boring or piercing. *Bac.*

Tergeminus (*tergeminus*) three-fold, triple, one of, or the three born at the same time.

Tergivuctor (*Lat.*) the hinder man, or bringer up of a file of soldiers.

Tergument (*tergumentum*) that which is put into the scales to make weight.

Tergiversatio (*tergiversatio*) a flinching, withdrawing, shifting, sinking, shrinking back or dodging, a non-suit in Law, a halting, a running away, yet fighting still. See *Calumniare*.

Teragant (from *ter* and *magnum*, i.e. *magnus*) thrice great, or great in the superlative degree. *Sir W. Da.*

Terminalia (*terminalia*) feasts instituted to the honour of *Terminus*, the god of

Bounds, and kept in *February*, as the eight Calends of *March*, because between *terminilia* and *refugium*, the odd days of the Leap-year were put in.

Terminate (*termino*) to end, to finish, to bound, to appoint or assign bounds or marches, to limit.

Terminus, the god of Bounds, who was wont to end the strifes and controversies of Country people, in dividing their Lands. See *Lactantius*, lib. 1. cap. 20.

Ternary 2 (*ternarius*) **Ternarius** 3 belonging to the number three.

Ternion (*ternio*) the number three.

Tearns, large Pools or Ponds, so called in the North.

Terra-sigillata (*Lat.*) an earth brought from the Isle *Lemnos*; it was used to be sent from thence sealed, therefore called *Sigillata*, and said to be good for curing wounds, stopping fluxes, expelling poisons, &c.

Terra-filius (i.e. son of the earth) we may call him the *bon drol* in the *Acts* at *Oxford*, who must be a Master of *Arts*, to qualifie him for this Office, and is commonly chosen out of the best Wits of the University. See *Pravaricator*.

Terrene (*terrenus*) earthly, that lives on the earth, or is done on the earth.

Terrestrial. *Idem*.

Terrestrialis, to make earthly,

earthly, or like earth. *Br.*

Terrar, or **Terrer** (from *terra*) a particular or survey of a Manor, or of ones whole Estate of lands, containing the quantity of acres and boundaries thereof. In the Exchequer there is a *Terrar* of all the *Globe-lands* in *England*, made about the 11 of *Edw.* 3. sometimes used for a Suit-roll, or Catalogue of all the Tenants and *Resiants* names within a Manor, and what Lands they hold.

Terrestrial (from *terra*) earthiness, or the being of the nature of earth.

Terre-tenant (i.e. *tenens terram*) is he, who hath the natural actual possession of the land, which we otherwise call the occupation, *An.* 39 *Eliz.* cap. 7. For example, A Lord of a Manor hath a Freeholder, who lets out his free land to another, this third person is called the *Terre-tenant*. *W. st.* part 2. *Simb.* iii. *Fines* sect. 137.

Territrem (*terricrepus*) that rebuketh terribly or bitterly.

Territorant (*terrisonus*) that sounds terribly.

Territory (*territorium*) the Country or Continent of Land lying within the bounds of a City, Township, or Lordship.

Terrulent (*terrulentus*) earthy, or earthly, made of earth.

Terrp, is a Liquor drawn

out of the Palm-tree, and the common drink in some parts of the *East-Indies*.

Terse (*tersus*) clean, pure, neat; as a *terse Oration*, i.e. neat, or well pen'd.

Tertiate (*tertio*) to till ground, or do any thing the third time; to tri-fallow, as they say in *Hereford-shire*.

Tertiary (*tertius*) of, or belonging to the third, or the third sort, tertian.

Tessera (*Lat.*) a thing in every part square, as a Dye; also a watch-word, or signal, a note, mark, or token, &c.

Tesserarius (*tesserarius*) belonging to *Tessera*, or a Dye.

Test, is a broad Instrument, made of Maribone astles, hooped about with iron, on which Refiners do fine, refine and part gold and silver from other metalls, or (as we use to say) put them to the test or trial.

Testaceous (*testaceus*) made of tile, brick, or baked earth; that hath a shell. *Testaceous animals*, are such as have shells, as Shell-fish, Snails, &c.

Testament (*testamentum*, i.e. *testatio mentis*, the witness of the mind, as the last Will and Testament is, of which there are two sorts, viz. *nuncupatory*, and in *writing*; the first is, when a man being sick, and for fear lest death, want of memory or speech should

T : come

come so suddenly upon him, that he should be prevented, if he said the writing his Will, desires his neighbours and friends to bear witness of his last Will, and then declares the same by words before them; which after his decease, being proved by the witnesses, and put in writing by the Ordinary, stands in as good force (except for Lands) as if it had in his life-time been put in writing, &c. Of this read the *Duty of Executors*.

Testamentary (testamentarius) belonging to a Testament or last Will.

Testation (testatio) a witness-bearing.

Testator (Lat.) he that makes a Will or Testament.

Testatrix (Lat.) she that does so.

Testicular (testicularis) belonging to the stones of man or beast.

Tesson (Fr.) a piece of silver coin, worth of old about 12 pence *Sterling*, now less; and was so called, because it had the Kings Head stamped on it.

Testification (testificatio) a proving by witness, a witness-bearing.

Testudineous (testudineus) belonging to, or bowing like the shell of a Tortoise, vaulted. Also pertaining to that ancient War-Engine, called *Testudo*, or to the *Target-ence*; of both which, see *Godw. Anthel. p. 180.*

Tetanic (tetanicus) that hath the crick in the neck, or a kind of Cramp, which holds the neck so stiff, that it cannot bow.

Tetra (Gr.) four. Hence Tetracord (tetrachordium) an ancient Instrument with four strings; but now it is taken for every fourth in the Scale of Musick, or *Gamm*.

Terrade (Fr.) a quaterni-ty or mess, the proportion or number of four.

Tetractitic (Gr.) that hath or consists of four Tongues or Languages.

Tetragonal (tetragonus) that is four square, as a tetragon, or quadrangle.

Tetragrammaron (Gr.) that hath four Letters. The Hebrews so called the great Name of God, *Jehovah*; because in their Language it was written with four Letters, and was held in such reverence among them, that it was unlawful to pronounce it.

Tetralogy (Gr.) a speaking or writing in four parts. Among the ancients it was a kind of *Tragedy*, consisting of four *Dramas* (as the manner was when they contested) to be presented at four several Festivals.

Tetrameter (Gr.) a kind of verse, having but four feet or measures.

Tetraprote (tetraprotum) declined in four cases.

Tetrarch (Gr.) a Governour of the fourth part of a Countrey. Tetrar-

Tetrarchy (tetrarchia) the government of the fourth part of a Countrey, or a government of the whole by four persons.

Tetrastich (Tetrasticon) a Sentence or Epigram comprised in four verses.

Tetrasyllabic (tetrasyllabicus) that hath or contains four syllables.

Tetric (tetricus) rude, rough, unpleasant, sour, crab-bishi, hard to relish.

Tetricity (tetricitas) sourness or sadness of countenance.

Tetricude. Idem.

Tetronimal (tetronimus) that hath four names.

Teutonic (Teutonici) people of Germany, call'd *Almains*; also an Order of Knights.

Textile (textilis) that is weaved or wounden, embroidered. *Bac.*

Textorian (textorinus) of or belonging to a Weaver, or weaving.

Texture (textura) a weaving.

Thaborites, were the followers of *John Zista*, a famous *Bohemian* Rebel, who lived about the year 1426. and were so called from a Castle, seated on an hill in that Countrey, which *Zista* took from a Noble-man, and call'd it *Mount Thabor*. They held for the most part the opinions of *John Huss*.

Thalamarch (Thalassiarcha)

an Admiral or chief Officer at Sea.

Thalassic (thalassicus) of a blew colour like the Seawaves, Sea-green or blew.

Thalassion (thalassio) a Nuptial song, or song at a Bridal. *Thalassio* was used at Bridals or Weddings in *Rome*, as an auspicate or lucky word; like this among the Greeks, *Hymen O Hymenae, Hymen, &c.*

Thalia, one of the Muses.

Thalmud. See *Talmud*.

Thane (Sax.) a dignity among our ancient Saxons, of two sorts; *Mefet* *Thanes* were Priests qualified to say Mass; *Worrould* *Thanes* were a kind of secular or temporal Lords.

Thables Inn in *Holborn*, is one of the Eight Inns of *Chancery*; it was anciently the house of one *John Thavie*, an Armourer, of whom it was rented in *Edward* the Thirds time, by some Professors of the Law; but about *Henry* the Seventh's time it was purchased by the Benchers of *Lincolns Inn*, for the Students and Clerks in the Court of *Chancery*, and still retains the name of the old Owner, *Mr. Thavie*. The Arms of this House are *Azure, two garbs in Saltier Or*, with a *T. Argent*, in a chief *Sables*.

Thaetere (Theatrum) a place made half round, where people assembled to behold Plays and solemn Games; a Stage or Scaffold. See *Amphitheatre*.

Theatral ? (*theatricus*)
Theatrical S belonging to
 a Theatre.

Theatral Law, passed
 when *L. Roscius Otho* was
 Tribune, wherein he distin-
 guished the Roman Knights
 from the common people, as-
 signing 15 Benches in the The-
 atre only, for the Knights,
 that is, for such as had an Es-
 tate worth 400 *Sestertia*, be-
 ing about 3125 *l.* of our mo-
 ney, and they that were not
 worth so much, incurr'd a pe-
 nalty, if they presum'd to sit
 upon any of those Benches.
Sir Rob. Stapletons Juvenal,
fol. 101.

Theatins, or **Thierins**, an
 Order of Religious persons,
 which began about the time of
 Pope *Clement* the Seventh. So
 called, because they were first
 instituted by *John Peter-Car-*
ruff, who was first Bishop of
Thietie, or *Theate* in the King-
 dom of *Naples*, and afterwards
 Pope *Paul* the third. *Spir.*
Constit.

Theft-vote, from *theft* and
vote, i.e. *compensatio* signifies
 the receiving of goods from a
 thief, to the end to favour and
 maintain him; the punishment
 whereof is ransom and im-
 prisonment, and not loss of
 life and member. *Stawns. pl.*
Cor. lib. 1. cap. 43. And the
Mirror of Justices, lib. 2. cap.
des peches criminels al suite
del roy. And yet he there makes
 mention of a Record alledged,
 which testified a Judgement of

life and member given in this
 case.

Thelomite (Gr.) a Liber-
 tine, one that doth what he
 list.

Themis, the goddess of
 Justice, that gave out Oracles
 in *Beotia*.

Thcos in Greek, is *Dens*,
 God, with which we have ma-
 ny words compounded: As,

Theobald (commonly *Ti-*
bald, and *Thibald*) God's
 power.

Theodolite, a Mathemati-
 cal Instrument, which Survey-
 ors use in measuring land.

Theoderic (Ger.) contra-
 ctedly. *Deric* and *Terrey*, with
 the French powerable, or rich
 in people, according to *Lissius.*
Cam.

Theodore (Gr.) Gods gift,
 a mans name, now corruptly
 by Welch-Britains called
Epdder. Cam. But the mo-
 dern Britains say, *Tudur*,
 which may come from *Taw-*
dwz, signifying grossness or
 fat, and so signifies a fat or
 gross man.

Theocracy (Gr.) Gods
 Government.

Theogony (*theogonia*) the
 beginning or generation of the
 gods.

Theologaster, a small or
 simple Divine, a smatterer in
 Divinity.

Theologn (*Theologia*) Di-
 vinity, Reasoning; or Science
 of God and holy things.

Theologue ? (*Theologus*)

Theologer S a Divine, a
 Professor

Professor of Divinity.

Theologiat (*theologicus*)
 pertaining to Divinity.

Faith, Hope, and Charity are
 called the *Theological Virtues*,
 because they have their object
 and end in God: For the ob-
 ject of *Faith* is Gods veracity,
 or infallibility in speaking
 truth; the object of *Hope* is
 Gods infinite inclination to do
 good to all; the object of *Cha-*
rity is Gods infinite perfecti-
 on, whereby he is worthy of all
 love.

Theologize, to preach or
 play the Divine.

Theomachy (Gr.) a war-
 ring or fighting against the
 gods, as the old giants are
 teigned to have done.

Theomagical (Gr.) per-
 taining to the wisdom of God,
 or that works wonders by his
 help.

Theomancy (*Theomania*)
 a kind of Divination or In-
 chanting, by abusive calling up-
 on the secret, and mysterious
 Names of God.

Theominy (*Theominia*)
 the anger or wrath of
 God.

Theophilus (Gr.) loving
 God.

Theorba (from the Ital.
Tiorba) a certain musical In-
 strument, somewhat different
 from the ordinary Lute, in
 that the head of this, or part of
 it, bends back, and the head of
 that is commonly streight.

Theoreme (*Theorema*) a
 speculation; any principle or

undoubted rule in any Science
 or Art: But particularly (as
 it is opposed to *Problems*) that
 which respects contemplation
 more then practice.

Theorematic ? (*theore-*
maticus)
Theoretick S belonging to a theorem, or to
 contemplation.

The *Theoretick* part of
 Science, consists in *Geometry*,
Harmony, *Astronomy*, which
 neither act nor produce any
 thing.

Theoremist, a Professor of
Theorems or *Axioms* of un-
 doubted truth.

Theory (*theoria*) specula-
 tion, contemplation, and
 knowledge of an Art, without
 practice or deep study.

Theosophical (Gr.) wise
 in things belonging to God.

Therapeutick (*therapeu-*
ticus) curing, healing. *Br.*

Theraphim. See *Teraphim*.

Theriacal (*theriacus*) of a
 Viper, or other cruel beast; of,
 or belonging to Triacle.

Thermene (*thermesacio*) to
 chase, or make one hot with
 immoderate eating and drink-
 ing hot things.

Thermometer (Gr.) an In-
 strument, whereby to measure
 the degrees of heat and cold, a
 Weather-glass.

Thermopollit (*thermo-*
pola) a Cook that sells hot
 meat.

Thesaurer (*thesaurarius*) a
 Treasurer. *Spotsw.*

Thesaurize (*thesaurizo*)
 to gather or heap up treasure.

to hoard up riches.

Thouphone, one of the Furies.

Thesis (Gr.) a general and indefinite question, argument, or position.

Thera (Θ) a Greek letter, answering to [th] with us,

Et potis es nigrum vitio praefigere Theta.

Thetick; pertaining to *Theta*.

Thetis, sometimes used for the Sea.

Thourgn. See *Turgie*.

Thiller, or **Thill-horse**, is that horse which is put under the *Thills* of the Cart to beat them up.

Third-hozoto. See *Headborow*.

Thole (*tholus*) a knot in the midst of a Timber-vault, where the ends of the Posts meet; called a *Scutchin*: a Pinnacle, a Tabernacle; also that place in Temples, where donaries and such gifts as were presented there, are hung up.

Thomas (Hebr.) signifies twin, or, as some will have it, bottomless, deep.

Thomists (*Thomistae*) are those Divines that follow the Doctrine of St. *Tho.* of *Aquino*, who, for his excellency in Theology, is generally stiled the *Angelical Doctor*; whose School-opinions are impugned by *Johannes Scotus*, a Minorite, and his followers.

Thorachique (from *Thorax*, *ack*) belonging to the breast

used as a mark for persons condemned to death (being the first letter of *Θάνατος*, i. e. *mors*) or for faults in Writings or Books; as the letter L. for *lauds*, or *laudabilia*, select words and sentences.

or stomach. *Thorachique Vein* or *Artery*, see in *Vein* and *Artery*.

Thor, was an Idol of great esteem among the old Saxons and *Teutonicks*, and the day now called *Thursday* was dedicated to his peculiar service, and thence took denomination, which the *Danes* and *Swedes* yet call *Thorsday*: He was also called the god of Thunder; whence in the Neatherlands the day is called *Dundersdagh*, or *Thunders-day*. *Verfleg.* 60, 61.

Thorp (Sax.) a Village or Countrey-town; we have many in *Leicester* and *Nottingham-shires*, that still retain this ancient name; and in *Holland* they call it *Doorp*.

Thrasites, are the followers of *John Thrask*, who preached his Judaical opinions in *England* about the year 1618. for which he was censured in the Star-chamber, but afterwards recanted. *Full. Church Hist.* lib. 10. page 76. There was also one *Theophilus Braborn*, a Disciple of his, who wrote a Book in defence of his heretical

heretical opinions, in the year 1632.

Thrasontical (*thrasonicus*) vain-glorious, boasting, crackling, *Thraso*-like.

Thrave of Corn, was two shocks, of six, or rather twelve sheaves apiece. *Stat. 2 H. 6. c. 2.* The word comes from the British *dreza*, i. e. twenty four. In most Counties of *England* twenty four sheaves do now go to a *Thrave*. Twelve sheaves make a *Stook*, and two *Stooks* a *Thrave*.

Threne (*threnum*) lamentation; also a lamentable verse or song; a funeral song.

Threnody (*threnodia*) the singing of a funeral song.

Threnetick (*threneticus*) mournful, lamentable.

Threpe (Sax.) to affirm positively, or to face one down with confidence; also to rebuke or chide, to impose or force. Still used in the North.

Third-hozoto, is used for a Constable, *An. 28 H. 8. c. 10.* which also is noted by Mr. *Lambert* in his *Duty of Constables*, p. 6. and seems to be corruptly used for the Sax. *freeboth*, i. e. *ingenius sive jussor*. See *Headborow*.

Throb (Sax.) to pant or rise often, as the heart doth.

Thrones (*Throni*) have the third rank in the Celestial Hierarchy, whom together with *Dominations*, *Principalities* and *Powers*, S. *Paul* mentions; They signify Majesty, on whom God is said to sit, *Thou sittest*, &c.

Thummim (Heb.) perfection. See *Hrim*.

Thuriferous (*thurifer*) that beareth or brings forth frankincense.

Thursday. See *Thor* and *Day*.

Thymetrical (*thymelicus*) belonging to Players in Interludes and open Dance.

Thymotis (*thymosis*) full of Thyme, an herb so called.

Thyrse (*thyrsus*) a stalk or stem of any herb; also a *Favelin* wrapped with Ivy, which the flock of drunken Harlots bare in *Bacchus* his Sacrifice.

Thara (Lat.) a round Ornament for the head, which Princes, Priests, and women of old time wore. Hence we still call it a *Tire* for a woman's head, and a *Tiring-woman*. It is sometimes used for the Popes triple Crown.

Tibial (*tibialis*) of, or belonging to Pipes; meet to make Pipes of.

Tibicinate (*tibicino*) to sing or pipe.

Tickrack (Fr. *trillac*) a Game at Tables so called, not from the sudden removing the men, and the snapping noise they make, as *Min.* would have it; but *Tickrack*, quasi, *touch and take*, that being the Law of the Game, if you touch a man, you must play him.

Tide (Belg.) time See *Spring-tide*.

Tiertel. See *Tissel*.

Tiercet (Fr.) a song of triple

triple *Stanças*, or *Stança* of three verses.

Tierce (Fr. *tiers*) a certain measure of liquid things, as Wine, Oyl, &c. containing the sixth part of a Tun. *An.* 32 H. 8. c. 14. or the third part of a Pipe; and from this last it takes denomination, because *tiers* in French signifies a third, or third part.

Tigrine (*tigrinus*) of, or like the swift Beast, *Tigre*.

Tilt (from the Saxon *Te-tilt*, i. e. a Tent or Pavilion) that which Water-men call over Passengers heads, &c.

Tilting. See *Tournements*.

Timariots, an Order of Knighthood among the Turks; for wheresoever any Land is conquered by the Great Turk, it is divided into divers parts, and given to these *Timariots* for term of life, with obligation to serve on Horseback wheresoever they shall be summoned: This is not much unlike our old Tenures of *Knights service*, or *Escuage*, but not hereditary; according to the value of the *Timar* or *feud*, the *Timariot* is to come in with one, two, three, or more horses, &c. See Sir Henry Blounts *Voyage*, f. 1. 65.

Tin her of skin, is a term among Furriers, and signifies Forty skins. And *Timbers of Ermine* is a term in Blazon, signifying the rows or ranks of *Ermine*, in the Capes of Noblemens Robes.

Timbrel (from the Belg. *Trommel*) a Taber.

Timidity (*timiditas*) fearfulness, bashfulness, timorousness.

Timocracy (Gr.) a government wherein the Magistrates were created by their riches.

Timothy (*Timotheus*) a mans name; in Greek it signifies honouring God.

Timpan. See *Tympane*.

Tintel (from the Fr. *Estincelle*, i. e. a spark, or sparkle of fire) signifies with us as Stuff or Cloth made of Silk and Copper; so called, because it glitters like sparks of fire.

Tinture (*tinctura*) a dying or staining, a colour or dye.

Tingible (*tingibilis*) that may be stained; dipped, or dyed.

Tinn (a word used in *Worcester-shire* and thereabouts, as a little *tiny*) comes from the Ital. *Tini*, which is a diminutive termination.

Tinnument (*tinnumentum*) a ringing or tinkling, as metals do.

Tinse. See *Tinzel*.

Tint-wine. See *Tent-wine*.

Tintamar (Fr. *tintamar*) a clashing or crashing, a rustling, or glingling noise, made in the fall of wooden stuff, or vessels of metall.

Tintinnare (*tintinnare*) to ring like a bell, to tingle.

Tinacism, or *Typocism* (*typocisma*) a type or figure

figure of the world.

Tromantp (*tyromantia*) a kind of divination by cheese.

Tissu (Fr. woven or plaited) with us cloth of *Tissu*, is cloth of silk and silver, or silk and gold woven together.

Titan, used by Poets for the Sun.

Titanick (*titanicus*) of, or belonging to the Sun.

Tithe (*decima*) seems to be an abreviate of *Tithing* being the Saxon *Teorhung*, a little altered, which signifies *decuriam*, a tithing. It signifies the tenth part of all fruits, predial or personal, &c. See Sir Henry Spelman, *de non tementibus Ecclesiis*, and Mr. Seldens History of Tithes.

Tithing (Sax. *Teorhung*) signifies (says Lambert) the number or company of ten men, with their families, cast and knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the King, for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one principal person, who of his Office was called, [*Teorhung-man*] at this day in the West-parts, *Tithing-man*; but now he is nothing but a Constable; for that old discipline of *Tithings* is left long since. It also signifies a Court. *An.* 23 Ed. 3. ca. 4.

Tithymal (*tithymalus*) an herb called Sea-lettice, Woolfs-milk, or Milkthistle.

Titillation (*titillatio*) a tickling, a stirring, a plea-

sant moving.

Titubare (*titubo*) to stagger in going, to stumble; and by metaphor, to flutter or stammer in speaking.

Titular (from *titulus*) that bears a title onely.

Tobacco, or *Tobacco* (*sic vocatur in omnibus linguis*) a Drug too well known in England since the year 1585. when the Marriners of Sir *Fra. Drake* first brought it hither from the *Indies*, where some affirm there is an Island called *Tobacco*, and abounding with it, whence the Drug took denomination; if not, the Island so called from the Drug. A late Author calls it in Latine, *Hyscyamus Peruvianus*, *Hembane of Peru*.

Tobias (Heb.) the Lord is good.

Tod of Wooll, is twenty eight pounds in weight, or two stone. See *Stone*.

Tost, a place where a Messuage has stood.

Tolbuth, or *Tolthooth*, the name of the chief Prison at *Edinburgh*: but it may also signifie, *Locum ubi Telona, seu Publicani sedent*.

Tolsey, or *Teldsey*, is a place in the City of *Bristol*, answerable to the *Old Exchange* in *London*, where the Merchants meet; and may perhaps be so called, because oft-times there is money told upon the heads of round posts or pillars made for that purpose; or rather from

from *Tol*, i. e. *vestigal*, and *sep*, i. e. *sedes*, the seat or place of paying Custome; and in the City of *Dublin*, the *Town-hall* is called *Tolestale*, for the same reason.

Toluratio (*tolutatio*) an ambling pace, a going easie.

Tolutiloquentia (*tolutiloquentia*) a smooth or nimble kind of speaking.

Toman, a kind of coyn among the *Persians*, valuing 3 l. 6 s. *Sterl*.

Tomie (*tomus*) properly a severing or dividing. When an Author has wrote a Book, which being altogether, would be too great and unweildy, he commonly divides it into several *Tomes* or parts.

Tomhop (a girl or wench that leaps up and down like a boy) comes from the Saxon *tumber*, to dance and *tumbod*, danced; hence also the word *tumbling*, still in use.

Tomentitious (*tomentitious*) made of flocks of wooll.

Tomín (Fr.) six peny weight, or the weight of a *Spanish* Real. Among Jewellers it is taken for three *Carrats*.

Toncal (from *tonus*) pertaining to tone, note, tune, or accent. *Dr. Br.*

Conitruate (*tonitruo*) to thunder.

Tonnage, is a Custome or Impost due for Merchandize brought or carried in Tuns and such like vessels, from or to other Nations, after a certain rate in every Tun, 1 *Fac*.

cap. 33. I have heard it also called a *Duty*, due to the *Mariners* for the unloading their Ship, arrived in any Haven, after a rate for every Tun.

Tonnellers, are those *Mariners*, who fill the *Tons* or Casks with water.

Tonsilla (*tonsilla*) certain kernels at the root of the tongue, subject to inflammations and swellings, occasioned by the falling down of humours from the head. *Cor*.

Tonsoriosis (*tonsorius*) of, or belonging to a *Tonsor*, or Barber.

Torsing, the working in of Bricks in a party-wall.

Tonarchie (*toparchia*) the rule of a Countrey or place.

Tonaze (*topazius*) a precious stone, whercof there are two kinds; one of the colour of gold, the other of Saffron, not so good as the first. It is written, that this stone being put into seething water, so cools it, that one may presently put his hand into it.

Tophet (Heb. *Toph*) a large and wide place near *Jerusalem*, where Jewish Idolaters (after the manner of the *Amorites*) burnt their children, and offered them to the Idol *Molech*, set up in this *Tophet*, being in the valley of *Hinnom*, as we may read, 2 *King. 23. 10. Jer. 7. 31, &c.*

Topiary (*topiarius*) belonging to arbours.

Topos (Gr.) *locus*, a place. Hence, *Topicks*

Topicks (*topica*) books that speak or entreat of places of invention; or that part of Logick, which treats of the invention of arguments.

Topical (*topicus*) pertaining to places of inventing arguments.

Topography (*topographia*) the description of a particular place or places, be they Towns, Cities, Shires, or Counties. See *Tyberiad*.

Topple-turvy, a contraction or corruption from *th'one side, th'other way*, as when we say, Such a thing is turn'd *topple-turvy*, that is, the one side where the other should be, or top undermost.

Tor (Sax.) a Tower-rock, or high place. Hence the *Tor* by *Glassenbury*, and others in *Cheshire*.

Torcularious (*torcularius*) belonging to a Press that squeezeth grapes.

Torces. See *Banditi*.

Tormentous (*tormentosus*) that frets the guts, or that hath torments and frettings in the guts.

Tornado (Sp. *tornada*, i. e. a return, or turning about) is a sudden, violent, and forcible storm of rain and ill weather at Sea, so termed by the *Mariners*; and does most usually happen about the *Aequator*.

Tornatilis (*tornatilis*) that is turned, or made with a wheel.

Torosity (*torositas*) fleshtiness, fatness, brawniness.

Torpedo, a cramp-fish, that, being alive, stupifies the hands of him that touches it, though he doth it with a long pole, but after death produceth no such effect.

Torpid (*torpidus*) slow, dull, drowzy, stoned.

Torpor (Lat.) a feebleness of the mind, and unaptness to do any thing; a slothful heaviness.

Torquated (*torquatus*) that wears a collar or chain.

Torrefie (*torrefacio*) to broil or rost by fire, or by heat of the Sun; to parch, to scorch.

Torrent (*torrens*) substantively, signifies a violent stream coming down hill, caused by rain or snow; a land or rain floud in Summer time; any strong running stream. Adjectively, burning or roasting; as in *Solinus* it is used for the scorching time of Summer, *Aestivo torrente*.

Torrentine (from *torrens*) belonging to, or abiding in *torrents*, or swift streams.

Torrid (*torridus*) dry, parching, burning, scorching.

Torsion (*torso*) a writhing, wrestling, or wringing.

Tortreaux (Fr. *tortreaux*) a term in Heraldry, for those things that seem like cakes of bread; they must be round, whole, and of some colour, not of metall, therein to make them differ from *Besants*; old Blazoners call them *Wastels*.

Tortile (*tortilis*) that is bent,

bent, bowed, or wrestled, winding, or writhen.

Tortilomus (*tortiloquium*) crooked talk.

Torture (*tortivus*) that is wrung or pressed out.

Tortuosus (*tortuositas*) crookedness, a bending or winding in and out.

Tortuous (*tortuosus*) crooked.

Tortus (*tortivus*) cruel, spiteful in looks, stern, grim, sour, unpleasant.

Tortus (*tortivus*) sourness, lowring, crabbed looking, frowning. *Felth*.

Torage (Fr.) the whole sum, substance, matter of all.

Torassus (*torassus*) the utmost penny, the total or whole sum of any thing.

Tournement. See *Turnament*.

Tournois (Fr.) a French penny, the tenth part of a penny *Sterling*, which rate it holds in all other words (as the *Sol* or *Livre*) whereunto it is joyned. In *France* they say so much money *Turnois*, as we say *Sterling*; and so called, from the City *Tournay* in *Flanders*.

Touze frizette (Fr. *Tauzeau frizette*) a kind of curled or frizled Peruke for womens foreheads; so called, because it resembles the curled fore-head of a Bull.

Towage (Fr.) *tonnage* the towing a Ship by Boats, or at the Stern of another.

Toxic (from *toxicum*)

venomous, poisonous.

Tosier (Fr. *toilette*) a bag to put night-clothes in; also a rich cloth to cover them.

Trabal (*trabalis*) belonging to a beam; great or big like a beam.

Tracas, or ? (Fr.) restless

Tracassien *Tracassien* trotting, ranging, roaming, hurrying up and down, a busie or needless travel or toiling ones self. *Cot*.

Traces (Fr.) the foot-print of ravenous beasts, as wild Boars, Bears, &c.

Tract (*tracta*) a line or thread, a discourse drawn out in length. In the *Mass* it is two or three Versicles betwixt the Epistle and the Gospel; and so called, because it is sung with a slow protracted tone.

Tractable (*tractabilis*) that may easily be intreated, handled, or ordered, gentle, pliant.

Tractare (*tractatus*) a handling, describing, or intreating of any thing in words; also a part of a book, wherein any thing is handled, a Treatise.

Traditious (*traditius*) that handleth, toucheth, or intreats of.

Tradition (*traditio*) a teaching, delivering, or yielding up. In Divinity *Tradition* is a delivery down from hand to hand of the sense and faith of Fore-fathers. See *sure-footing* in *Christianity*.

Traditio

Traditio (*traditio*) pertaining to tradition; as a traditive Science, is a Science delivered by word of mouth from father to son; continued, or left to posterity by *Tradition*.

Traduction (*translatio*) a conveying from one place to another, a translating; a slandering, defaming, or translating, a withdrawing.

Tragelaph (*tragelaphus*) the great and blackish Deer called a Stone-buck, Deer-goat, or Goat-heart; because conceived between a Buck-goat and the Hind. *Cot*.

Tragematopolis (*tragematopolis*) he that sells Comfits, Carraways, and such other ware, made of Sugar, a Confectioner.

Tragedy (*tragedia*) a Play that is half *Tragedy* and half *Comedy*; such is *Anphitruo* in *Plautus*.

Tragedie (*Tragedia*) is a lofty kind of Poetry, so called

Neve minor quinto, neu sit productior actu Fabula—

These Acts are divided into several Scenes, which sometimes fall out more, sometimes fewer in every Act; The definition of a Scene being *mutatio personarum*.

Tragedian (*Tragicus*) a maker or writer of Tragedies, a *Tragediographer*, also the Actor of them.

from *tragos*, a Goat, and *odion*, an Ode or Song; because the Actors thereof had a Goat given them as a reward. The differences between a *Tragedy* and a *Comedy* are these; First, in respect of the matter; because a *Tragedy* treats of exilements, murders, matters of grief, &c. *Comedy* of love-toys, merry fictions, and petty matters: In a *Tragedy* the greatest part of the Actors are Kings and Noble Persons; In a *Comedy*, private persons of meaner state and condition. The subject of a *Comedy* is often feigned, but of a *Tragedy* it is commonly true, and once really performed: The beginning of a *Tragedy* is calm and quiet, the end fearful and turbulent; but in a *Comedy* contrarily, the beginning is turbulent, and the end calm. Both *Comedies* and *Tragedies* ought to have five Acts, and no more, according to that of *Horace*,

Tragical (*tragicus*) pertaining to Tragedies, cruel, outrageous. See *Comical*.

Trajection (*trajectio*) a passing over, a conveying or carrying over; also an interlacing, or setting things out of order.

Traiections (*traiectiones*) belonging to passage; as *trajec-*

trajectitious Money, is that which is carried over the Sea at the peril of the Creditor, whether it were money indeed, or money turned into wares.

Translatitious (tralatitius) transferred or transposed; of the common sort, ordinary, vulgar.

Translucency, a shining thorough, translucency. *Br.*

Transmontane (tramontanus) that dwells beyond the Mountains, or in the North from *Italy*; a word generally used by the *Italians*, to express the Nations beyond the *Alps*.

Tranquillize (tranquillo) to make quiet, still, to calm, to cause tranquillity.

Trans (a Preposition) signifies, over from one place to another, beyond, on the other side.

Transaction (transactio) a finishing, a making over, a dispatching, an agreement.

Transalpine (transalpinus) over or beyond the *Alps*, foreign, *Italian*, on the further side the mountains.

Transcendent (transcendens) that which surpasseth or exceeds other; In Logick it signifies a word of such a nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten *Predicaments*.

Transcolate (transcolo) to strain through.

Transcript (transcriptum) that which is transcribed, writ-

ten, or copied out of any original.

Transcurrence (from transcurro) a running over, a passing over quickly.

Transduction (transductio) a leading over, a removing from one place to another.

Transsection (from trans and sexus) a turning or passing from one sex to another.

Transfeminate (from trans and femina) to turn from woman to man, or from one sex to another. *Dr. Br.*

Transfiguration (transfiguratio) a turning out of one shape into another, a transforming. The *Transfiguration* of our Saviour Christ doth not signify the turning or change of one figure, or one shape into another, but as it were a putting on an exceeding splendor and brightness, that made his blessed face shine as the Sun, and his cloathes white as snow.

Transfixed (transfixus) stuck, or thrust through.

Transfretation (transfretatio) a passing over-sea.

Transsume (transsumo) to swoak through.

Transfusion (transfusio) a pouring out of one vessel into another.

Transjection (transjectio) a casting over or through, an overthrowing.

Transit (transitio) a passing over, a going forth, or from one place to another, a yielding,

yielding a running away.

Transmarine (transmarinus) that comes from, or is of the parts beyond the Seas.

Transmeable (transmeabilis) that may be passed over.

Transmeate (transmeo) to pass or go beyond.

Transmigrate (transmigro) to remove from one place to another, to go further or beyond, to sit.

Transmission (transmissio) a passing or sending over or from one place to another, a transmitting.

Transmute (transmuto) to change from one place or thing to another.

Transmutation, is where a thing loseth its form, and is so altered, that it assumes another form, essence, colour, vertue, &c.

Transnomination (transnominatio) a changing name.

Transom, a brow-post, or beam in building, that goes overthwart. And in a Ship it is that timber which lies athwart the stern.

Transpare (transpareo) to appear through, to be evident, or clear.

Transpetate (from trans and species) to change form or shape.

Transpiration (transpiratio) an evaporation or breathing forth. *Est totius corporis veluti respiratio quedam per cutem.*

Transpose (transpono) to remove from one place to an-

other, to alter the order of a thing; a word used by Printers, when their pages, lines, or words are misplac'd.

Transbasation (transvasatio) a turning, pouring, or removing out of one place into another.

Transsubstantiation (transsubstantiatio) a passage or conversion of one substance into another; as of bread into the body of Christ, by the words of Consecration, according to the Doctrine of the Roman Catholicks.

Transvection (transvectio) a conveying, or carrying over.

Transversion (transversio) a turning away, or cross, a traversing, or going athwart.

Transult (transulto) to leap or jump over, to over-leap.

Transumption (transumptio) a taking from one to another, a changing.

Transvolation (transvolatio) a flying over or beyond.

Transude (transudo) to sweat through.

Trappan. See *Tread*.

Traskites. See *Thraskites*.

Trabado's, so the *Portuguez* call Whirl-winds at Sea.

Trabe (from the Fr. Travée, i. e. a Bay of Buildings) a trevise or little room made purposely to shoo unbroken horses in.

Traverse (Fr. traverser) to thwart or go overthwart, to cross

cross or pass over, to go to and again. In Law it signifies sometimes to contradict or deny any point of the matter where-with one is charged, or to put the proof of it on the Plaintiffs part; sometime to overthrow or undo a thing done. The formal words of this *Traverse* in the first signification are, (*absque hoc*) without that that any other matter or thing, &c. As is commonly used in the latter end of Answers in *Chancery*, &c.

Travers-board, is a board which they keep in the keel-ridge of a ship, having the thirty two points of the Compass, marked in it.

Trabested (from the Fr. *travester*) disguised or shifted in apparel; and metaphorically, translated out of one Language into another.

Traumatick (Gr.) belonging to wounds, or to the cure of them, *vulnerable*.

Treated (from the Fr. *trist*) handled or intreated of, contracted or agreed on; entertained. In which last sense it is now much used, as to say, *I was nobly or kindly treated at such a mans house*.

Trecentene (*trecentenus*) pertaining to three hundred.

Trellized (from the Fr. *treillisse*) cross-barred, laticed, grated with wood.

Tremendous (*tremendus*) greatly to be feared.

Tremor (Lat.) quaking, trembling, shaking, great fear:

also an Earthquake.

Tremulous (*tremulus*) that quaketh or trembleth.

Tren (Fr.) an instrument somewhat like an Eel-spear) wherewith Marriners strike and kill fish at Sea.

Trental (from the Fr. *trente*) the number thirty, commonly spoken of Masses for the dead.

Trepan, or *Trepandiron*, (Fr. *trepan*) an instrument, having a round and indented edge, wherewith Chirurgeons open a fractured skull, and by the help of a Lavatory (within it) raise up the crushed and depressed parts thereof, and take out pieces of bones and clotted blood. *Cor.*

To *Trepan*, or *Trappar*, (from the Ital. *trappare*, or *trappolare*, i. e. to entrap, or catch in a gin) in the modern acceptation, signifies to cheat or entrap in this manner; A whore admits a man to be naught with her, and in the very instant rings a Bell, or gives a watch-word, and in comes a Pander, who pretends to be her husband, and with vapouring and threats forces money or bond from the deluded third person. Some take this word to be derived from a Pander, that does entrap, or a trapping Pander.

Trepidate (*trepido*) to fear, to tremble, or quake for fear, to be astonished.

Trepidation (*trepidatio*) fear, trembling.

Tremis.

Tress-again (Lat.) a half-peny Herdsman or Horse-keeper; a fellow of no worth.

Trestle (*tripus*) a three-footed stool; It differs from a *Trevo*, this being made of iron, the other of wood; but both properly have three feet.

Triacle (*theriaca*) remedy or antidote against poison.

Triad (*triad, adis*) the trey, or number three.

Triangle (*triangulum*) a figure that hath three angles or corners, of which there are six sorts.

1. *Equilateral*, which is, when the three sides are of an equal length, and the angles all equal among themselves.

2. An *Isosceles triangle*, is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal angles opposite to those sides.

3. All *irregular triangles*, having three unequal sides and angles, are known in Geometry under the term *Scalenum*.

4. An *Oxygoneum*, is a triangle having three acute angles.

5. An *Amblygoneum* is a triangle, having two acute angles, and one obtuse.

6. And lastly, an *Orthogoneum*, is a triangle which hath one right angle. *Enchir. of Fortif.*

Triangular (*triangularis*) that hath three corners, or is three cornered.

Triarchie (*triarchia*) a go-

vernment, where three are in like authority.

Triark (*triarchus*) a Master of a Ship with three Tops, or of a Galley that hath three Orders of Oars.

Triarians (*triarii*) Soldiers that were always set in the Rearward, and were the strongest men; they ever fought standing, and bowing somewhat their knees, as if they would rather die, then remove their place.

Tribe (*tribus*) a kindred or company that dwell together in one Ward or Liberty; as the people of Rome were divided into thirty five Tribes, Bands, Wards, or Hundreds: It seems in old time the same people were divided into three parts onely, and that this name *Tribus* did thence first arise. *Tribes* in Scripture signifie the posterity of the twelve Sons of Jacob. *Psal.* 78. 55. *Numb.* 13. 3, 5, 16.

Tribunal (Lat.) a judgment seat; a place erected on high in form of our Pulpits, but many degrees larger, and in the midst stood the *Sella Curulis*, i. e. the Ivory Chair, from whence the chief Magistrate administered Justice.

Tribune (*tribunus*) the name of two chief Officers in Rome; the first was Tribune of the People, who was to defend their liberties against the power of the Nobles, and for that cause had the gates of his house

U u always

always open both day and night, and was called *Tribunus plebis*; the other was called Tribune of the Souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered, &c. And of these there was *Tribunus major & minor*, &c.

Tribunitia (*tribunitia*) belonging to the Tribune.

Tributary (*tributarius*) that pays Tribute, which is money arising out of the goods of the people, after their ability.

Tricenarius (*tricenarius*) of or belonging to thirty.

Tricennial (*tricennalis*) of thirty, or thrice ten years.

Triclinarch (*triclinarches*) the Master of the Dining-chamber or room, the Usher.

Tricliniary (*triclinarius*) pertaining to the Dining-room, or Parlor to dine and sup in, called *Triclinium*: where the guests did sit or lie along on beds about the table, as you may read at large in *Godwin's anthol. ch. de mensis & convivii Romanorum*.

Tricornous (*tricornis*) which hath three horns, or is three horned.

Tricorony (from the Gr. *trous*, *tripliciter*, and *trous*, *sectio*) a cutting or dividing into three parts.

Tricoterie (Fr.) cheating, couzenage, deceit in following a suit.

Trident (*tridens*) Neptune's three-forked Mace; and thence any weapon, tool, or

instrument, made of that fashion, or having three teeth.

Tridentiferous (*tridentifer*) that bears or carries such an instrument; the usual Epithete of Neptune.

Tridentine (*tridentinus*) pertaining to the City Trent.

Triduan (*triduanus*) of three days continuance.

Triennial (*triennis*) of three years continuance, or done every third year.

Triental (Lat.) a vessel containing the third part of *Sextarius*, half our pint.

Triental (*trientalis*) of, or being four inches broad, or four ounces in weight.

Trierarch (*trierarchus*) the Master of a Ship or Galley.

Trieterick (*trietericus*) that is every third year.

Trifallow, to plow land the third time, for the same crop.

Trifarious (*trifarius*) of three manner of ways.

Triferous (*trifer*) that brings forth fruit thrice a year.

Trifistular (*trifistularis*) pertaining to three pipes.

Trifole, or *Trifolle* (*trifolium*) an herb, or three-leaved grass, so called. A *Trifole* in Heraldry, is painted like the three-leaved grass.

Trifurcous (*trifureus*) three-forked, that hath three forks.

Trigamist (*trigamus*) he that hath had three wives.

Trigemi-

Trigeminous (*trigeminus*) three-fold; three at a birth.

Triglyphes (*triglyphi*, *g. tres habens glyphas*) hollow gravings or borders, like three furrows, or short gutters, a three-sculptur'd piece. A term of *Architecture*.

Trigonal (*trigonalis*) three corner'd, that hath three corners.

Trillo (Ital.) an excellent grace in singing; being an uniform trembling or shaking of the same Note, either soft and smoothly in the throat, as naturally the *French* do; or more strongly and artificially from the stomach, as the *Italians*.

Trilog (Gr.) a speaking or writing in three parts.

Trimensstruous (*trimensstruus*) of three months age.

Trimodial (from *trimodia*) pertaining to a measure of three bushels.

Trinacrian (*trinacrius*) pertaining to the Island of *Sicily*.

Trine (*trinus*) of three years old, or pertaining to the number of three.

Trine Aspect. See *Aspect*.

Trinitarians, a Religious Order. See *Mathurins*.

Trinitarian Hereticks, otherwise *New Arrians*, are those that deny the Blessed Trinity, and all distinction of the Divine Persons, inveighing against the word *Trinity*, and blasphemously terming the most Sacred Mystery of the

Trinity, *Infernalem cerberum*, as *Lindanus* testifies.

Trinity (*Trinitas*) the number three, or three in one. The distinction of the persons in the Unity of the God-head; one and the self-same God in Essence, being for Subsistence Three, to wit, the Father, the Son, and the holy Ghost, 1 *John* 5. 7. And these three are one. How Three remaining Three, and yet be One; and One abiding One, be Three; and all this at once, is a Mystery rather to be Religiously adored, then curiously sought into, requiring rather faith to believe, then reason to comprehend and judge it.

Trinity-house, is a certain House or Colledge at *Debsford* near *London*, which belongs to a Company or Corporation of Seafaring-men, that have power by the Kings Charter, to punish those that destroy Sea-marks, to correct the faults of Sailors, &c. And to take care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. *An. 8. p. 35 Eliz. ca. 13. and 6.*

Trinobantes (*Trinobantes*) were anciently Inhabitants in the East part of *England* by the *Thames*.

Trinodial (*trinodialis*) belonging to three nights space.

Trinodal (*trinodis*) that hath three knots, three knotted.

Trinominal (*trinominatus*)

th) that hath three names.

Trinquer (Fr.) is properly the top or top-gallant on any mast, the highest sail of a ship; also taken for a petty, gay thing.

Triobolar (*triobolaris*) vile, of small estimation, little worth.

Trinattire (*triparsitus*) divided into three parts.

Trinevaneous, **Tripedal**, (*tripedaneus, tripedalis*) that is three foot long.

Triperu (Fr.) a market, shop, or street, wherein tripes are usually sold.

Tripligate (*triplico*) to triple, to do or fold a thing three times. See *Duplicate*.

Triplixity (*triplicitas*) threefold being, threefoldness.

Astrologians divide the twelve Signs into four *Trigons*, or *Triplixities*, so called, because they are distant the third part of a Circle one from the other.

Tripode (*tripodium*) a three-footed stool, any thing that hath three feet. Hence

Tripodiral, that hath three feet, three-footed.

Tripolp (*tripolium*) a stone, with the powder whereof *Lapidaries* and *Stone-cutters* smooth and polish their Jewels; also a kind of herb.

Triptore (*triptoton*) a Noun having but three cases.

Triputate (*tripudio*) to dance, to go tripping on the toe dancer-like.

Tripudiary Divination was

by bread rebounding on the ground, when it was cast unto birds, or chickens. *Br.*

Triquer, or **Triquetrous**, (*triquetrus*) having three corners, triangular.

Trireme (*triremis*) a Galley, wherein every Oar hath three men to it; or a Galley that hath three Oars on every side. See *Quinquereme*.

Trisagion (Gr.) thrice holy; the *Sandus, Sandus, Sandus*, mentioned in the Church-Service, or *Te Deum*.

Trismousius (i. e. *ter maximus*) so called, because he was the greatest Philosopher, Priest, and King; he is called also *Hermes Trismegistus*, and *Mercurius*.

Tristful (*tristis*) sorrowful.

Tristifical (*tristificus*) that makes sad or heavy.

Tristirate (from *tristitia*) to make sad or pensive. *Felth.*

Tristulk (*trifulus*) having three edges, or three furrows.

Tristyllical (*tristyllicus*) that hath three syllables.

Trite (*tritus*) worn, overworn, old, thred-bare, much used, common.

Trithemes (*Tritheite*) a sort of Hereticks, that held there were three distinct God-heads in the Trinity of the Persons.

Tristean (*triticus*) of wheat, wheaten.

Triton, a god of the Sea; also a Weathercock.

Triturable (from *triturro*) that may be threshed, thresh-

chreshable. *Dr. Br.*

Trituration (*trituration*) a chreshing, as they do corn.

Tribial (*trivialis*) common, used or taught in high ways, of small estimation, homely.

Trull (Ital. *Trulla*, i. e. *sordida mulier*.) a harlot, or vile whore.

Triumph (*Triumphus*) a solemn pomp or shew at the return of a Captain from a victory. Among the *Romans* there was *Triumphus major* & *minor*; the lesser kind of Triumph was called *Ovation*, *ab ove*, from a sheep, which was, in this kind of Triumph, led before him, and after sacrificed by him; In the greater Triumph (properly so called) the Lord General sacrificed a Bull, &c. Of the magnificence of this Triumph, see *Plutarch*, in the Triumph of *Paulus Aemilius*; and of the Ceremonies of both, see *Dr. Heylyn* in his description of *Italy*.

Triumphant Arches, were among the *Romans* erected for them onely, who, having subdued whole Provinces, or conquered forreign Nations, and obtained noble victories, seemed worthy of triumph; and thereupon they were call'd *Triumphant Arches*. Upon these Arches, for the perpetual memorial of acts atchieved, were engraven the pourtraiture of the very places, where the war was performed, the

resemblances of *Fabricks* and ranged *Battels*, if the service was on land; and of *Ships*, if it were at Sea; In *Pliny's* days they began first to be built; before, onely *Statues* and *Trophies* were set up, &c. *Livie*. Four of these *Triumphant Arches* were erected in *London*, at the Coronation of King *Charles II.* April 23. 1661.

Triumvirate (*triumviratus*) the Office of the *Triumvir*, or of three in the like authority; of which there were several sorts in ancient *Rome*, as you may read in *Livie*.

Trochisk, or **Troscue** (*trochiscus*) a little wheel; also a little Rundlet or Cake, whereinto divers medicinable things are reduced, the better to be kept, and the readier to be used.

Troglodites (*Troglodite*) People in the furthest part of *Africk*, beyond *Aethiops*, that dwell under ground, go naked, and eat *Serpents*; of whom you may read in *Herberts Travels*.

Tronage, is a kind of Toll, *Westm. 2. cap. 25. an. 13 Ed. 1.* taken (as it seems) for weighing: For I find in *Fleta lib. 2. cap. 12. Scd. Item Ulnas*, that *Trona* is a bean to weigh with.

Tromperie (Fr.) fraud, cozenage, deceit, circumvention, legerdemain.

Trope (Gr *Tropos*, i. e. *verborum immutatio*) is, when a word is drawn from its pro-

per and genuine significati-
on to another. The differ-
ence between a *Trope* and a
Figure is this; The first re-
lates to particular words on-
ly; the other concerns ma-
ny words, or the whole frame
of a sentence. The last most
commonly uses words ele-
gantly in their native signifi-
cation, the other contrari-
wise.

Tropical, or ? (*Tropicus*)

Tropological S that speaks
or is spoken figuratively, or by
Tropes.

Trophie (*Trophæum*) a to-
ken or monument set up in a
place, where enemies were van-
quished, with their Ensigns or
other spoils hanged on it; a
sign or token of victory, a
brave, a victory of joy; also
a frame of wood made to
hang somewhat upon in man-
ner of a funeral Hearse.

Tropicks (*Tropici*) two
imagined Circles in the Hea-
vens, of equal distance on ei-
ther side from the *Æquator*;
the one called the *Tropick*
of *Cancer*, the other of *Capri-
corn*: to the first the Sun
cometh about 12 June, to
the other about 12 December.
They are called *Tropicks* of
the Greek *τρέπω*, to turn;
because when the Sun comes
to either of them, he turns
his course either higher, ha-
ving been at the lowest; or
lower, having been at the high-
est. *Min.*

Tropology (*tropologia*)

a figurative kind of speaking,
or a speaking by *Tropes*.

Trosque. See *Trochisk*.

Trober (from the Fr. *trou-
ver*, i. e. to find) is an Action
at Law, which lies against a
man, that having found ano-
thers goods, refuseth to deli-
ver them upon demand, &c.
See the *New Book of Entries*,
verbo Trouer.

Trou-madam (Fr.) vul-
garly *Troll-madam*, the Game
called, *My Ladies hole*.

Trop. Weight, contains
twelve ounces in the pound;
by which Gold, Silver, Precious
Stones, and Bread are weighed.
See *Weights*.

Trouel. (from the Fr.
Truelle) an Instrument that
Masons and Bricklayers use to
dash Mortar.

Truand. (Fr.) a common
Beggars, a lazy Rascal, a Vaga-
bond; a Scholar that loyters
from School, or neglects his
Book.

Truch-man, or *Terutman*
(Fr. *Trucheman*, Span. *Trucha-
man*, or *Truiman*, Ital. *Tor-
cimanno*) an Interpreter, a
Drogoman.

Trucidation (*trucidatio*)
a cruel killing or murdering.

Truculent (*truculentus*)
cruel in countenance, and me-
nacing, rough, terrible.

Truel. See *Trowel*.

True-place, i. e. a place of
Parley and Conference in
Northumberland, anciently so
called; and *Trueday*, the day
of Parley. *Cam.*

Trullia-

Trullification (*trullificatio*)
a pargetting or plaistering with
mortar or loam.

Truncation (*truncatio*) a
cutting a thing shorter; a
maiming, a mangling.

Trunch (*truncus*) a stump,
a stem, stock, or body of a tree
without the boughs; a body
without a head; a blockhead or
dunce.

Trutinate (*trutino*) to
weigh or examine, to consider
thoroughly of a thing.

Tuant (from the Fr. *tuer*,
to slay) killing, deadly, mor-
tal.

Tube (*tuba*) the Pipes
through which the marrow
of the back-bone runs; also
a Trumpet, or any long
Pipe.

Tuberous (*tuberosus*) full
of bunches, swellings, wens, or
knobs.

Tubicinate (*tubicino*) to
sound the Trumpet.

Tubulation (*tubulatio*) a
making hollow like Pipes, swell-
ing or puffing out.

Tudiculate (*tudiculo*) to
pound or bruise; to work as
Smiths do with a hammer; to
engrave.

Tuel, the fundament of a
Beast. A term in hunting.

Tut (*Tuta*) an Ensign, be-
ing a globe or ball, with a gol-
den cross on it, anciently carri-
ed by Emperours and Kings.

Tutition (*tutitio*) defending,
safe keeping, protection.

Tutipant, a roll or wreath,
commonly of linnen, which

the *Indians* wear on their
heads in stead of hats, a shash.
Herb. Tr.

Tullianum (Lat.) a dark
and stinking dungeon, or com-
mon prison in old *Rome*, built
or enlarged by King *Tullius*,
from whom it took name.

Tumbrel, is an Engine of
punishment, which ought to
be in every Liberty, that
hath view of *Frank-Pledge*,
for the bridling of Scolds
and unquiet women. *Kitch.*
fol. 13. a. called also a *Cucking-
stool*.

Tumescere (*tumescio*) to
make to swell or puff up.

Tumid (*tumidus*) risen,
swollen, puffed up; also proud,
haughty.

Tumor (Lat.) a swelling,
rising, or puffing up of the
flesh, by reason of some ma-
licious matter or ill humour;
loftiness, pride.

Tumulare (*tumulo*) to
make the ground hollow, to
bury, to intomb.

Tumultuare (*tumultua-
rius*) done in haste without
advise, suddenly, and
without fear, hasty, disorderly.

Tumultuous (*tumultuosus*)
full of business and trouble,
seditious, mutinous, full of
broil.

Tun, a measure of Oyl,
Wine, &c. containing two
hundred fifty two Gallons,
1 R. 3. 12. In weight it is
commonly Twenty hundred.
A *Tun* of Timber is forty

U n 4

solid

solid feet, a Load fifty.

Tunic, or **Tunicat** (*tunica*) a Jerken, Jacket, or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by Princes; now the upper garment to a *Vest*, well known. Also a skin or coat that covers the eye, whereof there are four sorts. 1. *Cornea*, which is white, and resembles an horn. 2. *Urea*, which is like a grape kernel. 3. *Vitreæ*, which resembles glass. 4. *Christallina*, which resembles crystal in clearness. *Tho.*

Tunicle (*tunica*) a little jacket or coat; also a membrane or thin skin, covering any part of the body.

Turbant, a Turkish hat, or ornament for the head, of fine linen, wreathed into a rundle, broad at the bottom to enclose the head, and lessening for ornament towards the top: The custom of wearing it had this origin; The barbarous people having the Grecian Army once at a great advantage, at or near the hill *Thermopylae*, there was no other remedy, but some few must make good a narrow passage, while the main of the Army might escape; which some brave Spirits undertook, and knowing that they went to an inevitable death, had care of nothing but Sepulture, of old much regarded; wherefore each of them carried his winding-sheet wrapt about his head, and then with loss of their own lives, saved their

fellows. Whereupon for an honourable memorial of their exploit, the *Levantes* used to wrap white linnen about their heads, and the fashion so derived upon the Turk. Sir *Hen. Blounts voyage*, fol. 18. See *Shash*.

Turbary, is an interest to dig turf upon a Common. *Kitch.* fol. 94. *Old. nat. brev.* fol. 70.

Turbination (*turbatio*) the fashioning a thing like a top, broad above, and small beneath.

Turbineous (*turbineus*) belonging to a storm or blustering wind, whirling round.

Turbith mineral, a certain red powder (made according to the *Paracelsian* practice) which is used against the French disease.

Turbulent (*turbulentus*) troublesome, angry, full of contention, busy, seditious.

Turrent (*turgens*) swelling, rising, strouting out.

Turgescence (from *turgesco*) a swelling up, or growing or waxing big; a swelling for anger.

Turgid (*turgidus*) swollen, or puffed up, rising in state; big, strouting out.

Turgy (*theurgia*) white Magick; a pretended conference with good Spirits or Angels. Sir *Wal. Ral. lib. 1.* fol. 178.

Turn, is the Sheriff's Court, kept twice a year, viz. within a moneth

a moneth after *Easter*, and again after *Michaelmas*. *Magna Charta*, cap. 35. and 3 *Ed. 3.* cap. 15.

Tournement, or **Tourneament**, is a martial exercise of Knights or Souldiers combating one with another in disport on horseback, and is thus defined, *Torneamenta dicuntur Nandina velseria, in quibus milites ex condito convenire & ad ostentationem virium suarum & audacia, temere congregi solent.* The word is used in the Statute of 24 *H. 8. c. 13.* And the reason of the name may proceed from the French [*Tourner*, i. e. *vertere*] because it consists much in agility both of horse and man: It was in request with us even to *Queen Elizabeths* Reign, being otherwise called *jousting*, or *Tilting*, yet with some difference.

Turpentine (*Br. Turpenti*, Lat. *Terebinthina*) a fair, clear, and moist kind of *Rozin*, which issues out of the *Larx* and *Turpentine* tree; It is good to be put into Oynments and Emplaisters, for it cleanses and heals wounds: It may be also licked in with honey, and then it cleanses the breast, and gently looseth the belly, provoking urine, and driving out the stone and gravel.

Turpise (*turpisco*) to make unclean or dishonest.

Turpitude (*turpitude*) dishonesty, villany, deformity.

Turrelupins, a sort of Hereticks, so called, from a desert in *Flanders*, where Wolves did haunt. *Fox.*

Turriferous (*turrifer*) that bears a Tower.

Tuscan work; In Architecture there are five Orders of Pillars, The *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, *Composite*, or *Italian*. See Sir *Hen. Wottons* Elements of Architecture, pag. 206, and 209. The *Tuscan* is a plain, massive, rural Pillar, resembling some sturdy, well-limb'd Labourer, homely clad; the length of it ought to be six Diameters of the grossest of the Pillars below.

Tutelar 3 (*tutelarius*) belonging to a Guardian; or to the custody of a Ward, or to protection and defence.

Tutela (*tutela*) wardship, guardianship, custody of a child in nonage; also safe-keeping, defending, protection.

Tutelsina, the goddess having the protection of corn.

Tutie (*tutia*) a medicinal stone or dust, said to be the heavier soil of brass, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brass-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for *Tuty*; whereas the true *Tuty* is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wooll, falling into dust, so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, where-

whereunto store of the Mineral *Calamine* hath been cast.

Tut-mouthed, he that hath the chaps and nother Jaw sticking out farther then the upper.

Twaist (an old Law word) signifies a wood grubbed up, and turned to arable. *Cooper Inst.* 4. 6.

Tupso, was the most ancient and peculiar Idol-god of all the old Germans; from whence they called themselves *Tupstien*, that is, *Wupstien*, or *Duysh-people*; and the day which yet among us retains the name [*Tuisday*] was especially dedicated to this Idol. See its posture in *Wurfstein*, page 57.

Twelv-day (*deschubdeot*, or *Epiphania*) the Feast of the Epiphany of our blessed Saviour; so called, because it is the Twelfth day after the Nativity exclusively. See *Epiphany*.

Tweebill (Belg. *Tweebill*) an Instrument used by Carpenters, to make mortise-holes.

Twa-light (Belg. *Tweelicht*, or *Twa-light*, i. e. double light) cock-shoot time, either in the morning or evening, when 'tis betwixt day and night, or betwixt two lights, that is, of the Sun and the Moon.

Twinters, Cattle of two winters old. so called in *Bedfordshire*; Two year-olds.

Tyberlade, a Topograph, the model or draught of a place; called so of a Book of that name, composed by *Bartholomae* the Lawyer, who was the first that graced his works with such figures.

Tyber. See *Theodore*.

Tymaritis. See *Tindriots*.

Tympany (*tympanites*) a disease, wherein the body waxing lean, the belly swells up, having great store of wind and windy humours gathered together between its inner skin and the guts; which being smitten with the hand, makes a noise like a Taber.

Tympane (*tympanum*) a Tymbril, Tabret, Drum, or Drumstale; Also an instrument of a Printers Press, whereon he lays the sheet that is to be printed; so called, because it is made of Parchment, and being stricken on, will sound like a Taber.

Tympanism (*tympanismus*) a kind of torturing used by the Jews, by beating one to death with cudgels or drumsticks. *Hebr.* 11. 25. *2 Mac.* 6. 19.

Tympanist (*Tympanista*) a Drummer or Taberer; also one sick of a Tympany, or one that's well skill'd in curing that disease.

Tympanistical (*tympaniticus*) that hath a Tympany or Dropsy.

Tympanize (*tympanizo*) to play on a Drum, Taber, or Tymbril.

Typogra.

Typographer (*Typographus*) a Printer.

Typography (*typographia*) the art of Printing.

Type (*typus*) a figure, under which is signified some other thing; an example, a likeness, the shadow of a thing.

Typical (*typicus*) mystical, or that which serves as a shadow or figure of another thing.

Typocosm (Gr.) a figure or type of the world.

Tyrannicide (*Tyrannicidium*) the murdering a Tyrant, cruel Lord, or Ruler.

Tyrianthine (*tyrianthinus*) belonging to purple.

Tyromancy (Gr.) divination by cheese. *Cor.*

Tyzone (*tyro*) a fresh water soldier; a young beginner in any Art or Science, a Novice.

Tyrocin (*tyrocinum*) the first exercise in any thing, an Apprenticeship, a first beginning.

Tyran. See *Titan*.

V.

Vacant (*vacans*) empty, void, having nothing to do.

Vacancy (*vacatio*) a vacation, time of ceasing from labour or common business, leave, exemption: *Vaca-*

tion has a special signification in this Nation, being used for all that time respectively, which passed between Term and Term at London, which every *Almanack* will tell you. And when such times begun and ended in our Ancestors days, see *Rogey Hovedens Annals, parte posteriori, fol.* 343. where you shall find this intermission was called *Pax Dei & Ecclesie*.

Vaccary, alias *Vachary*, (*vaccaria*) is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pasture. *Fleta lib.* 1. cap. 41. A word of common use in *Lancashire*.

Vacillation (*vacillatio*) a wagging or wavering; looseness, inconstancy.

Vacite (*vacuum*) empty, void; as *ades vacite*, houses that stand void without a Tenant, or having all voided but of them.

Vacuity (*vacuitas*) emptiness, voidness, clearness, freedom from.

Vacuum (Lat.) an empty or void place. *Bac.*

Vacuna, the goddess of rest.

Vadeler, *Valest*, or *Vadelect* (from the Fr. *Vallet*) signifies a servant, and is used in the accounts of the Inner Temple, for a Benchers Clerk or Servant. The Butlers of the house corruptly call them *Varlets*. *Camden* says, *Valest* is a Servitor, or Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Vadimon

Vadimonij (*vadimonium*) a promise or bond to appear before a Judge at a day appointed; also the day of appearance, a suretiship.

Vasrous (*vaser*) subtil, crafty, Sly, guilful.

Vagabond (*vagabundus*) one that wanders about, an idle fellow.

Vagation (*vagatio*) a wandering, straying, or ranging up and down.

Vaginare (*vagino*) to sheath, to put up ones sword.

Vaginipennous (from *vaginipennes*) pertaining to such Flies, which have their wings closed, as it were in sheaths and cases, as the Beetle bath. Dr. Br.

Vasse-bonnet, to put off the hat, to strike sail, to give sign of submission.

Vasbod. See *Vayvod*.

Vald'ombre, or **Valom-bieur**, a sort of Religious, begun by *John Gualbert*, a Florentine, about the year 1040. who betaking himself to the study of Religion, retired to a place in the *Appennine*, called *Val ombreux*, or the *Shady Vale*; his followers wear a smoaky coloured habit, and follow the rule of *Saint Bennet*. *Heyl*.

Vale (from *valeo*) farewell, God be with you, God keep you in health.

Valentij (*valentia*) puissance, might, power, strength.

Valentines, are either Saints chosen for special Pa-

trons for a year, according to the use of the Romanists; or men or women chosen for special loving friends by an ancient custom upon *St. Valentines day*, the fourteenth of *February*; about which day Birds chose their Mates.

Valentinian, certain Hereticks, so called from *Valentinianus* their first Master, who held, our Saviour received not flesh of the blessed Virgin *Mary*; and therefore was wont to say, *Jesus, born by the Virgin, not of her*.

Valerian Law (*Lex Valeria*) made it lawful to kill him, that took upon him the Magistracy, without the consent of the people.

Valer (*Fr.*) a Groom, Yeoman, or Household-servant of the meaner sort. In old time, it was a title for all young Gentlemen in *France*, till they came to eighteen years of age. See *Vadelet*.

Valerudinarij (*valeudinarium*) a place where sick men lie, a sick mans lodging, an Hospital for sick persons; or the place where they get health.

Valerudinarij (*valeudinarium*) subject to sickness, sickly, often sick, crasie; also one recovering out of sickness.

Valid (*validus*) strong, valiant, mighty, puissant.

Validation (*validatio*) a strengthening, enforcement, confirming;

firming; an establishing or ratifying.

Validij (*validitas*) might, strength; force, power.

Valves (*valvae*) folding-doors or windows.

Van, or **Vanguard** (*Fr. Avant-gard*) the foreward in a battel.

Vancurriers (*Fr. Avant-courcurs*) fore-runners.

Vaniloquentie (*vaniloquentia*) idle talk, vain babbling.

Vant-rhemise (*Fr.*) a fore-shirt, without a back-part.

Vapid (*vapidus*) that gives an ill smack, that casts a vapour or ill savour, stinking.

Vapor (*Lat.*) a hot breath, reaking or moisture issuing out of a thing.

A *Vapor* is defined to be a certain watery thing, and yet not water; it is, as it were, a fume or smoak which will easily be resolved into water.

Vaporization (*vaporatio*) a casting of vapours, or hot breath; also a sweating or reaking.

Vaporiferous (*vaporifer*) that makes or stirs up vapours.

Vapulation (*vapulatio*) a beating or scourging.

Variagation (*variiegatio*) a garnishing with divers colours.

Varr, or **Verr** (*Fr. vaire*) a term in Heraldry, and signifies that which is diversified with argent and azure; as the fur of Ermins powdered

thick with blew hairs.

Varbels (*Fr. Varvilles*) are like little rings of silver about Hawks legs, whereon the owners name is inscribed.

Vasiferous (*vasifer*) that carries a vessel.

Vasselage (*Fr.*) subjection, the duty or estate of a vassal or slave. Among the ancient Romans, 'twas used for valour, or a worthy deed.

Vastation (*vastatio*) a wasting, spoiling, or destroying.

Vastij (*vastitas*) excessive greatness, destruction, destroying.

Varican (*Vaticanus*) the chief Library in *Rome*, called also the *Palatine*. founded by *Pope Sixtus* the Fourth, who not onely stored it with the choicest Books he could pick out of *Europe*, but allowed also a large revenue for its perpetual augmentation. It is so called from the hill *Vatican*, where the Library stands; and that Hill was so called from *Vaticinium*, i. e. a foretelling, because it was famous for many divinations and prophecies uttered upon it.

Vaticinate (*vaticinor*) to prophecy or divine; to conjecture or foretell.

Vaticinj (*vaticinium*) a prophecy; a foretelling.

Vaticinian (*vaticinius*) pertaining to prophesying or divining, or to those that practise it, prophetical.

Vaticinian

Vatrinian hatred (from *Vatrinus*, a Roman, whom all men hated for his odious behaviour) a general hatred. Dr. *Pierce's Sermon*.

Vabafour, or **Vabafour**, one that in dignity is next a Baron. *Cam. Brit.* page 109. It is also the name of an ancient Family in the North of England. Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part, for a jolly fellow, or a great man.

Vaudévil (Fr.) a Countrey ballad or song, a Roundelay or *Virelay*; so termed of *Vaudéville*, a Norman Town, wherein *Oliver Bassel*, the first inventor of them lived; also a vulgar Proverb, a Countrey or common saying.

Vaumure (Fr. *avantmur*) a Fortress or Bulwark. *Cam.*

Vauntourers. See *vaucurriers*.

Vauntlap (from the Fr. *Avant*, i. e. before, and *lay*) a term of hunting, when hounds are set in a readiness where they think a chase will pass, and call off before the rest of the kennel come in.

Vaward, the foremost part of an Army in Battel. See *Vanguard*.

Vaphode, a title of dignity in *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, &c.

Vberate (*ubero*) to make plenteous and fruitful; to fatten, or give suck with the breast.

Vherous (*uber*) fertile, fruitful, plentiful, abundant,

copious, ample, great.

Uberty (*ubertas*) plentifulness, fertility, store, abundance.

Ubication (from *ubi*) the being in a place, the locality of a thing.

Ubiquitary (from *ubique*) that is every where, or in all places.

Ubiquitarians, or **Ubiquitarians**, a late Sect (ranked by some among those, called *Semilutherans*) holding, that Christ's body is every where as well as his Divinity; in which kind of Doctrine one *Johannes Bodaker* was eminent.

Ubiquity (*ubiquitas*) a being every where, and in all places.

Uecordy (*uecordia*) madness, trouble of mind, folly, doting.

Uectarious (*uectarius*) belonging to a Coach, Waggon, or any Carriage.

Uectible (*uectibilis*) that is or may be carried.

Uectigal (*uectigalis*) that pays or pertains to paying tribute, subsidy, pension, or rent. Also used substantively for toll, impost-money, or tribute it self.

Uecton (*uectio*) a carrying or portage.

Uectitation (*uectitatio*) an often carriage.

Uectorian (*uectorius*) apt to carry, serving for carriage.

Uegerals ? (*vegetabiles*) is a general

neral name for all things that live and grow.

Vegetable (*vegetabilis*) able to live and increase in growth, as plants or other living things.

Vegetation (*vegetatio*) a making strong, lively, and quick, a refreshing or comforting.

Vegethe (*vegetus*) that liveth and groweth; whole, strong, quick, lively.

Uehicle (*vehiculum*) a Cart, Wain, Waggon, or Chariot; a general name for all things serving to carry.

Uehicular (*vehicularis*) pertaining to any instrument or engine of carriage.

Uein (*Vena*) a vein in the body, an artery, a pulse; yet every vein is not a pulse, though every pulse be a vein; the several kinds whereof follow.

Uenpal, or **Udisposous Ueins** (*venae adiposae*) are two veins a right (sometimes a branch of the right kidney-vein) and a left one (ever a branch of the descendant trunk of the hollow vein) which particularly nourish the fat and skin that's about the kidney, and generally breed fat in those parts by which they run.

Arterial Uein (*vena arterialis*) is one of the four principal veins of mans body, issuing from the right ventricle of the heart, the blood whereof it carries to the lungs for

their nourishment.

Uuricular Uein (*vena auricularis*) the ear vein, which runs up along by the kernels which are under the ear, and is there divided into two branches, the one whereof mounts up before the ear, and the other behind it; Chirurgeons open it against deafness, pain, and ulcerations of the ears.

Uristary Uein (*vena axillaris*) a great and large vein, which, being a branch of *vena cava*, is conveyed under the conel-bone, and through the arm-hole into the inner seat of the arm, where 'tis dispersed.

Uasillick Uein (*vena basilica*) the liver vein, which issues from the second main ascendant branch of *vena cava*, and is divided into two branches, a deep and a superficial one; the latter whereof being near the inward process of the arm, and very near the skin, is divided into other two; (*viz.*) a less which runs into the head vein, and together with it makes the *Median* or middle vein, whilst the greater passes along by the elbow, to the hand, and there makes the *Salvaticella*.

Uena raba (Lat.) the hollow vein, which is a great one, issuing from the thickest part of the liver, and then divided into two main branches; and they into many others.

Cephalick

Cephalick vein (*vena cephalica*) the head vein which springs out of the *Axillar vein*, and passeth between the first and second muscle of the shoulder, stretcheth to the outmost parts, and there lies evident aloft, *Thom.*

Cervical vein (*vena cervicalis*) the vein of the brains, which passes by the cross processes of the neck-joynt, up to the film or thin skin, which is next the brain, and there ends.

Celiacal vein (*vena cœliaca*) the blind vein, a second branch of the *Mesenterique vein*, runs to the blind gut, and there ends in many branches.

Common vein. See *Median vein*.

Coronal vein (*vena coronalis*) the crown-vein; a branch of the splene-vein, so termed, because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

Crural vein (*vena cruralis*) the thigh-vein, a great vein, which issues from the trunk descendant of the hollow vein.

Cystick vein (*venacystica*) a small, and sometimes double, sometimes single branch of the *Port vein*, whence it mounts to the neck of the gall, and there divides it self into two branches.

Diaphragmatick veins, (*vena diaphragmatica*) the midriff veins; two several

branches of the *hollow vein*, from which they run into the midriff, and there end.

Emulgent vein. See *Emulgent*.

Epigastrick veins (*vena epigastrica*) an outward and an inward branch of the flank-veins, both which, after divers passages, at length joyn themselves unto those that belong to the dugs.

Dexter-Epiploick vein, (*vena Epiploica*) the second branch of the splene-vein, goes to the *Epiploon*; and the gut *Colon*; also a fourth branch of the splene-vein, which, ending towards the upper part of the *Epiploon*, is called *Epiploick*, but with the addition of *Posterior*.

Frontal vein (*vena frontalis*) the fore-head vein, a third branch of the outward throat vein, whence, mounting by the bottom of the nether jaw, it comes into the lips and nose, and thence ascends by the inside of the eye to the middle of the fore-head.

Garter, or gartering vein, is a fourth branch of the thigh vein, from which it descends, among the back muscles of the thigh, unto the bought of the ham, where it gets this name.

Gastrepiploick vein (*vena gastrepiploica*) the third branch of the trunk of the *Port vein*, issuing side-ways out of the right side thereof, and spreading abroad in the bottom

bottom of the ventricle.

Gastrick vein (*vena gastrica*) the belly vein; a branch of the *Port vein*, from which it descends to the hollow part and backside of the ventricle; There is also another called the *Petty-Gastrick*, which is the first branch of the *Spleen vein*; and goes to the right side of the ventricle.

Hederiform vein (*vena hederiformis*) a certain vein which passes down along by the sides of the womb.

Hemorrhoidal vein (*vena hemorrhoidalis*) the first branch of the *Mesenterick*, which runs to and ends at the *Colon* and strait gut; sometimes it issues from the *spleen vein*.

Hepatick or liver vein (*vena hepatica*) the great carrying vein, which proceeds out of the hollow part of the liver.

Humeral vein (*vena humeralis*) the shoulder vein. See *Cephalick vein*.

Hypogastrick vein (*vena hypogastrica*) the third branch of the flank veins, and is it self divided into divers branches, the first whereof runs to the yard, bladder, and strait gut, and thence to the bottom of the fundament; others to the Matrix, and others, after a long course, go down almost to the ham.

Iliack veins (*vena Iliaca*) the flank veins; two main descendant branches of the

hollow vein, a right and a left one, from either of which, five others issue, the right one is opened against a dropsie and other diseases of the liver; the left for the passion of the Spleen.

Intercostal vein (*vena intercostalis*) the fourth branch of the trunk ascendant of the hollow vein; It feeds three distances between the upper ribs.

Intestinal vein (*vena intestinalis*) a fourth branch of the *Port vein*, from the posterior and right part whereof it issues and communicates it self sometime to the hungry gut.

Jugular veins (*vena jugulares*) the two throat or neck veins, (*viz.*) an outward one, which is sometimes double, and mounts along the sides of the neck to the bottom of the head, where it is divided into five branches; And an inward one, which ascends along by the wind-pipe to the bottom of the brain, and is there divided into two branches.

Labial veins (*vena labialis*) the lip veins, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip.

Lumbar vein (*vena lumbosa*) the vein of the loins, the fourth branch of the descendant trunk of *vena cava*, divided, near its source, into divers parts, all which bestow

themselves among the joynts of the loyns.

Mammal vein (*vena mam-malis*) is double, an inward and an outward one, distributed among the parts of the breast.

Matrious vein (*vena matri-cis*) the matrix vein, or a vein that runs along the flank near the reins.

Median vein (*vena media-na*) the middle, common, or black vein; compounded of the two less branches of the liver and head-veins, and running along the middle of the arm, almost to the wrist, where it passeth in the form of a Y into the hand; There is likewise another of this name under the footstep.

Mesenteric veins. See *Mesenterick*.

Mesenteric veins (*vena mesenterica*) two veins, one a branch of the *Port veins*, ends at the *Mesentery*, but is formerly divided into three branches, whereof the other is the third, and called so, because it likewise ends at the *Mesentery* in some fourteen or fifteen branches.

Muscular vein (*vena musculosa*) the first branch of the flank veins, termed thus, because it communicates it self with divers muscles above the belly and loyns.

Nasal vein (*vena nasalis*) the nose-vein, seated between the nostrils.

Ocular vein (*vena ocu-laris*) the eye-vein that part of the frontal vein, which runs along by the inside of the eye.

Oganick veins, as *Iliack veins*.

Pericardick vein (*vena pericardica*) the second branch of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein, whence it runs to the *Pericardium*, and there ends.

Popliteck vein (*vena pop-litis*) the ham vein. See *Garter vein*.

Port vein (*vena porta*) the carrying vein, seated in the liver by divers roots, which at length joyn in one stock or trunk, and so pass forth into the Ventricle, Splene, Gall, Mesentery, and other parts of the body.

Ranular veins (*vena ranu-laris*) the first branch of the outward throat vein, ascends to the tongue, and parts in two under each side thereof.

Renal veins (*vena re-num*) the kidney veins; two thick and short branches of the descendent trunk of the hollow vein, a right and a left one, divided into seven or eight others (when they come near the kidney, into the substance whereof they enter) there is likewise another of this name, seated under the instep.

Sacred vein (*vena sacra*) the

the second branch of the flank vein running to the *Os sacrum*, and thence getting this name.

Salvarel vein (*salvarella*) is made of the two bigger branches of the liver and head veins, from which it runs through the wrist into the hand, and unto the root or division of the third and little fingers.

Saphen vein (*saphena*) the mother vein; the first branch of the thigh vein, consisting of two divisions, the one inward, which ends among the inner kernels of the thigh; the other, more outward, hath three branches, the first ends in the skin of the thigh, the second goes but to the knees, the third to the muscles of the leg, whence running along, above the inner ankle (where it is most opened and known by this name) it comes to the sole of the foot, and there ends.

Sciatic vein (*vena sciatica*) is a branch of the thigh vein, which descends down the leg to the outward ankle, where it is commonly opened for the *Sciatica*, and thereupon gets this name.

Spermatick vein (*vena spermatica*) the third branch of the trunk descendant of the hollow vein.

Splentic vein (*vena splenica*) the Splene vein, one of the two main branches of the *Port-vein*, from which

it runs to the splene, and there ends, divided into four parts.

Stomachick vein (*vena stomachica*) the stomach vein runs to the hollow part of the ventricle, and there ends in two branches.

Subclavicular vein (*vena subclavicularis*) one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein, divided into six parts.

Sural vein (*vena suralis*) one of the two main branches of the thigh vein, most eminent in the bought of the knee, from whence it bestows and loses it self among the muscles of the calf of the leg.

Temporal vein (*vena temporalis*) the vein of the temples, opened for the *Megrim*, pain of the ears, and extraordinary watering of the eyes.

Thorachique vein (*vena thorach*) the breast vein, which is divided into two branches, both which bestow themselves among the muscles of the *Thorax*, or breast.

Thymick vein (*vena thymica*) the first branch of the *subclavicular*, goes to the fig piece or kernel, which is under the kannel-bone.

Torcular vein (*vena tor-cularis*) the second branch of the outward throat vein, from which it ascends by the inside of the skull to the

brain, which it moistens and feeds.

Umbilical vein (*vena umbilicalis*) is that whereby an infant in the womb receives nourishment, and which (it being born) closes it self, and serves as a ligament to settle the liver to the navel.

Ueliferous (*uelifer*) that bears sail, or is under sail, as a ship.

Uelification (*uelificatio*) a sailing forwards, or hoisting sail; a course or voyage.

Uelificat (*uelificus*) that is done with sails, displayed, or full spread.

Uelitation (*uelitatio*) skirmishing by leaping from place to place, brawling, bickering in words.

Uelites (Lat.) light-armed soldiers among the Romans.

Uelivolant (*uelivolans*) running and (as it were) flying with full sail.

Uellety (from *velle*, the infinitive mood of *volo*, to will) an inclination of the will; a kind of willing or desiring, or (as the vulgar say) a wishing and woulding.

Uelitare (*uellico*) to pluck or pull; also to carp at, or detract.

Uelitation (*uellicatio*) a plucking, pulling, lugging; also a carping at, depraving, or detracting.

Uelocity (*velocitas*) swiftness, quickness, nimbleness.

Uenal (*uenalis*) set to sale; that doth or speaketh what one

will for money, that will be bribed and sell his faith for money. *Lo. Herb.*

Uenality (*uenalitas*) vendibleness, a being saleable; a letting or setting to sale.

Uena Porta. See *Port vein* in *vein*.

Uenality (*uenalitas*) belonging to the sale of men or children, or of slaves; that is, to be bought or sold.

Uenarie (from *venor*) the sport of hunting, or chasing wild beasts.

Uenatic (*venaticus*) belonging to hunting or chasing.

Uenation (*venatio*) a hunting or chasing.

Uenator (Lat.) a hunter or huntsman.

Uenatorious (*venatorius*) belonging to hunting and chasing, serving for that game.

Uendible (*vendibilis*) saleable, easie, ready or fit to be sold.

Uendicare (*vendico*) to claim, or challenge to himself.

Uenditation (*venditatio*) a vain ostentation, a glorious bragging, shew or setting forth.

Uendition (*venditio*) a sale or selling.

Uenifire (*veneficium*) the art or craft of poisoning; poisoning, sorcery.

Uenefick } (*ven-ficus*)
Ueneficial } that poison-
Ueneficious } eth; ve-
nemous,

nemous, poisonous.

Ueneniferous (*venenifer*) that bears poison, venomous.

Uenenous (*venenosus*) full of poison or venom.

Uenerate (*veneror*) to reverence, worship, or honour.

Uenerate } (*venerens*)

Uenerous } disposed to lechery; lecherous, lustful, fleshly, lascivious. *Venerat disease*. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Uenerie (*venus, eris*) carnal lust, lechery, fleshly wantonness, carnality.

Uenew. See *Venue*.

Uentable (from *venia*) pardonable. *Dr. Br.*

Uental (*venialis*) that may be forgiven without much difficulty, pardonable.

Sin is either *Original* or *Actual*; the first is a privation of original justice, which we inherit from our first Parent *Adam*, being all by course of nature conceived and born in that privation or original sin; The later is a thought, word, or deed contrary to the Law of God; and this *Actual sin* is, by many Divines, divided into *Mortal* and *Venial*; *Mortal sin* they account any great offence against the charity of God or our neighbour, and to be so called, because it kills the soul, and robs it of the spiritual life of grace. *Venial sin*, is any small and pardonable offence against

God or our Neighbour, as the stealing of an Apple or a Pin; an idle word, or such like.

Uent (*ventus*) wind, a blast, air, breath; also a brute or report; a place for air to come in and out at.

Uentiler (a diminutive of *vent*) a little wind, a small puff, gentle gale, cool blast of wind.

Uentiduct (from *ventus* and *duco*) a conduit or conveyance of wind, as an *Aqueduct* is of water.

Uentilate (*ventilo*) to gather wind, to give a vent, to fan or winnow corn; also to turn out of one hand into another.

Uentop (from the Fr. *ventau*) a fan.

Uentosity (*ventositas*) windiness.

Uentritle (*ventriculus*) the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested; some use it for *Epigastrium*, others take it for the stomach it self, a little Belly.

Uentritles of the heart, are two large holes, one on the right, the other on the left side thereof, that, the greater, and closed within a slender flesh, contains the natural blood; this, of a harder substance, contains the blood wherewith our Arteries are nourished; and thereupon that is called the bloody, this the spiritual *Ventricle*.

Uentriiloquist (*ventriloquistus*)

quus) one that hath an evil spirit speaking in his belly, or one that by use and practise can speak as it were out of his belly, not moving his lips.

Ventripotent (*ventripotens*) big paunch'd, belly-able, huge-gutted.

Venue, or *Visme* (*vincitum*) a Law-term, of frequent use, and signifies the next or neighbouring place to that, where any thing that comes to be tried, is supposed

*Quid facies, facies Veneris cum veneris ante :
Ne sed eas, sed eas, ne pereas per eas.*

Venustate (*venusto*) to make beautiful, fair, or slightly.

Venustous (*venustus*) full of briars or brambles.

Veracit (*veracitas*) a speaking truth, or the quality or virtue of saying truth.

Verbal (*verbalis*) that is of, or descends of a word; In Grammar, those words are called *Verbs* which come from some Verb; as, *amabilis*, from *amo*, *Lector* from *lego*, &c.

Verbalit (*verbalitas*) a belongingness to a word or verb; a fulness of words.

Verbatim (*Lar.*) word by word, that which is precisely spoken, according as it was delivered before.

Verberate (*verberatus*) that may be, or is worthy to be beaten.

Verberate (*verbero*) to beat, punish, or strike.

to be done. 35 H. 8. 6.

Venundate (*venundo*) to buy and sell.

Venus, the goddess of lust; also lust it self, venery, unchastness, lechery; also (among *Alchemists*) the metall Copper; also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*, the Day or Morning-Star.

Venus *Estuige*, is used for Knights (or nights) service to Ladies.

Verbigerate (*verbigero*) to speak, to talk, to noise abroad, to give out words.

Verbos (*verbositas*) much talking or speaking; talkativeness.

Verdant (from the Fr. *verd*) green, fresh, lively, new, in primo.

Verb-grease, or *bert-greere*, a green substance, made of the rust of Brass or Copper, which hath been hanged certain days over strong Vinegar; It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be used with much discretion.

Verderet, or *Verdor* (Fr. *Verdier*) a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forrest; a great part of whose Office is touching the *vert*, i. e. the wood and grass in the Forrest.

Verde, or *Verden*, a kind of white Muscadine Wine, made in *Tuscan*, which is sometimes

times brought into England in bottles.

Verdict (*verdictum*) is the answer of a Jury or Inquest, made upon any cause civil or criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration or trial: And this Verdict is two-fold, either general or special. *Stamf. Pl. Car. lib. 3. cap. 9.*

Verdure, is one of the names of green colour among Painters, whereof they have four most usual; *Green Bice*, *Verdure*, *Vert Greece*, *Sap-green*.

Verdure (Fr. *verdour*) greenness or green things, as herbs, &c. a raw or natural sowness in wine, fruits, &c.

Vererund 2 (*vererundus*) modest, shame-fac'd, demure, bashful.

Verdop, a term in Heraldry, when a bosdure is charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, and the like.

Verge (Fr.) a rod, yard, or wand; also a Sergeants *Verge* or Mace: It is also used for the Compass about the Kings Court, that bounds the jurisdiction of the Lord Steward and Coroner of his House, and seems to have been twelve miles in compass. *An. 13. R. 2. Stat. 1. cap. 3. Fitzh. Nat. Br. fol. 241. and Cokes Reports, lib. 4. fol. 47. a.* For this, see the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. cap. 12. But *Flata* saith,

this Compass about the Court is called *Virgata*, a *virga*, quam *Marshallus* portat ut signum sue potestatis, lib. 2. cap. 4. sect. 1. *Verge* hath also another signification, being used for a stick or rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant, who, holding it in his hand, swears fealty to the Lord of a Manor, and for that cause is called Tenant by the *Virge*. *Old. Nat. Br. fol. 77.*

Verger (Fr. or *Virger* from *Virga*) one that bears a Verge or white Wand before a Magistrate, &c.

Verghobert (Fr.) a Mayor or Burgomaster; Among the ancient *Heduanes* it was an yearly elected chief Officer or Magistrate, that had power of life and death.

Veridical (*veridicus*) that says or speaks truth.

Veriloquy (*veriloquium*) the true exposition of a word, the Etymology or right meaning of a word; also a speech, or report.

Veriloquent, as *Veridical*.

Verisimilit (*verisimilitas*) great likelihood, or true likeness of a thing. *Dr. Br.*

Vermiculated (*vermiculatus*) eaten with worms; also embroidered, wrought with chequer work, or with small pieces of divers colours, representing sundry pictures, as we see in Tables and Counters.

Vermillion (Fr. *Vermillon*) a ruddy colour, made of *Bismuth* stone and *Quicksilver*; Also

Gules in Armory. See *Cinnaber*.

Vermination (*verminatio*) a disease with worms, properly in cattel, a vehement ach by the wringing of the guts, as if they were gnawn with worms.

Vermiparous (*vermiparus*) that brings forth; or breeds worms. *Dr. Br.*

Vernaccia (*Itali.*) a kind of Wine like *Malmsey*, drunk much in *Rome*.

Vernacle, the Cloth or Napkin of St. *Veronice*, wherewith our Saviour (as the Tradition goes) wiped his face, and the picture of it remain'd thereon.

Vernaculous (*vernaculus*) that is born and brought up in our own house, that takes beginning in our own Countrey; proper, natural.

Vernal (*vernalis*) belonging to the Spring of the year.

Vernant (*vernans*) springing, or waxing green, as herbs do, burgeoning.

Verniltry (*vernilitas*) flattery, servile or slavish behaviour.

Verrer. See *Vurry*.

Verrucous (*verrucosus*) full of warts, hillocks, or knaps.

Versable ? (*versatilis*)

Versatile ? that turns, or may be turned, turned or wounden one about another.

See.

Versation (*versatio*) a

turning or winding.

Versicle (*versiculus*) a little verse or line; a short song or sentence.

Versify (*versifico*) to make verses.

Version (*versio*) a turning or translating.

Versutiloquent (*versutiloquus*) a crafty talker, one using words craftily.

Vert (*Fr. verd, i. e. green*) green colour in Heraldry. In the Forrest Laws it signifies every thing that grows and bears a green leaf, within the Forrest, that may cover and hide a Deer. See *Manwoods* 2 par. fol. 6. a. and fol. 33. b.

Vert-greece. See *Verdigreece*.

Vertible (*vertibilis*) that may be turned.

Vertical (from *vertex, icis*) wavering, inconstant, apt to change or turn; also standing right over the head. *Vertical Circle.* See *Azimuth*.

Vertical Point, is the *Zenith*, or point of the Firmament, directly over ones head.

Verritalltry, the being of a thing directly over ones head.

Verritillate (*verticillatus*) knit together as a joynt, apt to turn.

Vertititry, the top of a thing, or an aptness to turn.

Verrigulous ? (*vertiginous*)

Verriginous ? (*vertiginosus*) a giddy, dizzy, turning round, or that hath the disease *Vertigo*.

Verrigo (*Lat.*) a dizziness, giddiness, or swimming in the head,

head; a disease in the head, caused by wind, wherein the Patient thinks all things turn round; a whirling or turning about.

Vertumnals, Feasts dedicated to, or Books treating of the god *Vertumnus*.

Versutinus, a god among the Romans, that would turn himself into all shapes, and was supposed to have the government of mens minds.

Virtuoso. See *Virtuoso*.

Verberean ? *verveceus* ?

Verbecine ? *vervecinus* ? belonging to, or like a Weather or Sheep.

Verbels. See *Varvels*.

Vesamous (*vesanus*) mad, wood, furious, out of his wit, cruel, outrageous.

Vesulent (*vesulentus*) apt to eat or feed.

Vesicatory (*vesicatorium*) a Cupping-glass, or any sharp Ointment, Cataplasm, or Plaster, which has power to draw humours outward, exulcerating the skin, and raising little blisters on it. It is also used Adjectively.

Vesicle (*vesicula*) a little bladder.

Vesperal (*vesperalis*) pertaining to the Evening, or West part.

Vespers, or *Vespera's*, Evening song, or Evening prayers; so called among Roman Catholicks. See *Prime*.

Sicilian Vespera's is taken proverbially for mischief done, or death inflicted in a

place and time of imagined security; from a general massacre of the French made on a sudden throughout *Sittly*, (whereof they were over insolent Masters) by the incensed Islanders (*An. 1582.*) and about five of the clock in the afternoon, at the toll of a bell.

Vesperes (*Fr.*) Evening Exercises or Disputations (among the *Sorbonists*.)

Vesperine (*vesperinus*) of the evening, done in the evening; also the hour of *Vespera's*.

Vespilone (*vespilo, onis*) he that carries forth dead bodies in the night to be buried, as they use in time of plague and great sickness.

Vest (*vestis*) a long garment made close to the body. see *Vestment*.

Vestals (*Vestales Virgines*) certain Virgins among the ancient Romans, consecrated to the goddess *Vesta*, and therefore so named; they were always chosen between six and seven years of age, and continued thirty years in their Office; whereof the first ten years they bestowed in learning the Ceremonies of their Order; the second in execution thereof, and the last ten in teaching others: After, it was lawful for them to marry. Their chief duty was to keep fire continually burning in a round Temple at *Rome*, in honour of *Vesta*; and if it chanced to go out, they were to

to renew it again with no usual fire, but such as they could get

Nec tu aliud Vestam, quam puram intellige flammam. Ovid.

They were greatly honoured in the City, and had divers privileges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chief Magistrates would do reverence to them; they had Officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any one, who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an Oath that they came not that way on purpose; they might also make a Will, and dispose of their goods as they pleased; but if any of them were found to live unchaste, she was openly carried with sad silence to the Gate called *Collina*, where, being put into a deep pit, she was presently buried alive. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or (as some write) by *Romulus*.

Vestiarium (*vestiarium*) a Wardrobe, Press, or Chest, where apparel is laid; also a Vestry in a Church.

Vestibulum (*vestibulum*) a void place without the door, a Porch, an Entry.

Vestigare (*vestigare*) to seek out, to seek by the print of the foot, to trace to search diligently, to hunt after.

Vestige (*vestigium*) the print of a mans foot, a footstep, a trace, or track, or mark of any

by Arc from the Sun beams.

thing; the sole of the foot. *Sporism. Hist.*

Vestitor (*Lat.*) he that clotheth, a Tailor.

Vestimentum (*vestimentum*) a Garment, Vesture, Apparel, Cloathing, Attire. It is particularly used by the *Roman Catholics* for the upmost Garment, which the Priest wears when he says Mass; and they say he is *vested*, when he is so attired. This *Vestment* the French call *Chasuble*.

Vetatio (*vetatio*) a forbidding to do something.

Veteran (*veteranus*) ancient, old, one that hath served long in a place or office; it is used both Substantively and Adjectively.

Veteratorian (*veteratorius*) crafty, subtil, gotten by long use.

Veterinarian (*veterinarius*) he that lets Horses or Mules to hire, a Muletor, a Horse-courser, a Hackneyman, also a Horse-leech or Farrier; it is also used Adjectively. *Dr. Br.*

Veterine (*veterinus*) that bears burdens, used in carriage.

Vetust (*vetustus*) old, ancient.

Vexillation (*vexillatio*) a company of men at arms under one Standard.

Vexillarius

Vexillarius (*vexillarius*) a Standard-bearer; also pertaining to a Standard or Ensign.

Phiala (*phiala*) a plain pot with a wide mouth; also the general name to all Plate, serving for Wine or Water; a Glass or Glass-bottle. *Vials of wrath*, mentioned in the *Apocalypse*, signifies Gods readiness to be fully revenged on sinners.

Vitand (*Fr.*) meat, food, sustenance, victuals, especially of flesh. *Holy Court.*

Vitarn (*viarius*) belonging to the way. *Felth.*

Vitatick (*viaticus*) pertaining to a journey, or travelling by the way.

Vitaticum (*Lat.*) all things necessary for a traveller, be it in victual or other things: The Blessed Sacrament, as given to dying people, is also so called by the Fathers.

Viator (*Lat.*) a traveller or way-faring-man: but among Divines it signifies any living person, who is in the state of meriting or demeriting, though by Mystics frequently taken as contra-distinguished to *comprehensor*, which is one that has attain'd the sight of God.

Viatorian (*viatorius*) belonging to the way, travelling or journeying, or serving to way-faring-men.

Vibration (*vibratio*) a brandishing, shaking, or wagging; as men do drawn swords,

when they threaten others.

Vibrassartion (*vibrassatio*) a quavering or warbling in singing, a shaking a thing.

Vicarious (*vicarius*) that is in stead or place of another, that supplies another mans room, and takes pains for him; as an under-servant, or Vicar.

Vitē herfa (*Lat.*) contrary to what was before, the former course being changed into the opposite or contrary.

Vicenarius (*vicenarius*) belonging to the twentieth.

Vicennial (*vicennialis*) solemn games and vows for twenty years.

Vicissimal ? the same with *Vicissime* *Vicenarius*.

Vicinage. See *Voisinage*.

Vicinal (*vicinalis*) of, or belonging to Neighbours, or Neighbourhood.

Vicinitas (*vicinitas*) the company of Neighbours dwelling nigh one; Neighbourhood, nighness, likeness.

Vicissim, or ? *vicissitas*, ?

Vicissitude *Vicissitudo* changing or succeeding by course, the turn or course in altering, now one, now another, an interchangeable course.

Vicount, alias *Vicount*, (*Viccomes*) signifies with us as much as *Sheriff*; between which two words I find no other difference, but that the one comes from our Conquerours, the *Normans*; and the other from our Ancestors,

stors, the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of Nobility next an Earl, which (as *Camden* saith) is an old name of Office, but a new one of Dignity, never heard of among us till *Henry* the Sixth's days. But this degree of honour is far more antient in other Countries. See *Cassan. de gloria Mundi, part. 5. Confid. 55.*

Vitime (*vitima*) the Beast killed in Sacrifice for Victory, an Oblation, a Sacrifice.

Vitimare (*vitimo*) to Sacrifice, to make an Oblation.

Vitor (Lat.) a Conqueror, he that overcomes.

Vidame (*Vicedominus*) an honour in *France*, of which there are but four, *viz.* That of *Chartres*, 2. *Amiens*, 3. *Chalons*, and 4. of *Gerbery* in *Beauvois*. Though some Authors speak of more, as *Rhemes*, *Mants*, &c.

A *Vidame* was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him, as the *Vicount* was to the *Count* or *Earl*, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a *Fief*, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to; so that even to this day, the Estate of all *Vidame*: depends of some Bishoprick, or is annexed to the Temporalities thereof, and therefore they are no better then *Seigneurs Mediocres* (as the French say) though the first

of that rank; and in all other Priviledges and Rights equal to *Vicounts*, with some advantage of credit, in respect of high Jurisdiction, which those have usurped by degrees upon their Earls; and these had at the first, by the gift of their Bishops.

Videtter (Lat.) that is to say, To wit: It is usually written thus, [*vir*.] And in the same sense we use [*i. e.*] for *id est*, and sometimes *i.* alone.

Viduatio (*viduatio*) a dividing, a leaving alone, a depriving, a making widow.

Viduita (*viduita*) widowhood, or the estate of a widow: also lack of things.

Vitro (Lat.) a Cooper, who with hoops binds vessels, or he that makes baskets, or vessels of Osier, to be covered with Leather.

Vitew, is a term of Hunting, and signifies the print of a Falow deers foot in the ground.

Vigesimal (*vigesimus*) pertaining to the twentieth in number.

Vigil (*vigilia*) a watching, abstaining from sleep; a watch by night, which they used to divide into four parts. The first *Vigil* began at six of the clock in the Evening, and continued till nine. The second began at nine, and continued till twelve. The third was from twelve till three: And the fourth from three till six in the Morning. This word is mentioned

mentioned, *Luke* 12. 38. *Exod.* 14. 24. Also the Eve or day next before any solemn Feast, because then Christians were wont to watch, fast, and pray in Churches.

Vigintiviratus (*vigintiviratus*) the Office of the *Vigintiviri*, or of 20 men in like authority. *Tacitus*.

Vigone (Fr.) a kind of Demicaster, or Hat, of late so called, from the fine Wool, which for the most part they are made of, born by a kind of sheep of *Spain* of that name.

Vigor (Lat.) strength, force, lustiness, courage.

Vigorous (*vigorous*) strong, firm, lusty, courageous.

Vilifico (*vilifico*) to make of no reputation or value.

Vilipend (*vilipendo*) to disesteem, to make light of, not to value.

Vilitas (*vilitas*) cheapness, vileness, baseness.

Villicatio (*villicatio*) the rule of husbandry under the Master or Owner of a Manor.

Viminal (*viminalis*) apt to wind or bind, belonging to Osiers or Twigs.

Vimineus (*vimineus*) of Wickers, winding Rods, or Osiers.

Vina Chia, the most excellent Wines of all *Greece*, so called from the Island *Chios*, (now *Scio*) where they are made.

Vinarius (*vinarius*) of, or belonging to Wine.

Vinatorian (*vinatorius*) belonging to the dresser of a Vineyard.

Vincent (from *vinco*) victorious, overcoming; a mans name.

Vincible (*vincibilis*) easie to be vanquished or overcome.

Vinctura (*vinctura*) a binding or tying.

Vindemare (*vindemio*) to gather grapes or ripe fruit in harvest.

Vindemator 2 (*vindematorius*)

pertaining to gathering grapes, or ripe fruit in harvest, serving for such a purpose.

Vindicative, or 2 (from *vin-*

dicare 3 *dicere*) revengeful, apt to vindicate, or revenge, wreakful, avengeful.

Vineatick (*vineatick*) belonging to Vines, apt, or that serves for Vines.

Vinipote (*vinipote*) a drinker of wine, a wine-bibber, a drunkard.

Vinitorian (*vinitorian*) of or belonging to the keeping a Vineyard or Vines.

Vinolent (*vinolentus*) given much to drinking wine; also made with wine.

Vinostre (*vinostre*) wininess, fulness of wine. Dr. Br.

Vintage (Fr. *Vendange*) Vine-harvest, Grape-harvest, Grape-gathering, Wine-making, and the season wherein it is made.

Violate (*violare*) to corrupt, defile, make foul, transgress, or break;

break, as a man doth a Law; to misuse.

Viper (*Vipera*) a venomous Serpent in some hot Countries, lying much in the earth, having a short tail, which grates and makes a noise as he goes; they are of a yellow colour, and sometimes red. The male has but one Tooth on each side, but the Female more, &c.

Viperine (*Viperinus*) belonging to Vipers or Adders.

Vipers, certain bourns or springs near *Flamborough* in *Yorkshire*, so called; of which, see *Cam. Britan. tit. York-shire*.

Viragin, or **Virago** (Lat.) a woman of stout and manly courage, a manly or mankind woman.

Virason, a cool sea-gale of wind; so called in *Hispaniola*, or *Saint Domingo's* Island.

Virelay (Fr.) a Roundelay, Countrey-ballad, or Free-mans song.

Virgate of Land (*virgata terra*) See *Tard-land*.

Virger. See *Verger*.

Virginal (*virginalis*) Maidenly, Virgin-like; hence the name of that Musical Instrument, called *Virginals*, because Maids and Virgins do most commonly play thereon.

Virgo (Lat.) one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*; so called, because as a *Virgin* is barren and unfruitful, whilst she lives without man; so

whilst the Sun continues in this sign, it brings forth nothing, but onely ripens such Fruit, as the preceding part of the year has brought forth.

Virgula divinatoria, is a Rod of Hazel, wherewith Miners pretend to discover where the Ores of Metalls lie; but the use of it is held to be superstitious and vain.

Virgult (*virgultum*) a company of young shoots, or many young tender sprigs and sprouts growing together out of the ground.

Viridare (*virido*) to make green and lusty.

Viridity (*viriditas*) greenness; also lustiness, strength, manliness.

Virility (*virilitas*) manliness, mans estate; also the privy parts of man.

Viripotent (*viripotens*) ripe for marriage, able to lie with a man.

Viruoso (Ital.) a learned or ingenious man, or, one that is well qualified with virtue and ingenuity.

Virulent (from *virus*) fulness of poison or venom; rankness of savour.

Virulent (*virulentus*) full of poison, venomous.

Viscated (*viscatus*) dressed, or taken with Birdlime.

Visceration (*visceratio*) good cheer, a dole or distributing raw flesh at the death of rich men, or when Hogs are killed; also the garbage that Hunters give their Dogs.

Visceral

Visceral (from *viscera*) pertaining to the bowels or entrails of man or beast.

Viscid, or **Viscous** (*viscidus* & *viscosus*) clammy, fast as glue.

Viscosity (*viscositas*) clamminess, a Bird-lime-like sliminess, or cleaving to, &c.

Visibilty (*visibilitas*) visibility, a capacity or aptness of a thing to be seen.

Visier, a President, chief Counsellor, or chief Statesman about the Great Turk; as much as to say a *Vice-Roy*, or Deputy to a King.

Vision (*visio*) a seeing, an apparition or fantasie.

Visor (Lat.) a Messenger sent to view or spy a thing, a Spy.

Visual (from *visus*) belonging to, or carried by, the sight; extending as far as the eye can carry it.

Vital (*vitalis*) lively, pertaining to the maintenance of life, likely to live.

Vital faculty. See *Faculty*.

Vitality (*vitalitas*) life, liveliness, the spirit of life, whereby we live.

Vitation (*vitatio*) an eschewing, voiding, or shunning.

Vitelline (*vitellinus*) of, or resembling the yolk of an egg.

Vitiate (*vitio*) to corrupt, destroy, deform, infect, or deflower.

Vitiferous (*vitifer*) that bears Vines.

Vitiligate (*vitiligo*) to

backbite, to detract, to wrangle, or make bate. *Hudibras*.

Vitiosity (*vitiositas*) vice, leudness, the contrary to virtue, corruption, an inconstant affection of mind in all manner of behaviour.

Vitrean? (*vitreus*) be-
Vitrine & longing to glass, glassie, glassie-green; clear like glass, or resembling glass.

Vitrifiable, that may be turned or made into glass.

Vitrification (*vitricatio*) is the change of Metals, Minerals, Vegetables, or Stones, into Glass.

Vitriol (*vitriolum*) a little glass; also *Copperas* so called, which is of a middle nature between stone and metall.

Vitriolous, of or pertaining to *Vitriol* or *Copperas*.

Vitulline (*vitulinus*) of or belonging to a calf.

Vituperable (*vituperabilis*) blame-worthy, that may be reprehended.

Vituperate (*vitupero*) to blame, rebuke, discommend, or dispraise.

St. Vitus his Dance, is a kind of madness or disease so called, which *Senertus* affirms to proceed from a certain malignant humour, generated in the body, of near kin with the poison of the *Tarantula*.

Vivacity (*vivacitas*) natural strength or liveliness, long life; lustiness, vigour.

Vivary (*vivarium*) a place where Beasts, Birds, or Fish are kept alive; a Park, Cage, or Pond.

Vivency

Uibentp (from *vivo*) a living or enjoying life.

Uibian (from *vivo*) lively, or that may live long. A mans name.

Uibto (*vividus*) lively, quick, full of strength.

Uibifie (*vivifico*) to quicken or give life. *Felth.*

Uibifical ? (*vivificus*)

Uibifient S which quickens or gives life.

Uibiparous (*viviparus*) which brings forth their young alive, and do neither spawn, nor lay eggs. *Dr. Br.*

Uisn, *quis* vex one.

Uizler. See *Vizzer*.

Ulcerate (*ulcero*) to blister, to break out into an ulcer or running soar, to exulcerate.

Ulcerous (*ulcerosus*) full of ulcers or running soars, ulcer-breeding.

Uliginous (*uliginosus*) soaked with long aboard of water; wet, plashy, moist, full of water.

Ulophone (*ulophonum*) a venemous glue, or clammy substance, made of Mistletoe-Berries; also the black or Camellion Thistle, whose root is also venemous.

Ule, *Beule*, *Bool*, or *Pule Games*, in our Northern parts, are used for Christmas games or sports; from the *Fr. Nouel*, i.e. Christmas, which the *Normans* corrupt to *Nuel*, and from *Nuel* we had *Nule* or *Ule*. *Dr. Hammond* thinks *Tule* should be taken immediately from the *Lat. fubilum*,

as that signifies a time of rejoycing or festivity, &c. See his Answer to six *Queries*, p. 464. But *Mr. Somner* more probably derives it from the *Sax. Behul*, i.e. *natale Domini*, Christmas. In *Torkshire*, and our other Northern parts, they have an old custome, after Sermon, or Service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the Churches, cry, *Ule, Ule*, as a token of rejoycing, and the common sort run about the streets, singing,

Ule, Ule, Ule, Ule,
Three puddings in a Pule,
Crack nuts and cry *Ule*.

Ultima bassa, the last kiss or touch of the Pencil, when the Painter finishes any work.

Ultime ? (*ultimus*) last,

Ultimate S final, extreme, the furthest or utmost.

Ultimity (*ultimitas*) the lastness, or end of a thing.

Ulrion (*ulrio*) a revenging, a taking vengeance.

Ultramarine (*ultramarinus*) coming from beyond Sea.

Ultramundane (*ultramundanus*) supercelestial, beyond or above the sky. *Dr. Char.*

Ulroneous (*ultroneus*) willingly, with a free-will, well-willing.

Utlulate (*utulo*) to howl as a dog or wolf doth.

Umbel (*umbella*) a little shadow, also the round tuff or head of Fennel or other herbs which contains the seed: hence *umbelli-*

umbriferous that bears such. *Dr. Wilkins Essay.*

Umbur, somewhat a sad yellow colour used by Painters; also a Beast ingendred between *Musmon* and another Sheep.

Umbilical (*umbilicalis*) pertaining to the Navil. *Umbilical vein*. See in *Vein*.

Umbilical Arteries, are two Arteries marching from the *Navils* through *Peritonaum* to the sides of the bladder; they are the first Arteries that in the Infant are begotten. *Tho.*

Umbilicality, the being of a thing at or in the midst; as the navil in the midst of the belly.

Umbraige (*Fr. Ombrage*) a shade, a shadow; also jealousy or suspicion.

Umbraignous (*Fr. umbrageux*) shady, shadowy, covert; full of shade, obscure, dark.

Umbriatral (*umbraticus*) like, or of a shadow, making or casting a shadow; that is done in the shade or very privately.

Umbriatious, *idem. Bac.*

Umbrellin (*Ital. Ombrella*) a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the *Indians* (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the Sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing, wherewith women guard their faces from the Sun.

Umbriferous (*umbrifer*) making or casting shadow.

Umbrosous (*umbrosus*) having much shadow, casting a great shadow, full of shade.

Un, is an English Privative, which may be added at pleasure to simple words, and deprives them of their natural sense, as, *un-accessible*, which cannot be come to; to *un-bewitch*, *undecieve*, &c.

Unanimity (*unanimitas*) concord of mind, consent of heart.

Unanyme ? (*unanimus*)
Unanimous S of one mind, heart, and will, of one consent and accord.

Unctal (*unctilis*) belonging to an ounce or inch.

Uncurb (*Sax.*) unknown, strange, unbeaten; In our ancient Saxon Laws it was used for one, for whose offence his Host was not bound to answer, till the second night, till when, he was not accounted a Guest.

Unction (*unctio*) anointing.

Unctorian (*unctorius*) pertaining to anointing or greasing.

Unctuous (*unctus*) anointed; fat, oily, moist.

Unctuosity, oiliness or fatness.

Unctus (*Lat.*) a crook or hook; also an Anchor.

Undation (*undatio*) a flowing or rising of waves.

Undisonan (*undisonus*) making a noise like waves.

Undulated (*undulatus*) made like waves of water.

Undulator (*undulatio*) a waving or moving up and down

like waves. *Per. Instit.*

Unguent (*unguentum*) any sweet oil or ointment, a liquid perfume, ointment or salve, consisting of grease, fat, and liquors mingled with oyl, to the just thickness of an oil.

Unick (*unicus*) one onely, single, singular.

Unicornous (*unicornus*) that hath but one horn, as the beast called *Unicorn* is said to have. *Br.*

Unifie (*unifico*) to joyn or make one; as marriage doth husband and wife.

Uniformity (*uniformitas*) one and the same shape or fashion.

Union (*unio*) peace, concord, agreement, the number one. *Union*, is a combining, or consolidation of two Churches in one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Parson, and Incumbent, &c.

Union Pearls (so called by *Antiphrasis*, because they always grow in couples; *Nulli duo reperjuntur indiscreti*, says *Pliny*; unde nomen unionum, scilicet, Romanæ impositione deliciae) are the best sort of Pearl.

Univocal (from *unus* and *parvo*) that brings forth but one at a birth.

Unison (Fr. *unisson*) an one, an oneliness, or loneliness, a single or singleness; a term in Musick, when two Strings or Notes agree in one tone.

Unition (*unitio*) a making one, a joyning two things together.

Unity (*unitas*) an uniting or joyning two things or more together; also concord, agreement.

Unity of Possession, in Law, is a joynt possession of two Rights by several Titles; For example, I take a Lease of Land from one upon a certain Rent; afterwards I buy the Fee-simple; this is an *Unity of Possession*, whereby the Lease is extinguished, by reason I, who before had the occupation onely for my rent, am become Lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none but my self.

Universality (*universalitas*) generality, the whole State, all in general.

Univocal (*univocus*) signifying but one thing; consisting of one voice.

Univocal (*univoco*) of the same signification; a term in Logick, wherein as oft as the same word in the same signification, that is, meaning the same notion, is applied to more, 'tis said to signify or be spoken *univocally*. *Per Instit.*

Vocabulary (*vocabularium*) a Dictionary, an Index, or Table of words; also used Adjectively (from *vocabularis*) with relation to words.

Vocal (*vocalis*) that hath a voice, loud, making a noise, belonging to the voice.

Vocal nerves (*vocales nervi*) are those noble sinews, which have the vertue of forming the speech.

Vocal

Vocal Prayer, is that which is uttered by words, as *mental* is conceived in the mind and spirit, without pronunciation of words.

Vocality (*vocalitas*) a tune or sound of a voice.

Vocation (*vocatio*) a Calling or course of life.

Vocative (*vocativus*) belonging to Calling.

Vociferate (*vocifero*) to cry out aloud, to bray, to exclaim.

Vociferation (*vociferatio*) an exclaiming or crying out aloud, a braying.

Voculation (*voculatio*) the accent of every word, the due moderation and measuring the voice in pronouncing a word.

Vogue (Fr.) sway, swinge, authority, power, clear passage, as of a Ship in a broad Sea.

Volders, great broad dishes or baskets, to carry away the remains from a meat-table: also a term in Heraldry.

Vosinage (Fr.) neighbourhood, highness, nearness.

Volant (*volans*) flying, swiftly passing, fast, running; also a term in Heraldry, when a Bird is born flying.

Volary (from *volo*, as) a place (for Birds) to fly in.

Volatral (*volaticus*)

Volatil (*volatilis*)

Volatious that flies, or can fly, sitting, passing swiftly; in Chymistry, not fixed, apt to evaporate.

Volatility (*volatilitas*) swift passage, inconstancy, unfixedness; aptness to evaporate, and fly away. A term in Chymistry.

Volgbagant, (*volgiva* or *gus*) per-

Volgbagant taining to the common people, poor, base, mean, incertain, inconstant.

Volitate (*volito*) to fly often, to run in and out, or to and fro often.

Volition (from *volo*; *vis*) a willing or an assenting act of the will. The disposition in the Soul upon which *Operation* follows, we call the *Will*, and the first beginning *Volition*. *Per Instit.*

Volatility (*volocitas*) a flying, or running hastily.

Volta, or *Labolta* (Ital.) a turn, a course about, a turning round, or coming about again; also the turn which expert Riders teach their Horses; Also a turning Dance so called. *Florio*.

Volubility (*volubilitas*) the turning of a thing, facility to turn round, aptness to roll, roundness, inconstancy, mutability. Also sound or quick speaking without impediment or staggering, the falling or round going of words by measure. *Tho*.

Voluble (*volubilis*) that is or may be easily tumbled or rolled, inconstant, always turning; having a round pronunciation.

Y y 2

ciation, or good delivery of speech.

Voluntary (*voluntarius*) one that serves or does any thing, without pay or compulsion, of his own accord or will.

Voluntarise (from *voluntas*, *ask*) that proceeds from the Will, wilfull, or full of desire.

Voluptable (*voluptabilis*) which brings pleasure, pleasurable, that causeth delight.

Voluptuous (*voluptuosus*) wholly devoted to worldly delights, unsatiable in sensual pleasure.

Volutation (*volutatio*) a rowling or tumbling, a tossing, a wallowing, a casting or revolving in the mind.

Volutina, a certain goddess, who is said to be the Overseer of the husks of corn wherein the grain is inclosed.

Vomition (*vomitio*) a vomiting, casting, or parbreaking.

Vomitore (*vomitoreus*) that hath the nature or strength to vomit or spew.

Voracity (*voracitas*) gluttony, ravening, devouring, excessive eating.

Vorage (*Lat.*) a Gulf, a Whirlpool, a Quagmire, or marvellous deep place, that sucks or swallows up even Rivers, and whereout nothing can come; also a glutinous waste-gut, and spend-all.

Voraginosus (*voraginosus*) full of gulfs and whirl-pits.

Voration (*voratio*) a devouring, or eating up greedily.

Votary (from *voto*) he that makes a vow, or binds himself to the performance of a vow; a vowed Servant, a Devote.

Votive (*votivus*) that is vowed, or promised by vow, also that is or hath been greatly wished or desired.

Vouch (*Fr. Voucher*) to cite, pray in aid, or call to aid in a suit: a word much used in our Common Law; Also to avow, or affirm boldly, to avouch.

Vowel (*vocalis*) a letter which makes a perfect sound of it self, of which there are five, *a, e, i, o, u*. All which do sometimes supply the place of syllables and words also, except *v*.

Vivare, a kind of Sea-weed, of which they make fuel in the Isles of *Fersey* and *Qernsey*.

Urania, one of the Muses, to whom the invention of Astrology is attributed; called also the heavenly Muse.

Uranoscopy (*Gr.*) a speculation or view of the Heavens.

Urbane, or *urbaneus* }
Urbaneus } *urbanicus* }
belonging to a City, civil in curtesie, gentle in speech and gesture, pleasant in behaviour and talk, comely, seemly.

Urbanity (*urbanitas*) curtesie, civility, civil life, good manners,

manners, &c.

Urbicarian (*urbicarius*) belonging to a City. And *Suburbicarian*, under, or within the jurisdiction of a City, properly and specially attributed, by ancient Writers, to a certain part of *Italy* near adjacent to *Rome*; but extended by *Ruffinus*, a barbarous author, to all those Countries of which *Rome* was then the Political head; viz. all the West.

Urent (*urens*) burning, parching.

Uriner (*Lat.*) the pipe or conduit by which the Urine passeth from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urim and **Thummim**, a light of the knowledge of Christ, by the Word, together with perfection of vertue and holy manners; *Exod.* 28. 30. *Thou shalt put in the Breastplate of Judgment, the Urim and Thummim*. Who made this *Urim* and *Thummim*, what it was, and of what made is very hard, if not impossible to find out: certainly it was not reckoned among the things wrought by Art, but was given by God to *Moses* alone, to put in the holy *Pectoral*. *Levit.* 8. 8. See *Sir W. Ral. lib. 2. fol. 395*.

Urinarius (*urinaris*) the pipe by which the piss runs from the bladder.

Urinator (*Lat.*) one that dives or swims under water,

and fetches up Merchandise from the bottom.

Urn (*urna*) a measure of liquid things, containing of old two Gallons and a Pottle; also the general name for a Pitcher or Pot; but most commonly taken for a Vessel or Coffin, wherein the ashes of the dead were kept; for the old Romans were wont to burn their dead bodies: Now it is often taken for a Grave or Sepulchre; also a vessel wherein the *Roman* *Prætor* did put the names of such as were to be elected or tried by lot. See a learned Discourse of *Urnæ* by Dr. *Brown*, entitled, *Hydriothaphis*.

Uroscopy (*Gr.*) an inspection of Urine, or casting of water, as Physicians do.

Ursine (*ursinus*) belonging to a Bear.

Ursula (*Lat.*) a little She-bear; a womans name, heretofore of great reputation, in honour of *Ursula* the British Virgin Saint, martyred under *Attila*, King of the *Huns*.

Urus, or *Ure-Mr.* is a huge bodied, hulk-backed, short-horned, and red-eyed wild Ox. *Pliny*.

Usance (*Fr.*) use, usage, is a term among Merchants; as if a Merchant receive money here, and engage by Bill of Exchange to pay the like sum in *Paris* at *Usance*, that is, at the months end;

and double *usance* is two moneths.

Uisnebagh, or *Uisabagh*, Irish *Aqua vite*, the word in that Language importing as much. I have seen it printed *Iscoab*.

Uition (*ustio*) a burning or scaring.

Uitute (*ustulo*) to burn or scar a thing; also to frizzle or curl.

Usucaption (*usucapio*) prescription, or long possession, or the attaining a thing thereby.

Usufructuary (*usufructuarius*) one that hath the use, and reaps the profit of that, whereof the propriety rests in another. So *Camden* calls *Stephen*, the usufructuary King of England; as enjoying the Crown and Profits thereof without right.

Usure (*usura*) usage; the occupation of a thing; also money or moneys worth given above the principal sum for the loan of it; interest, use.

Usurpation (*usurpatio*) an usurping, an unjust or often using, a taking against right and reason, an encroaching on another man's right.

Ux (*oxlavi*) is the eighth day following any Term or Feast; as the *Ux* of St. Michael, the *Ux* of St. Hilary, the *Ux* of St. Martin, the *Ux* of St. John Baptist, and the *Ux* of the Blessed Trinity, &c. as you may read,

An. 51 Hen. 3. Stat. concerning general days in the Bench, And any day between the Feast and the eighth day is said to be within the *Ux*; the use of it is in the Return of Writs, as appears by the same Statute.

Utensil (*utensile*) any thing necessary for our use and occupation; household-stuff.

Uterine (*uterinus*) of, or pertaining to the womb.

Fratres uterini, Brothers of the same Mother, that came both of one womb or belly.

Utile (*utibile*) that may be used, profitable.

Utinam (Lat. adverb) God grant, Would to God; it is sometimes used substantively in English, for a wish.

Utlary. See *Outlary*.

Utopian, belonging to the feigned or imaginary place or Countrey, *Utopia*.

Utrer Barristers, See *Bar-risters*.

Uthal (from *uva*) pertaining to a Grape or Vine.

Ubid (*uvidus*) wet, moist.

Uthferous (*uifer*) that bears Grapes or Vines.

Uulcan (*Vulcanus*) the god of fire; who is also called *Jupiters* Smith; it is sometimes used for fire itself; or for any Workman or Forger continually about the fire; or for a Hill that continually burns, and casts out flame and smoke.

Vulgaritas (*vulgaritas*) the common manner or fashion of the

the vulgar people.

Vulgarization, a making it common or vulgar.

Vulgate (*vulgatus*) published abroad, commonly used, set out to the use of all men.

Vulned (from *vulnus*) wounded. A term in Heraldry.

Vulnerate (*vulnero*) to hurt or wound.

Vulnetary (*vulnerarius*) he that healeth wounds, a Chyrurgeon; also used Adjectively, which relates to wounds or sores.

Vulnifical (*vulnificus*) which woundeth, or makes wounds.

Vulpinate (*vulpinor*) to play the Fox; to deceive with crafty wiles or deceits.

Vulpinarius (from *vulpinor*) craftiness, deceit.

Vulsion (*vulsio*) the twinging or pulling of the cramp, or any other thing.

Vultuosus (*vultuosus*) of a grave and solemn countenance, or of a heavy and sad look.

Vulturine (*vulturinus*) pertaining to the ravenous Bird called a *Vulture*, or *Cor-morant*; also grey coloured.

Vulva (Lat.) a little piece of flesh in the inmost roof of the mouth, which sometimes hangs loose downward, and hinders from speaking, and swallowing meat; the Palate of the mouth.

Vuxorous (*uxorius*) belonging to a Wife; also that is

very indulgent to, or fond of a Wife.

W.

W *Alsters*, *Frigots*, or Men of War, that conduct Merchants Ships safe to Port.

Wage (from the Fr. *Gager*) i. e. to put in security for performing any thing; as to *Wage Law*, and *Wage Detinuerance*.

When an Action of Debt or Detinue is brought against one (upon some secret agreement or contract had between the parties, without Specialty shewed, or other matter of Record) for goods lent or left with the Defendant, &c. then the Defendant may *Wage his Law* if he will; that is. Swear upon a Book and certain persons with him, that he detains not the goods, nor owes any thing to the Plaintiff in manner and form as he has declared. Note, the offer to make the Oath is called *Wager of Law*, and when it is accomplished, it is called the *Doing your Law*.

To *Wage Law* (in the common acceptance) seems to be, to follow, urge, drive on, or prosecute the Law, or Law Sutes; as to *Wage War* is *præliari, bellare*, to drive on the War, to fight in Battels

as Warriors do.

The *Wain* of the Moon, (from the ancient Belg, *Wain*, i. e. defect or want & lat. *vincus*, *quia quævisit*) the decrease or declination of the Moon. Hence also, *To look wan*, that is, pale, as being in a decaying or defective health.

Wain, or *Welf*. The nineteenth Chapter of the Grand Customary of Normandy, is entituled, [*De choses gaves*] and Latine, by the Interpreter. *De rebus wais*. i. e. Of things *wais*ed, which are there thus defined, *Waisa sunt res, vel alia, quæ nullius proprietati attributa, sine possessionis reclamacione sunt inventa, quæ usque ad Diem & annum servanda sunt.* This *Welf* or things *Veived*, is a thing forsaken. The Civilians call it, *Derelictum* *Brass*, (lib. 1. cap. 11. num. 10.) reckons them *inter res, quæ sunt nullius ea quæ pro waisio habentur; sicut de arboribus, ubi non a patre dominus; where he also saith* *Quod olim fuerunt inventori de jure naturali, & jam efficiuntur Principis de jure gentium.* This is a Regality and belongs to the King, except it be challenged by the Owner within a year and day as appears by *Britton*, cap. 17. Now our Kings in their times have granted this, and such like Prerogatives to Subjects within their Liberties and Fees; so that *Wais*, *Estrays*, *Things lost*,

are the Lords of the Franchise, where they are found, but must first be cried and published in Markets and Churches near about, or else the year and day runs not to the prejudice of him that lost them; and otherwise the Detainer may be accused of theft.

The *Expositor of Law Terms* also saith, *Wais* is, when a Thief has feloniously stoln Goods, and being closely pursued with *Hue and Cry* or else overcharged with the burden or trouble of them, for his ease or more speed, flies away, and leaves the goods, or any part of them behind him; then the Kings Officers, or the Reeve or Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor, who has such a franchise of *Wais*, may seize the goods so *wais*ed to the Lords use, who may keep them as his own proper, except the Owner come with fresh Sure after the Felon, and sue an Appeal, or give in Evidence against him at his Arraignment upon the Indictment and he be attainted thereof. &c. In which cases, the first owner shall have restitution of his goods so stoln and *wais*ed. Also if a man be pursued with *Hue and Cry*, as a Felon, and leaves his own goods, &c. these shall be taken as goods *wais*ed and forfeited, as if they had been stoln.

To wais, is to forsake. As to *wais* the company of Thieves.

Thieves. Stawns. pl. Cor. fol. 26.

*Wais*ed also belongs to a Woman, that being sued in Law contemptuously refuseth to appear: as the word *Outlawed* doth to a man: For women cannot be *Outlawed* because they are not sworn in Lects to the King nor to the Law, as men are; so that a man is said *Outlawed* or without the Law, to which he was sworn, and a woman *wais*ed.

A *Wair* of Timber, is two yards long, and one foot broad, *Sylva*.

Wakeman, (quasi *Watchman*) so the chief Magistrate of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire* is called.

Waldenses, a Sect or Congregation that took name from one *Waldo* of *Lions* in *France* about the twelfth Century; and held, They were not bound to make profession of their Faith denied the Real Presence. Purgatory, &c. and condemned the eating of Flesh, Eggs, and Milk, &c. See *Ros's view*, page 223.

Waldes, or *Countreys* of *Waldes*, are most usually kept on the Sunday next after that *Saints* day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated: Which Feasts took origin from a Letter written by *Gregory* the Great, to *Melitus* Abbot, sent into *England* with *St. Austin*, in these words, *It may therefore be permitted them* (the

English) *that in the dedication days, or other solemn days of Martyrs, they make them Bowers about the Churches and Feasting together, after a good religious sort, kill their Oxen now to the refreshing of themselves, to the praise of God, and increase of Charity, which before they were wont to offer up in Sacrifice to the Devil, &c.* *Bede Ecc. Hist. cap. 30.* And they may be called *Wakes*, because on the Vigil of those Feasts people were wont to watch and pray, or to awake from sleep at the several Vigils of the night; but now that Religious custom is prophanely converted into rude sports, and gluttonous Feasting for the most part.

Walter (Germ. a mans name, from *Waldher*, for so it is most commonly written) a Pilgrim, according to *Rebecca*; others make it a Wood-lord, or Wood-man. *Cam.*

Warentake is all one with that which we call a *Hundred*, as appears by *Br. A. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 1.* In some Counties they are called *Hundreds*, in others *Wapentakes*, &c.

Wardmote is a Court kept in every Ward in *London*, *An. 32 H. 8. cap. 17.* ordinarily called among the Citizens, the *Wardmote Court*.

Wardvoir, alias *Wardwpre*, is to be quit of giving money for keeping Watch and Ward,

and Ward. *Stow's Survey*.

Warp (from the old Saxon *a warp*, or *a wourp*) to throw or cast; hence we still say, a board warps or casts; and in some parts of England we call a Mole, a *Moldwarp*, which is as much as to say, a Cast-earth.

Wardens and Liberties, was a certain Court erected in Henry the Eighth's time; and put down by Act 12 Car. 2. cap. 24.

Wash of Wipers, is ten Strikes.

Wassail (Sax. *Wies-hale*, i. e. *Salve. f. saluum, ave*) the *Wassail-bowl* on New-years Eve, had (according to *Verstegan*) its origin thus, "Lady *Romen*, or *Ronix*, daughter to *Hengist*, having invited King *Vortiger* to a Supper at his new-built Castle, called *Theng Castle*, caused her after Supper to come forth of her Chamber, into the Kings presence, with a Cup of gold fill'd with Wine in her hand, and making, in very seemly manner, a low reverence to the King, said with a pleasing grace, in our ancient Saxon Language, *Wissæs heal blaford Tunning*, which is, according to our present speech, *Be of health, Lord King: For as [was] is our Verb of the Preterimperfect tense, signifying have been; so [Wissæs] being the same Verb in the Imperative*

Mood, and now pronounced "[was]" is as much to say, "as, grow, be, or become; and *Wissæ* heal, by corruption of pronunciation, afterwards became *Wassail*. The King not understanding what she said, demanded it of his Chamberlain, who was his Interpreter; and when he knew what it was, he asked him, how he might answer her in her own Language; whereof being informed, he said unto her, *Wæine heal*, i. e. *Drink health*, &c. *Verst. p. 101*. Some say 'tis *Wissale*, quasi, *Wash* your throat with *Alc*. Others more probably, *Wissal hal*, i. e. *crescat salus*.

Water-lock, a watering place fenced with walls, rails, or bars, &c.

Waters of Shiloah, properly Waters, which came from a Fountain at the foot of Mount *Sion*, and ran through *Jerusalem* with a still and quiet course. Therefore in *Nehemiah* 2. it is called the *Dragons or Serpents Well*, because the waters of it crept gently as a Serpent; but Figuratively it denoted the promise of help to the men of *Jerusalem*, against the Kings of *Syria* and *Isaël*, from God's power alone (without hiring Foreign forces) to repel their enemies, *Isa. 8. 6*. The waters of *Shiloah*, which run so softly. See *Psal. 46. 4*. *Wilson*, *Warring-street* (so called from

from *Vitalian*, a Roman, who had the over-sight in making it) is one of the four ways, which the Romans are said to have made here in England, and called by them, *Consulares, Pretorias, Militares, Publicas*. This Street is otherwise called *Wierlam-street*, and leads from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunstable*, and so to *Westchester*, An. 39 Eliz. cap. 2. The second Street is called *Ikenild-street*, beginning at *Iconh*, who were the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge-shire*, as *Camden* declares in his *Britan. p. 345*. The third fosse, because he thinks it was ditched of each side. The fourth *Ermyn-street*, &c. Of these, read more in the said Author, p. 43, 44. and in the first Volume of *Holinshed's Chronicle*, cap. 19.

Wassail-offerings were certain loaves, which were enjoined to be paid, as the first fruits of every years increase, *Levit. 23. 17*. See *Moses* and *Aaron*, p. 119.

Wear-bit, or *Wian-bit*, is a word used in the North of England, where if you ask how far 'tis to such a place, they answer, A mile and a *Way-bit*, by which is understood a mile and vantage, or a mile and better. I find it written *Wee-bit* by a late Author, who says, 'tis a pure *Torkshicisms*, signifying a little bit.

Wield of Kent, (Sax. i. e. *Sylva*) is the Woody part of the Country. *Cqm. Britan. p. 247*. *Verstegan* says, *Wield*, and *Wold*, differing in Vowel, signify one thing, to wit, a Forest or Wood; for so the (Teut.) *Wield* also signifies, but I believe they are quite different: For I have observed in *Leicester* and *Yorkshires*, those places are now called *Wolds*, which have no Wood on them. From this word *Wald*, came *Waltham Forrest*, anciently called *Waldham forest*. And *Waldgrave* (an ancient name in *Norfolk*) took denomination from the disposing and overseeing the *Forrest*, for so much the name imports. See *Wold*.

Wound Salve, is that by which a wounded person is said to be cured, by applying it to the sword or weapon that made the wound; and was first found out by *Paracelsus*. Of this, see Dr *Charlton's Paradoxes*, p. 1.

Wager (Sax.) a gage or pawn; a word still retained in the Country sport, called, *Pray my Lord a course in our Park*, *Wiedum* (Nuptia) comes from the Germ. *Wed*, i. e. *pignus*, a pledge; and *wodde* in *Scotland*, and in some parts of *England*, signifies so much at this day.

Wednesday. See *Woden*.

Weight, is a certain weight of Cheese or Wooll, containing 256 pounds of *Avoirdupois*. And

And in some parts of this land it signifies a quantity of Corn (most commonly of Barley or Malt) containing six quarters, or forty eight Strikes.

Wrights (*pondera*) two sorts of them are in use with us, the one called *Troy weight*, which has twelve ounces in the pound, and by this Pearl, Precious Stones, Ele-
Quaries, or Medicinal things, Gold, Silver, and Bread, are weighed: The other *Avoir-du-pois*, which contains sixteen ounces in the pound; by this all other things are weighed that pass between man and man by weight saving onely those above-named. Why the one should be called *Troy weight*, I have not learned, though I read it *libram & unciam Trojanam*, as if it came from *Troy*: The other seems to be so termed, by reason of the more full weight; for *Avoir-du-pois* in French, is to have good weight, but by these words *Avoir-du-pois* are sometimes signified such merchandize as are bought and sold by this kind of weight. *Fleta*, lib. 2. cap. 12. saith, fifteen ounces make the merchant's pound; which, 'tis like, though an ounce less, should be all one in signification with the pound *Avoir-du-pois*; and the other pound called by *Fleta*, *Trone weight*, plainly appears to be all one with that, which we call *Troy weight*;

and I find not *Troy weight* mentioned by any other that ever I read upon this subject but onely our own Countrymen. See *Tronage*. One *Phidon* an *Argive* is said to have been the first finder out of *Weights* and *Measures*. See *Ounce* and *Sarplar*.

Wolken, or *Wolken* (from the Saxon *Wolken*) a cloud; also the sky or Firmament.

Wales, the people of *Wales*, which were the old Britains, and those a people of the *Gauls*; from whence the Saxons (according to their manner of speech) instead of *Gallib*, called them *Walish*, and by abbreviation *Walch* or *Welch*.

Were-wolf (*Sax.*) or *Were-wolf* (*Werre* in the old Sax. was sometimes used for *man*) this name remains till known in the Teutonick, and is as much as *Man wolf*; which is a certain sorcerer, who having anointed his body with an Ointment made by instinct of the Devil, and putting on a certain enchanted Girdle, does not onely to the view of others seem as a *Wolf*, but to his own thinking hath both the shape and nature of a *Wolf*, so long as he wears the said Girdle, and accordingly worries and kills humane creatures. Of these, sundry have been taken in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*. One *Peter Stump*, for being a *Were-wolf*, and having killed thirteen children.

two

two women, and one man, was at *Bedbur* not far from *Cullen*, in the year 1589. put to a very terrible death. *Verst*.

Westphalia *Baron*, so called from the Countrey *Westphalia*, a Province in *Germany*, from whence it comes; which Province is wonderfully stored with *Chesnuts*, that feed *Swine* of an exceeding pleasant taste and nourishment.

Wessingtonage. See *Morchenlge*.

Wharf (from the Belg. *Wierf*, *idem*) is a broad plain place near a Creek or *Hiche* of the water, to lay *Wares* upon, that are brought to or from the water. Or it is a working-place for *Shipwrights*.

Wharfage, is a Fee due for any thing that is landed at the *Wharf*, or brought upon the *Wharf*, to be carried by water.

Wharfinger, is the Keeper of a *Wharf*. *Ann. 7 Edw. 6. cap. 7.*

Whistle, in the British tongue signifies a story, whence probably our late word of fancy, and signifies to draw one in by fair words, or subtil insinuation, to act any thing of disadvantage or reproof; to tell a pleasant story, and thereby works ones own ends.

Whistlebar. See *Whorlebat*.

White-hall, in *Henry* the Eighth's time, was called *Tork Place*, as belonging to the

Arch bishop of York, in right of that See; but upon *Cardinal Hoey* (who was also *Arch-bishop of York*) his conviction in a *Premunire*, that King seized it, beautified and enlarged it, and called it *Whitchall*.

Whitsunday, *Pentecost*, *Whitsontide* (i. e. *albi solis tempus*) is a solemn Feast in memory and honour of the coming of the holy Ghost upon the heads of the Apostles, in tongues, as it were of fire. (*Acts 2.3.*) *Pentecost* in Greek signifies the fiftieth, it being the fiftieth day from the Resurrection. It is also called *Whitsunday* from the *Catechumens*, who were clothed in white, and admitted on the Eve of this Feast to the Sacrament of Baptism.

Whitsunday, it was anciently called, *Whited Sunday*, i. e. *sacred Sunday*; for *whited*, or *whited*, signifies *sacred* in the old Saxon.

Wholesale Boots, are whole hunting, or large riding Boots; and *Demichase* are, with the French, half hunting, or (as we call them) Summer riding Boots; though some of our Shoe-makers do ignorantly apply the word *Demichase* to a certain colour of the Leather.

Whorlebar (*castus*) was a Weapon with Plumets of Lead, used in Games for exercise by the ancient Romans.

Whicker

Witcher (from the Fr. *Huisset*) a little door (commonly) where great gates are;

Witchlibite, or **Witchlibane**, the followers of *Witch-lif*, who was Curate of *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, about the year 1280. and condemned by the Council of *Constance*. See his Opinions in *Fuller's hist. lib. 1. p. 131*. Dr. *Skinner* in his *Etymologicæ Onomasticon*, calls him *Heretarcha*; Mr. *Pryn*, the *Englisb Apostle*.

Witches, or Sorcerers; also Destinies.

Witchfire (what it is, is well enough known) was invented by the Grecians, about the year of our Lord, 717. when *Caliph Zuloyman* besieged *Constantinople*; and therefore the Latines call it, *Græcus ignis*.

Dr. *Winfredus Bedle*, was (according to *Camden*) a narrow hole in a close vaulted room under the Church of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, where antiently womens honesty was tried; for such as were chaste, easily went through; but such as were otherwise, were miraculously held fast, and could not pass.

Witch of the Witch. See *Ignis fatuus*.

Witcham (Teut.) for sweeter sound drawn from *Witch-helm*, which is interpreted by *Luther*, much defence to many; as *Witchwald*, ruling

many; *Witchred*, much reverence fear, or awful; *Witchred*, much peace; *Witchlibert*, much increase. *Cam*.

Witchpelt (Belg. *Wimpel*) a Scream or Flag; but it is most commonly taken for the linen plaited cloth, which Nuns and Religious women wear about their necks.

Witching, a pulling or skrewing Engin.

Witchfred, if Saxon, signifies win, or get peace; but some conceive it to be a British word, corrupted from *Witen frewi*. *Frewi* was the Saints name at first, but had the addition *Witen* (which signifies white in the Feminine Gender) from the white circle that remained in her neck, after she was revived by *Benyb* the Priest, and Pastor of the Church (as the story goes) by joyning her cut off head to her dead body. For it is a Tradition among the Britains, that in the very place where her head was cut off by wicked *Cradaeus*, there sprung the Well that has to this day continued under the name of *St. Winifred's Well* in *Flintshire*; esteemed to be the most plentiful and miraculous Spring in the World.

Witchfrit, i. e. an Obtainer of Concord, or a Win-peace; for so it signifies in the old Saxon. An Englishman of this name, was by means of *Charles the Great*, made Archbishop

bishop of *Magunce*, by Pope *Gregory* the Second, and was afterwards called *Boniface*, he is accounted an Apostle of *Germany*, for his preaching and converting much people to the Christian Faith in *Saxony*, and thereabouts. At *Dorcum* in *Freezland*, hath been reserved unto our time, a Book of the four Gospels, all written with his own hand. *Verst*.

Witchard, or **Witchard** (perhaps from the Sax. *Witreg*, i. e. a Prophet, or Foreteller of things to come) a cunning man; the Hebrews describe him thus; he put in his mouth the bone of a Beast, named by them *Padua*, and burned Incense, and did other things, till he fell down with shame, and spake with his mouth things that are to come. We commonly take him for a kind of *Witch*, or one that can tell where things are, that were lost &c.

Witchere (from the Belg. *Witersghe*, ex *Witars*, i. e. *veritas*; & *Sagen*, *dicere*) one that knows or tells truth; we commonly use it in *malum partem*, for a Fool.

Witchem of *Wecce* were seven. See *Solon*.

Witchippers. — *Pierce Ploughman* uses it for Astrologers, quasi, *Wise sheebers*, or *Shepherds*.

Witch, as *had I wist*, for, *had I known*; from the Saxon *Wistan*, to know.

Witreh is derived from the Dutch *Witrehelen*, or *Witrehelen*, which properly signifies *whinnying* and *neighing* like a Horse; also to foretell or prophecy; and *Witcheater*, signifies a Soothsayer; for that the *Germans* (from whom our Ancestors the *Saxons* usually descended) did principally (as *Tacitus* tells us) divine and foretell things to come by the whinnying and neighing of their Horses; *Hénitu* and *Fremitu* are his words. For the definition, *Perkins* (cap. 1.) saith, *Witchcraft* is an Art (serving for the working of wonders by the assistance of the Devil, so far as God will permit. *Delrio* desires it to be, An Art which by the power of a contract, entered into with the Devil, some wonders are wrought, which pass the common understanding of men. Lib. 1. cap. 2. de Mag. Disq. I. *Witrat* (Sax. *Witrat*, i. e. *sciens*) is a Cuckold that wits all, or knows all; that is, knows himself to be so; and is contented with it.

Witton, among the old Saxons was honoured for their god of *Battel*; or (as some will have it) for *Mercury*; the word signifies Fire or Furious. Hence we say, when one is in great rage, he is *Woods*, and hence we call *Wednesday* in stead of *Wodensday*, on which day he was chiefly honoured. See *Verst. 59.* and *Cam. Brit. p. 135.*

Wold (Sax.) a plain, a down, an open champion ground, hilly and void of wood; as *Salisbury Plain*, and *Cross-wold* in *Glocester-shire*. Whence the *Alps* in *Italy* are in an old Glossary termed the *Wolds* of *Italy*, says *Camden*. See *Weald*.

7. **Wonders** of the **Wolds**, were these. 1. The *Pyramides*. 2. *Mansolium*. 3. The *Temple of Ephesus*. 4. The *Walls of Babylon*. 5. The *Colossus of Rhodes*. 6. The *Statue of Jupiter Olympicus*. And 7. the *Pharus*, or *Watch-tower*, built by *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus*.

Wool (Sax. *Wod*) *mod*, furious, out of his wits.

Woolbairers (*An. 2, 3 Ph. & Mar. cap. 13.*) are those that buy *Wool* abroad in the Countrey of the *Sheepmasters*, and carry it on horse-back to the *Clothiers*, or *Market-Towns*, to sell again.

Woolstaple. See *Staple*.

Woolwinders, are such as wind up *Fleeces* of *Wool*, to be pack'd and sold by weight, into a kind of bundle, after it is cleansed as it ought to be by *Statute*. And to avoid such deceit, as the *Owners* were wont to use, by thrusting in *Locks* of refuse *Wool*, and such other dross to gain weight, they are sworn to perform that *Office* truly between the *Owner* and the *Merchant*. See the *Statute* of 8 *H. 6. c. 22.* 23 *H. 8. c. 17.* And 18 *Eliz. cap. 25.*

Wold. See *Wurt*.

Wrandlands, seem to be misgown *Trees*, that will never prove *Timber*. *Kitchin. fol. 169. 61.*

Wreath, a *Boars tail* so called by *Huntsmen*; also in *Heraldry* it is that which is placed between the *Manile* and the *Crest*, being most commonly made of two coloured silks, wreathed together; called also a *Toric*.

Wreck (from the *Fr. Varch*) is where a *Ship* perishes at *Sea* and no person escapes alive out of it; the *Civilians* call it *Naufragium*. This *Wreck* being made, the goods that were in any part of the *Ship* (being brought to *Land* by the waves) belong to the *King* by His *Prerogative*, or to him to whom he has granted this privilege. *An. 17 Edw. 2. cap. 11.* But if any person in the *Ship* come to land, it is no *Wreck*, or if either *Dog* or *Cat* escape alive, the goods are the *Owners* still, so he comes within a year and a day to claim them. And for this the *Statute* is plain, *Westm. 1. cap. 4. An. 3 Edw. 1.* The *Emperours of Rome* made no advantage of this sad event, as appears, *Titulo de Naufragiis, 11 Cod.* And *Richard the First* had some remorse of poor *Sea-mens* miseries in this case; for he *quictum clamavit Wrack subditis. Hoved. Part. post Anna. f. 386.*

Wroth (from the *Belg. Wreedi*)

Wreedi angry, cruel, fierce, inhumane.

Wreke (from the *Belg. Wreken*) to avenge, or revenge.

Wurt, or **Wlozt** (Sax. *Wurt*) an *Herb*; and *Wlezwurt* (now *Colewort*) an *Herb* much used for pottage in time of old. The *City Wittenberg* in *Germany* (in *Latine Herbigolke*) had that name from the abundance of *Wlozts*, or *Herbs*, which grew about the *Hill* sides by that *Town*. *Versf.*

X.

Xenodochy (*Xenodochium*) an *Hospital*.

Xeriff, the name by which some *Princes of Barbary* are instyled.

Xerophagy (*xerophagia*) the eating dry meats.

Xerophthalmia (*xerophthalmia*) soreness or bleediness of the eyes, when they neither swell, nor run, but only look somewhat red, having little or no pain, but a kind of itching.

Xilinus (*xilinus*) of, or belonging to *Cotten*.

Xilobalsamum (*Gr.*) a sweet and odoriferous wood, whereof *Balm* naturally comes.

Xylorola (*Xylorola*) a *Wood-monger*, or one that sells *Wood*, or *Timber*.

Y.

Yardland (*virgata terra*) so called from the *Sax. [Gardland]* is not the same quantity in all places; for in some Countreys it contains twenty Acres, in some twenty four, in some thirty, according to *Lambert*. This *Yardland* *Bracton* calls *Virgatum Terræ* (*Lib. 2. cap. 10, & 27.*) but he expresseth no certainty what it contains.

Yacht, a *Dutch Vessel* or *Pleasure-boat*, little bigger than our *Barge*.

Year (*annus*) was divided by *Julius Caesar* into twelve moneths, fifty two weeks, three hundred sixty and five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which odd six hours, every leap or fourth year, make the odd day in *February*. The moneth is the twelfth part of the *Solar* year, the week is near the fourth part of the moneth; the natural week-day, a seventh part of the week, the *Quadrant*, the fourth part of the day, the hour the sixth part of the *Quadrant*; the Point the fourth part of the hour, the Moment or Minute about the sixteenth part of the Point, &c. The *Greeks* observed the *Lunary* year, that is, twelve *Revolutions* of the *Moon*, three hundred fifty and

and four days. *Br.*

Neoman, or *Neman*, seems to be one word made by contraction of two Danish words, [Young Men] which I gather out of *Canutus's* Charter of the Forest, *Part. 1. fol. 1. num. 2.* in these words, *Sunt sub quolibet horum quatuor ex mediocribus hominibus, quos Angli (Legespend) nuncupant Dini vero (Young Men) vocant, locati, qui curam & onus, tum viridis tum veneris suscipiant.* These *Camden (Brit. pag 150)* placeth next in order to Gentlemen, calling them [ingenues] whose opinion the Statute affirms, *An. 16 Rich. 2. c. p. 4.*

Sir Thomas Smith in his *Repub. Ang. lib. 1. cap. 23.* calls him a *Teman*, whom our Laws call *Legalem hominem*, which (says he) is in English a *Free-man born*, that may dispend of his own Free-land, in yearly revenue, to the value of forty shillings Sterling; the former Etymology of the name he likes not, making question whether it comes of the Dutch [Nonthet] or not, which in the Low-Countries signifies a mean Gentleman, or a Gay-fellow: But he that added the Marginal Notes to that Book, seems to draw it from the Saxon [Geman] which signifies a married man.

Verstegan (cap. 10.) saith, *Gemen*, among the ancient Teutonicks, and *Ge-n æt*, in the old Saxon signi-

fies as much as Common, and that the first letter *G.* is in this word, as in many others, turned into *T*, and so written *Temen*, and that therefore *Temen*, or *Te-men*, signifies *Commoners.*

Toman signifies an Officer in the Kings House; who is in the middle place, between the Serjeant and the Groom; as *Toman of the Chaundry*, and *Toman of the Scullery*, *An. 33. Hen. 8. cap. 12.* This word [Yongmen] is used for *Tomen* in the Statute of 33 *Hen. 8. cap. 10.*

To *Her*, is that we do, when we have the Hickcough, or Hick-up; some take it, to sob or sigh.

Nonthet (Belg.) a lusty Lad, a gay Fellow. See *Neoman.*

Pule. See *Ule.*

Pule-block, a Christmas-block. See *Ule.*

Z.

Z Acharp (Heb.) the memory of the Lord.

Zane (Ital.) the name of *John* in some parts of *Lombardy*, but commonly used for a *Silly John*, a simple fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish Clown, in any Comedy or Interlude. *Flo.*

Zanni (Ital.) men, that with foul mouths, unseemly speeches, disfigured faces, mimic gestures,

tures, and strange actions, profess to procure laughter; used also for cross biting, cunning-catching knaves.

Zecchine (Ital.) a Coin of Goldeurrant in *Venice*, worth about seven shillings and six pence Sterling; so called from *la Zeccha* in *Venice*, where the Mint is. But the Turkish *Zecchine* is valued at nine shillings Sterling.

Zelots (Zelotes) they that fear lest the thing they love should be common to another, they that envy at one, or assay to follow another in living; but most used, for those that are zealous or fervent in matters of Religion.

Zelotpyie (Zelotypia) jealousy.

Zenith (Arab.) the point of the Firmament directly over ones head; called the Vertical point. See *Nadir.*

Zephyrus (Gr.) the West-wind; called also *Favonius.*

Zereth, an Hebrew measure of nine inches.

Zero (Fr.) a Cypher in Arithmetick, a thing that stands for nothing.

Zest (Fr.) the pill of an Orange, or such like, squeezed into a glass of wine, to give it a relish. Hence perhaps our *Yeast.*

Zink. See *Spelter.*

Zodiack (Zodiacus) is an oblique imaginary Circle in the Firmament, dividing the Sphaer athwart the *Aequi-*

noctial into two points, viz. the beginning of *Aries* and *Libra*; in the midst whereof is the Ecliptick Line: Its utmost limits are the two Tropicks, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; its length three hundred and sixty degrees, and breadth sixteen. It is divided into Twelve Signs, Six Northernly, and six Southerly; the Northern are, *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo*; the Southern, *Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.* He turns upon his own Poles from West to East.

Zossus, was a back-biting Poet, who wrote against *Homer's* Works, from whence he was called *Homeromastick*, i. e. *Homer's scourge.* Hence all envious persons, or such as back-bite or carp at other mens works are called *Zoilists.*

Zone (Zona) a Girdle; In Cosmography it signifies a division made of the Heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two extreme cold, and two temperate. The hot or torrid Zone, is all that part of the Heavens, which is contained between the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which Zone the Sun continually keeps his course. The two cold or frigid Zones are situate between the two Polar Circles, and the very Poles, continually wanting the neighbourhood of the Sun: The two temperate are betwixt

the Tropicks of Cancer, and the Arctic, and betwixt the Tropick of Capricorn and the Antartick Circles, enjoying an indifferency between heat and cold: So that the parts next

the torrid Zone are the hotter, and those next the frigid are the colder. These five Zones are disposed according to the order of the five Zones in Heaven,

*Utque dux dextra Cælum, totidemque sinistra
Parte secant Zonæ quinta est ardentior illi:
Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
Cura ei, totidemque plagæ tollere premuntur.
Quarum quæ medio est, non est habitabilis æstu:
Nix tegit alti duas; totidem inter utramque locavit
Temperiemque dedit mista cum frigore flamma,*

Z ne also signifies a Soldiers Belt, or a Marriage-girdle; the Soldiers Belt was lined in the inside, where, when they went to war, they put their money; whence Horace saith of a man that hath lost his money, *Zonam perdidit*.

Young Maids when they were married, were wont to have a Marriage-girdle, tied about their middle; which their Husbands the first night did untie; whence *Zonam solvere*, has been translated to deflower a Virgin.

Zonarius (*zonarius*) of or belonging to a girdle, purse, or zone.

Zonigrism (*zonigrismus*)

an Instrument with a long and narrow neck, to convey potions into the stomach with little taste of bitterness.

Zoography (*zoographia*) the painting or picturing of beasts.

Zoographer (*zoographus*) a painter, or one that draws the pictures of beasts, Doctor Brown.

Zoophytes (*zoophyta*) that are in part living creatures, in part plants; in Oysters, Spunges, &c.

Zygostatical (*zygostaticus*) belonging to the pound weight of sixteen ounces, or to a Clark of a Market that looks to weights.

*Ipse mihi plaudo; nam stulta è fece popelli,
Hic scripsisse feret me bene, & ille male.*

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

P Age 2. col. 2. line ult. read *forepart*. p. 3. col. 2. l. 15. r. (*ablaquero*) p. 6. c. 2. l. 16. r. *Aclyne*. p. 9. c. 2. l. 36. r. *transmuting*. p. 15. c. 1. l. 6. r. *Foyking*. p. 27. c. 2. l. 3. r. *the world*. l. 20. dele by. p. 30. c. 1. l. 21. r. (*anagraphe*) and l. 22. r. or *recording*. p. 30. c. 2. l. 10. r. *AntioGical*. and l. 37. r. *Anape---* p. 31. c. 1. l. 15. r. *Anarchism*. and c. 2. r. King Numa. p. 44. c. 1. l. 6. r. *appropriation*. p. 45. c. 2. l. 19. r. *fredder*. p. 47. c. 2. l. 2. r. See *Arcabuz*. p. 67. c. 1. l. 34. r. *avidus*. p. 82. c. 1. l. 5. r. *Base of*. p. 102. c. 1. l. 38. r. *Campfo*. p. 123. c. 1. r. *Chantepleur*. p. 158. c. 2. l. 8. r. (*Span. contrasta*) p. 162. c. 2. l. 6. dele or *allowance of money*. p. 171. c. 1. l. 11. r. *Fr. Cuirasse* p. 175. c. 2. l. 3. r. *Larena*. p. 211. c. 2. l. ult. r. *dulcis*. p. 214. c. 1. l. 19. r. *sharp and biting*. p. 232. c. 1. l. 37. r. *an ar---* p. 242. c. 2. l. 2. r. *same, or not*. p. 245. c. 2. l. 35. r. *Excerpto*. p. 249. c. 2. l. 30. r. or *purge*. p. 252. c. 2. l. 28. r. to a *Bean*. p. 253. c. 2. l. penult. r. *As to eat*. p. 255. c. 2. l. 20. r. See *Phantasm*. p. 261. c. 1. l. 13. r. *amicitias*. p. 281. c. 1. l. 40. r. *Gendarme*. p. 284. c. 1. l. 26. r. also *to dance*. p. 297. c. 1. l. 22. r. *Walwerk folk*. p. 308. c. 1. l. 41. r. *is a*. p. 317. c. 1. l. 27. r. *caused by*. p. 345. c. 2. l. 36. r. *Interim*. p. 350. c. 2. l. 38. r. *Houissance*. p. 357. c. 1. l. 6. dele *Kidnapper*. p. 363. c. 2. l. 26. r. *Perergeron*. p. 383. c. 1. l. 27. r. *lust*. p. 392. c. 2. l. 12. r. *Wau-* *queller*. p. 401. c. 1. l. 14. r. *Beasondue*. p. 411. c. 1. l. 24. r. *Winton g*. p. 416. c. 2. l. 10. r. *after any*. p. 422. c. 2. l. 14. r. *finuid*. p. 426. l. 4. r. *boatu*. p. 430. c. 2. l. 1. r. *as for*. p. 445. c. 2. l. 7. r. *savoy*. p. 466. c. 2. l. 11. r. *for Rorke*. p. 475. c. 1. l. 39. r. *torate*. p. 484. c. 1. l. 8. r. *headiness*. p. 510. c. 2. l. 27. r. *Investigation*. p. 519. c. 2. l. 1. r. *put off for sometime*, but--- p. 522. c. 1. l. 2. r. *Prudentiaity*. p. 537. c. 2. l. 25. r. *Wit-craft*. and l. 31. *signumque*. p. 540. c. 1. l. 2. r. *loves us*. p. 548. c. 2. l. 33. r. *AQ of*. p. 575. c. 1. l. 2. r. *Securaria*. p. 577. c. 1. l. 2. r. *Thraue*. p. 599. c. 2. l. 3. r. *Genus*. p. 601. c. 2. l. 5. r. *Prestation*. p. 612. c. 2. l. 37. r. *Subhastation*. p. 623. c. 2. l. 13. r. *fastning*. p. 625. c. 1. l. 39. r. *Syllabus*. p. 635. c. 2. l. 15. r. or *raising*. p. 647. c. 1. l. 10. r. *Dreba*. p. 651. c. 1. l. 18. r. *topse---*